"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday, slight temperature change; moderate winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,069. .... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS in Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AMERICANS STORM RIDGE, KILL 700, TAKE 350; ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS ON LOWER PIAVE; WILSON PLANS TO AID RUSSIA WITHOUT ARMY

JUNKERS IN RAGE AT KUEHLMANN; HE MAY RESIGN

Storm Over the German Foreign Secretary's Discarding of Victory Peace.

SEE OVERTURE TO LONDON

Annexationists Denounce the Freeing of England from Chief Blame for the War.

SHARP REICHSTAG DEBATE

British and French Deeply Distrustful of Berlin's New Peace Drive.

Kuehlmann Will Resign, Swiss Hear from Berlin

BASLE, June 26.—A rumor has reached here from Berlin that Dr. Richard von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, will resign his portfolio.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, June 26.—The Conservative Pan German organs of the Right make no attempt to conceal their wrath at and contempt for Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann's latest speech. The fact that the Foreign Secretary measurably absolves England from guilty responsibility for the war is perhaps the culminating point for them.

The conservative Lokal-Anzeiger deplores a "lost day," and says that the management of the Reichstag session was faulty, as all manner of political things were discussed and the chief rôle was taken by the wrong actor, as not Hertling but Kühlmann spoke.

"If he had contented himself with a dry résumé of events in foreign politics," this paper says, "then the chief of the department would have been in his place. But the Foreign Secretary went into the question of peace prospects and possibilities, and what he said sounded quite different from what we are used to since Hertling become Chancellor."

"Great Longing" for Parleys.

The paper accuses Kühlmann of talking about deeds but putting negotiations first, and of showing a great longing for an exchange of ideas with England. It asserts that no one can be blamed for wanting to finish the war, but that Kühlmann, while not forgetting the deeds of the "noble army," put them second. It was not the right tone, the paper says, as statesmen ought to be encouraging the people at present, which even enemy statesmen are doing, but Kühlmann does not appear to have thought of this. The Lokal-Anzeiger proceeds:

"It does not matter if such mistaken ideas are spun out in private, namely, that not England but Russia was responsible for the war against us, but though every child is aware that not the Russian Czar, but the English King, traveled around gathering the Allies for an encircling policy."

The paper says that the statesmen responsible for the development of Germany's existence ought to believe in the greatness of German victory, but in this Kühlmann fails to aid. If it were not for Count Westarp's words the speech, it says, would have been most depressing. It remarks that, fortunately, the German people believe in the sword first, as "Pan German Westarp" does.

The Vossische Zeitung says that Kühlmann's speech will make many people shake their heads and that the Foreign Secretary generally contradicts himself, but that it is only possible to understand his policy when one bears in mind that his main object is an understanding with England. Von Kühlmann's handling of the question of the responsibility for the war, it says, sounds harmless, but unfortunately the discussion of this question has led to serious political consequences, as Balfour recently accused Germany.

It goes on:

"Herr Kühlmann answered the English accusation yesterday by absolving

Continued on Page Three.

Reports Neutrals Conferring On Proposal for Mediation

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—The Daily Express's Amsterdam correspondent says: "I understand from a reliable Dutch source that Kühlmann's speech, coming after Balfour's, may be considered as an invitation for a third party to put out peace feelers, and it will probably have as a consequence a peace suggestion from the remaining European neutrals.

"My informant has reasons for considering that what Britain and Germany, through the speeches of their Foreign Ministers, are anxious to obtain, is a reasonable peace proposition, which can come neither from England nor Germany direct, and must, therefore, come from a neutral.

"It, therefore, is considered probable that either the Queen of Holland, or the Kings of Spain and the Scandinavian Kingdoms and the Swiss President, or these countries' Governments may at an early date see a way to make a joint offer of mediation, especially as such mediation does not seem as unacceptable now as formerly, either in London or in Berlin.

"Any public offer of mediation from the rulers of neutral Governments would be made jointly only after private consultation with the belligerents. I can even add that communications are already passing between the European neutrals in question as a direct sequel to Balfour's and Kühlmann's admission that they were both ready to listen to reasonable proposals."

MAY BEST MONTH IN WAR ON U-BOATS

Total Allied and Neutral Tonnage Sunk 355,074 British Total 224,736.

RECORD LOSS TO GERMANS

More Submarines Were Sunk Than in Any Previous Month of the War.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, June 26.—The Admiralty's monthly statement of merchant shipping losses, due to enemy action and marine risk during May, shows that the total British, allied, and neutral gross tonnage loss was 355,694, compared with the adjusted total of 311,456 for April.

The Admiralty note explains that the losses from marine risk were unduly heavy for May.

British shipping losses last month amounted to 224,735 tons, as against the adjusted total of 226,108 for the preceding month, while allied and neutral losses reached 130,959, as against the adjusted total of 85,348 for April.

Thus it will be seen that while the British losses decreased by 1,373 tons, allied and neutral losses increased by 45,611, making the net loss on all classes for the month 44,238.

The tonnage of steamships of 500 gross tons and over entering and clearing at United Kingdom ports from and to ports overseas amounted to 7,777,843, as compared with 8,040,309 for April.

Best Month Yet, Hurd Says.

LONDON, (Thursday,) June 27.—"The month of May was really the most favorable we have yet had."

This is the comment of Archibald S. Hurd, the naval writer, in The Daily Telegraph. He adds:

"It is common knowledge that owing to the large number of submarines destroyed the enemy paid a higher price for every ton of shipping sunk than in any corresponding period since piracy was inaugurated.

"The offensive by sea was still being maintained by the Germans during May with the utmost vigor, but, in spite of the unprecedented number of submarines sent to sea, only 224,000 tons of British tonnage were lost, as compared with 374,000 in May of last year.

"In spite of the fact that losses from marine risks were 'unduly heavy,' it can now be said definitely that the enemy's effort to cripple us by sea by an offensive simultaneous with attacks on the western front has failed definitely.

"Although exact figures are wanting of the sinkings of submarines, it is known they reached a higher figure last month than in any period since the submarine campaign began.

"Three movements are in progress and we can view each of them with satisfaction. Firstly, the measures adopted by the Admiralty last year for combating the submarine, including thousands of mines manufactured for the Straits of Dover and for interfering

Continued on Page Two.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

MISSION TO ENTER SIBERIA

To Be Purely Economic, Possibly With Escort of Troops.

HELPFULNESS ITS SOLE AIM

President Emphasizes to Cabinet Council His Opposition to Military Intervention.

ALLIES TO BE CONSULTED

May Be Invited to Join in Upbuilding—Kerensky in London, and Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Wilson has determined upon the basic principles of a plan for extending aid to Russia and is now engaged in formulating the details. Last night at a Cabinet council, called hastily for the purpose, he outlined his proposals and invited suggestions as to the best means of carrying the policy into execution.

The President's plan does not contemplate military intervention to restore Russian nationality and save the Russian people from the German yoke. It aims at the commercial, industrial, and agricultural upbuilding of the great territory formerly ruled by the Czar, through a policy of mutual helpfulness arranged between the United States and whatever Russian authority is established through the efforts of this Government along the lines of the proposals which will be advanced in the President's name. At the same time it has features somewhat similar to those in what has been regarded by many friends of Russia as the most feasible scheme for saving Russia from complete political and economic disintegration.

Against "Military Intervention."

Although no authoritative disclosure has been made concerning the President's views on the subject, it is the understanding that his plan contemplates sending to Russia a commission of distinguished civilians with offers of assistance and with powers to discuss and arrange with Russian representatives a plan of co-operation designed to set that perturbed country on its feet. Troops might be sent to give protection to the commissioners and to police territory where native local Governments might be established to carry out the policy inaugurated by the United States, but it is contemplated that there shall be no military intervention in any sense of the term. The whole project, according to information obtained today, is of an economic and non-military character, and there is good reason to believe that the Administration will not tolerate any suggestion that the upbuilding of Russian nationality shall be accompanied by force of arms.

In certain of its features the plan coincides in a qualified way with the plan for intervention proposed by Senator King of Utah in a resolution recently offered in the Senate, and in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES by Senator Poindexter of Washington. The Senators' plan, however, provided that the commission should be accompanied by an allied army, in which all the nations party to the plan would be represented, this army to give protection to the commission and the local native governments established, and to be used, wherever necessary, to stay the German invasion.

It has not yet come to light whether the President's policies contemplates joint action with America's allies in seeking to assist Russia. So much of the plan discussed at the White House Cabinet conference is still a secret. It is believed, however, that Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and China will be invited to join with the United States in the measures contemplated for the upbuilding of Russia. They must be consulted, at any rate, and their views doubtless will have weight with the President.

The proposed Administration policy follows the line of prior suggestions in that the commission would enter Russian territory through Siberia.

Without doubt the President's plan will bring strong dissent from those who have been insisting that, while the Russian people must have plenty of time and opportunity to organize local governments in Siberia under the encouragement of the allied commission, this cannot be accomplished without the backing of a strong military force, composed of soldiers of all the principal allied nations, which would afford protection from German and radical native elements.

Mutual Help the Keynote.

Under the plan which is being formulated, this Government would seek to help Russia through furnishing the means of restoring agriculture and com-

Continued on Page Four.

VICHY CELESTINS. Shipment just received. Morris & Schrader, Mineral Water Dealers, 8 Barclay St. 'Phone Barclay 4788.—Advt

To Launch 94 Ships on July 4, Also 5 Eagles, 20 Destroyers

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Shipping Board now promises that ninety-four ships will be launched on July 4. The previous estimate was eighty-nine.

This total is exclusive of the navy vessels. A late telegram from the Pacific Coast says that eight destroyers in addition to the Emergency Fleet Corporation launchings would be floated. It is probable that there will be nearer twenty.

Henry Ford will also launch five or more Eagles on that date.

BAKER OPPOSES DRAFT AGE CHANGE

His Request for Postponement Rouses Sharp Criticism in Senate.

A NEW PROGRAM COMING

Enough Men Meanwhile, Secretary Insists—1,450,000 Men in Europe by August.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—On recommendation of Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of the General Staff, the Senate was asked today to postpone until September any change in the draft ages. Following a meeting held by Secretary Baker, General March, Provost Marshal General Crowder, and the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Chamberlain, the committee Chairman, reported to the Senate that Secretary Baker and General March strongly urged postponement of amendatory action until complete data could be obtained on the availability of shipping and the needs of the overseas army for additional forces.

The request created a storm among the supporters of Senator Fall's amendment to fix the ages at 20 to 40 years, instead of 21 to 31. When the Senate adjourned last night it was apparent that Senator Fall's resolution and an amendment offered by Senator Hitchcock to forfeit the citizenship of any naturalized citizen who sought to evade the draft were in a fair way to be adopted today.

Secretary Baker told the committee that when Congress reassembled after the recess shortly to be taken the War Department would present an enlarged army program, in which the changing of the draft ages would figure. Committee members told him they would strongly support amendment of the draft law along the lines of the bill proposed by Senator France to classify all registered persons either as fighters or workers. A majority of the committee favors such action.

General March concurred in everything Secretary Baker said, but General Crowder did not assent so heartily. He is in favor of changing the draft ages at once, but told the committee he had no hand in formulating policy.

In the warm debate that followed the announcement of Secretary Baker's stand, charges of politics, procrastination and interference with the Constitutional rights and duties of Congress were made by Senators who wish immediate action. The debate occupied practically the entire day, and will continue tomorrow. Senator Chamberlain predicted tonight that Secretary Baker's recommendation would be followed, and the Fall and France amendments rejected.

Upon leaving the committee room, Secretary Baker made the following statement:

"I presented to the committee statements that for the present there are men in Class 1 sufficient for our prospective needs, and when the enlarged program of the United States is ready for presentation to Congress we will at the same time have complete data on which to base any recommendations for change in the age limits of the draft."

Gives Secretary's Reasons.

Immediately upon the convening of the Senate, Senator Chamberlain presented Secretary Baker's views. In connection with the discussion which followed, he read into the record the War Department's proposed plans for draft calls between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31. In that period, he said, 875,000 men will be called—800,000 in August, 150,000 in September, 150,000 in October, 150,000 in November, and 125,000 in December. Approximately 200,000 men will be added to Class 1, he said, through the reclassification of men now in deferred classes.

In presenting the matter to the Senate, Senator Chamberlain said:

"Both the Secretary of War and General March are of the opinion that no change ought to be made in the age lim-

Continued on Page Seven.

IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the tonic and restorative—all druggists.—Advt.

ITALIANS HOLD NEW GAINS

Recover All Guns and Material Lost in Great Austrian Drive.

DERIDE VIENNA'S CLAIMS

Call Absurd Foe's Figures of 150,000 Italians Killed, Wounded, and Captured.

WILSON FELICITATES DIAZ

Says Whole Spirit of America Acclaims the Achievement of His Army.

ROME, June 26.—Italian troops on the southern part of the Piave front have not only completely reoccupied the Capo Sile bridgehead, but have extended it and held the gain against Austrian counterattacks. The extension was effected yesterday. During the fighting nearly 400 prisoners were taken. On the remainder of the front the fighting was confined to artillery duels and patrol actions. Subjoined is the official report of the operations issued today by the War Office:

Yesterday our troops, having completely reoccupied the bridgehead of Capo Sile, extended it, provoking and firmly sustaining resolute counterattacks by numerous enemy forces. Eight officers and 371 of other ranks were captured.

On the remainder of the front there were artillery duels of not very great intensity and activity by small parties.

Between Mori and Loppio one of our assault patrols surprised and destroyed an enemy advanced post, capturing the survivors.

Our flights dropped several tons of bombs on enemy ammunition dumps on the Venetian Plain and on railway establishments at Mattarello. Seven hostile machines were brought down. Lieutenant Flavic Baracchini obtained his thirty-first victory.

In the clearing up of the battlefields a few hundred additional prisoners were taken.

The complete recapture of all our artillery, arms and material has been ascertained. Only after long statistical work will it be possible to establish the enormous quantity of Austrian arms and material which remained in our hands.

Vienna Says Italians Failed.

VIENNA, June 26, (via London.)—The official report from General Headquarters today says:

On the fronts west of the Adige fighting activity has been more lively during the last few days. On the Zugna Ridge we repulsed strong thrusts initiated by vigorous gunfire, with heavy enemy losses.

On the Asiago Plateau and between the Brenta and the Piave yesterday was appreciably quieter. The bitter struggle of June 24 ended in complete failure for the Italians, which was most perceptible in the disputed regions on Asolone and Monte Pertica. Our detachments, pursuing the enemy, captured several sectors of his front line. Thanks to the bravery and determined attacks of our troops, all the Italian efforts to recapture the ground they lost on June 15 sanguinarily failed.

GREAT LOSSES FORCED RETREAT OF AUSTRIANS

Ninety Prisoners Sole Unwounded Survivors of One Brigade—Piave Region in Ruins.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 25, (Associated Press.)—With the capture yesterday of 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners, the total captures by the Italian forces during their counteroffensive are brought up to about 18,000 men.

A single episode shows how and why the Austrian retreat started. On Saturday the Austrian command sent the 91st Schuetzen Brigade, composed of Regiments Nos. 31 and 32, with orders to widen the Austrian breach at Lampol and to do this at all hazards. The brigade attempted to carry out this order and fought like wild men, but the Italian pressure was so terrific that they were unable to accomplish their object, which was to succor the Austrian divisions already surrounded in this section.

After six attacks, which continued Saturday night and Sunday morning, there remained at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon only ninety men of this brigade. The others were either prisoners, wounded, or dead. The com-

Continued on Page Four.

DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A splendid tonic and a deliciously refreshing drink. Use in place of lemons.—Advt.

Spanish Influenza Is Raging in the German Army; Grip and Typhus Also Prevalent Among Soldiers

LONDON, June 26.—Influenza is now epidemic all along the German front, according to advices received from the Dutch frontier, and the prevalence of this ailment is said to be hampering the preparations for offensive operations.

The proportion of men sent to hospitals on account of influenza has risen rapidly in all the German units in the last few days, and special hospitals are being established in the rear areas dealing solely with this disease.

Thus far only the more serious cases have been sent to the hospitals, but the German army doctors say that, unless even the light cases are removed from the units, it will be difficult to prevent further spread of the epidemic.

The disease prevalent in the German Army is reported to be of the new Spanish type, which recently broke out in Berlin and other German cities, and is presumed to have been brought to the trenches by men returning from leave.

In the German cities the disease has been very hard to deal with owing to the shortage of doctors and the conditions of undernutrition among the city populations.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26, (Associated Press.)—German troops on the western front are suffering from an epidemic of grip, which incapacitates them for a week or ten days. There are also many cases of typhus and dysentery within the German lines southwest of Lille.

There is no evidence, however, that these illnesses are responsible for the delay of the new offensive. It is believed that the German High Command has nearly completed its preparations for the next great attack against the allied front.

[The prevalence of influenza and dysentery among the German troops on the western front was reported by Philip Gibbs in THE TIMES of Tuesday last.]

TIME NOW TO HELP AUSTRIAN RISING

Oppressed Nationalities Look to Allies for Active Encouragement.

NOW IN FEAR OF GERMANY

Discord and Hunger, It Is Asserted, Are Not Exaggerated for Teuton Purposes.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Quo Vadis, Austria? That is the question with which, directly or indirectly, the whole Austrian press is now gravely concerned. In the affairs of no country is prophecy so dangerous as in those of Austria, but it is idle to pretend that chronic political chaos, semi-starvation, and military defeat have not serious potentialities in themselves. They make ever more apparent that slow combustion of destructive factors which is present in the body politic and social of the Dual Monarchy.

As to what will happen now that the Seidler Administration has met its inevitable fate, no Austrian paper pretends to know, and expressions of opinion on the whole are notable for their pessimism on the ground that it is difficult to see how any Government on anything like the old pattern can carry on in the face of the angry Polish Party and the still angrier Social Democrats.

So a considerable section of opinion favors the dissolution of Parliament and new elections, as the only way out of the confusion. Were such a course chosen, the situation would certainly develop in a highly interesting fashion.

Germans Hide Truth on Austria.

There appears to be in England a disposition to regard the seriousness of the Austrian situation as exaggerated by the German press for the purpose of misleading the Entente. That belief is not supported by the facts. The German press has, on the contrary, for some time past endeavored to invest the position in the Dual Monarchy with rosy colors, and has very largely neglected the serious side of matters.

For instance, up to a couple of days ago, all the most important German newspapers were pointing out that the trouble with the Polish Party was likely to be settled by an agreement with the German political element in the country. Of that there never has been the ghost of a chance. The very reverse has happened. Not only does the Polish Party stick to its attitude of stern opposition to the ruling factors, but it has strikingly affirmed its policy of war against the German idea of government by appointing Deputy Heril to be its President. That is worthy of note, for Heril is a strong advocate of joint action with the Czechs and Southern Slavs. He was the guest of honor at the recent Czech National Theatre festival in Prague. He will have nothing to do with a compromise with the German Party in Austria, and his appointment must be regarded as an important emphasis of the clamant demands of Austria's oppressed nationalities.

As regards the food question in Austria, the German press certainly did not make the situation nearly as black as it is. It is noteworthy that at first the German and Hungarian authorities refused help, but that twenty-four hours later they were busy rushing supplies to Austria. The German press, as a matter

Continued on Page Two.

NEXT DRIVE TO BE VITAL TO GERMANY

Anything Like a Failure after Austria's Defeat Might Have Disastrous Results.

MUST PLAN WITH CARE

Rupprecht's Troops Likely to be Used, Having Been Inactive for Several Weeks.

Germans Are Massing for New Western Drive

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 27.—The Daily Chronicle says that important events are developing on the western front, and that German reserves are being cunningly manoeuvred into position for a new offensive, but it is impossible to say yet in which sector the attack will develop.

The situation, however, is well in hand, and the allied armies are confident of the outcome.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—We may be tempted in our rejoicing over the Austrian defeat in Italy to exaggerate its effect on the western front. The troubles of others, especially when these others are at a distance, are usually contemplated with some detachment and the German Army is accustomed to seeing Austria defeated when German soldiers are not fighting with her.

The local difficulties on the Italian front, which prevent our allies from following up their success far into the enemy's lines across the Piave, safeguard the Austrians for the time being from the danger of an irremediable disaster, and, therefore, there is no reason to suppose that any considerable body of German troops will be sent to their help.

It is in the interior of Austria and of Germany that we must look for the chief fruits of Italy's success. Von Kühlmann has just broken the news to an astonished Reichstag that after all a complete German victory may be unobtainable this year and that the war may go on through next year or even longer.

Recent events have increased the importance to Germany of her next effort on the western front, for anything approaching a failure, following on the Austrian defeat might have for her most disastrous consequences. It has always been Germany's military policy to conclude each year's campaign with some showy success, which can be exploited so as to arouse the enthusiasm of her people and make them endure patiently the trials of waiting through the dark Winter days.

It may, therefore, be expected that Austria's misfortunes will make the Germans more than ever careful in mounting their next attack on the western front. Hindenburg has to balance carefully the advantages of systematic preparation of the training of his troops for the special tasks he will set them and of increasing his strength by resting and reconstituting more divisions, withdrawn from the front line, against the time allowed the Allies for improv-

Continued on Page Two.

OUR MEN WIN 7-HOUR FIGHT

Capture Hill Dominating the Invaders' Torcy-Belleau Line.

SHELLS RAINED ON WOODS

Many Germans, Cut Off by Our Barrage Fire, Are Slain by Their Own Guns.

BATTLE WITH DESPERATION

Had Orders to Hold Keystone Position in Chateau-Thierry Region at All Costs.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, June 26.—American troops have gained a brilliant victory in the capture of an important German stronghold south of the village of Torcy, northwest of Château-Thierry. After seven hours of furious fighting, much of it hand-to-hand, our men overcame a force of 1,200 Germans.

With a few individual exceptions the whole German force was killed, wounded, or captured. The prisoners so far brought in total 250, including four officers. This does not include a hundred more wounded who were brought back. The prisoners have not yet stopped coming in. Fifty machine guns were taken.

There is no way in which the victory could have been more complete. Stretching for three kilometers on either side of a wooded hill north of the Bois de Belleau is a ridge which forms the German main line of resistance. This wooded hill commands the ridge line in either direction, and was the seat of many German machine-gun nests which harassed the American positions.

Shelled for Thirteen Hours.

Two days ago the Americans made up their mind to have that position. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the Americans who were close to the German line were withdrawn slightly, and for thirteen hours our gunners poured a devastating rain of steel on the Germans, sending more than 4,000 shells on the hill position.

Just before 6 o'clock last night one unit of Americans started forward as the artillery fire was shifted from the wooded hill to a point just back of it, cutting off the Germans in the hill position from the rest of their line. The Americans were surprised to find so large a number of Germans in the position, which was most heavily held. It is now established that there were five companies of infantry, three machine-gun companies, and other auxiliary troops, making something more than a thousand men.

Our infantry had scarcely started forward when a German officer ran into our lines and surrendered, saying he could not stand the hell of our artillery fire any longer. As our men advanced the Germans tried to flee out of the woods, but the heavy barrage behind their position made that impossible. A squad of five Germans was seen to try to make a run for it when an American shell hit, killing four of them. The other ran back into the woods.

There was nothing for the Germans to do but to face the Americans or surrender. Our rifle and grenade work did terrific execution among those who stuck to their machine guns, hopelessly in many cases. It was established later that their officers had told them that Americans always killed every machine gunner captured. When some of these men were brought in they could do nothing but demand to know what their fate would be.

Hidden Machine Guns.

It was a difficult job that the Americans had. Often German machine guns were hidden in pits dug in the ground, with the gunners under cover and only the snout of the

guns protruding. Hand grenades did good work here.

By 9 o'clock the Americans had herded the Germans into the northern end of the woods on the hill, and then surrendering began. There were several instances of trouble with men who tried to start fighting again after yelling "Kamerad." These men were not brought back. Also there were many instances of desperate fighting in the woods, both Germans and Americans shooting from behind trees and throwing hand grenades right and left.

The German command, notified of the situation, turned some artillery loose in the woods which killed as many of their men as Americans.

Credit for this fight belongs to a famous fighting unit which has been in the line northwest of Château-Thierry since June 1. Despite heavy losses, the spirit of these men was glorious, as they went after the enemy in what will come to be the real American style. The German is not a good hand-to-hand fighter, and the Americans got far the better of the fight in number of casualties inflicted. Of 1,200 Germans in the position it was a good estimate that 700 were killed. In relation to this loss and the importance of the results, our losses were small.

Germans Slew Their Own Men.

The German command's willingness to kill their own men with their artillery fire for the sake of getting Americans was noticeable. Lieutenant H. T. Palmer of Cleveland, Ohio, who was in the fight, told me how the big German shells, which our boys call seabags, had fallen throughout the woods, killing Germans as well as Americans. In one instance, which is confirmed, the Germans turned machine guns on a party of Americans with German prisoners, and the prisoners got considerably the worst of it when the Americans took to the proper shelter.

The capture of this position is perhaps the most important military achievement for Americans since the United States entered the war. The German line, running in front of Torcy and Belleau, is now imperiled because it can be swept in either direction by the Americans in this taken position.

Incidentally as this is written we are mounting German machine guns on the crest of the position for use against the boche lines. Although most of the fight is finished, parties of Americans are still scouring the woods for any Germans remaining there. The main infantry fight lasted seven hours up to 1 o'clock this morning. With thirteen hours of artillery fighting, this makes a twenty-hour fight.

Information obtained from prisoners shows that seven German divisions, or 105,000 men, have in the last twenty-six days been opposed to American units the size of which I am not permitted to state, except to say that the Germans fronting them have been perhaps [deleted] times greater numerically. While the German divisions have been relieved from time to time, the same American fighters have been in line all the time. The men who took this hill last night are the same soldiers who took Bouresches and helped to check the German drive on Paris almost a month ago.

Fresh Division Beaten.

The prisoners taken in this fight are from a division which has been on the Russian front ever since the war started and has never before been used in open fighting. They freely admitted that the American artillery fire had made life unbearable. They said they had been ordered to hold the position at all cost. Theirs was a fresh division shoved in because of American successes. This division followed the Kaiser's famous 5th Guard Division, which was so badly shot to pieces by our artillery that it was withdrawn to save it.

It is evident from what the prisoners said that the German high command is adopting new tactics in regard to what to tell the men about Americans. Prisoners from other divisions said they had been told that the Americans were cowards. The prisoners taken today said that when sent into the lines four days ago they had been told that Americans were brave fighters and urged to be on their guard. The prisoners declared that the more important officers kept away from the front before the Americans, and only Lieutenants and noncommissioned officers commanded them.

Private Wilhelm Mneich stated that Major Romer, his commander, had moved his headquarters back from Belleau and was in the rear drinking wine all the time. He said that all the Germans had quit Belleau because of our artillery fire.

Other prisoners said they knew of no plans for an attack on the front near Château-Thierry, but had heard of preparations for another big attack against Rheims. All complained of bad food.

Ideas Like Hillquit's.

Most of the members of the regiment of Germans were Poles and Alsatians with strongly socialistic ideas. I found one German who spoke English, and the ideas he expounded corresponded closely to some I had heard from Morris Hillquit when he ran for Mayor of New York. This man explained that France had much money in Russia and so had entered the war, and because America could never get back her war investment unless she aided England America was in the war. He appeared to believe what he said.

All the prisoners agreed that the war would be over in three months. While dead sure of that, they were not so sure who would win. When I asked a German Corporal who would win, he said:

"No matter. It is equal to me."

The prisoners agreed that Americans were brave fighters, and all paid tribute to the accuracy of the artillery fire which prevented their escape from the woods and gave them a bad twelve hours before our attack.

I never saw anything like the spirit of our boys returning from the fight. All wished that they had their famous band to celebrate the fact they have the boche "buffaloed," and all were willing to go back at it again as soon as they could get some sleep.

This victory, which strengthens the allied position at the closest point in the German line to Paris, adds new lustre to the splendid record of these American fighters, whose organization always has been a favorite in America. They have shown the American spirit in being unwilling simply to hold a line against the boche, but ever since they have been in have been driving against the German line, not only making the allied line stronger, but keeping busy more than 100,000 German soldiers, whose presence at critical moments in other parts of the line might have resulted in important gains for the German High Command.

Importance of the Victory.

This victory gives us absolute command of the important Bois de Belleau, which the Germans tried so hard to retain and which is the keystone of the allied line for fifteen kilometers northwest of Château-Thierry.

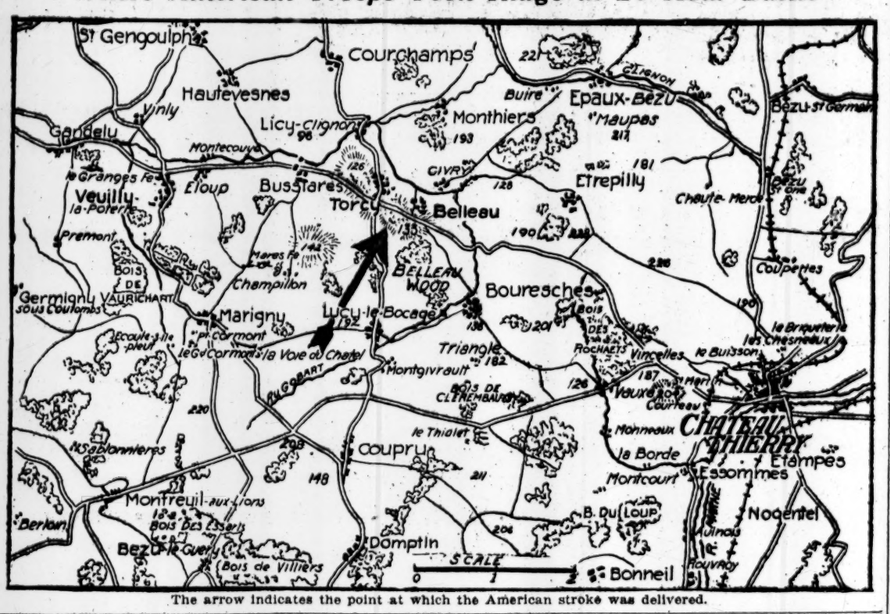
It is safe to predict that the Americans' holding of the newly captured position is to be a very sore point in the German line. The Germans may have to withdraw a kilometer and a half over the rest of the crest of the hill or pay a heavy price for the ridge because of our new vantage position from which our machine guns can rake their lines in two directions. It will probably be a hot place for us to hold.

Berlin Reports Another Repulse.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—The official report from Army Headquarters today includes this paragraph:

A partial attack, launched by the enemy northwest of Château-Thierry, was repulsed.

Where American Troops Took Ridge in 20-Hour Battle



The arrow indicates the point at which the American stroke was delivered.

PERSHING TELLS OF ACTIVITIES

Describes Several Days' Work of Our Men Near Belleau Wood.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Belated reports, which include a descriptive story of what the American troops have been doing northwest of Château-Thiery are contained in General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday received today. The dispatch reads:

"Section A—There have been no fresh developments at points occupied by our troops.

"Section B—For our troops in the Château-Thiery region the twenty-four hours, from noon June 20 to noon June 21, were quiet as compared with the many days of great activity which they have recently experienced. The German artillery continued to shell both our front lines and rear areas, distributing its fire rather impartially over the sector. The Clerembauth and Marette woods, Lucy le Bocage, Triangle Farm, Lethiclet, and Boureches all received their share. So did the Paris road on our other principal lines of communication, but the number of shells used was moderate for this locality and most of them were of small or medium calibre.

"The fire was of various sorts, some of the harassing sort directed against our billets in rear areas at intervals during the day and night and some for the obvious purpose of cutting our communications. As usual some of the lower and wooded areas were shelled with gas, but high explosives and shrapnel were frequent. The German machine guns were active against our lines, especially in the vicinity of Bouresches, and snipers were active near the edges of the Bois de Belleau and around the Bouresches railroad station.

"The enemy made one of his customary attempts to ambush an American patrol in the vicinity of Tafourney Farm, but his ambush party was caught and dispersed by our fire. German airplanes were active along our front, paying particular attention to the right half. In the rear of the German line small groups were seen in constant motion passing along the roads between the various farm towns and woods. A considerable number of them appeared to be carrying stretchers. Wagons, automobiles, and artillery caissons also were in constant movement, but in not more than customary numbers.

"Our own troops bore their full share of the day's activities, advancing and improving their positions and returning the enemy's intentions in the matter of artillery fire. After a burst of fire on a cluster of woods, a number of the enemy were seen running away in all directions. All of our units sent out patrols which effectively reconnoitred the hostile positions.

"In the Chateau Thierry region the day of June 21 to June 22 produced no marked developments. In the absence of infantry actions artillery played the leading part. The German artillery was active in the same manner as on the preceding days and to a somewhat greater extent. German airplanes were also present in somewhat greater numbers.

"In the rear the same small groups were again seen and once again our artillery fire had marked effect, driving back into the woods near Licy Farm a group of men who had attempted to emerge. The German infantry seemed to give most of its attention to the Belleau Woods and to checking our patrols. One of our parties southwest of Waux encountered lively rifle and machine gun fire and from the same point there was considerable sniping on our lines. Bouresches and the Belleau Woods again received special attention from the German machine gun detachments. German snipers retained their positions of the day before. Our troops, as usual, returned what they received both in artillery fire and sniping, while our patrols were continually active.

"During the day June 22 to June 23 our troops near Château-Thierry experienced conditions quite similar to those of the preceding forty-eight hours. Woods, farms, and villages were again shelled, with the slight use of gas from time to time, and with occasional concentrations. The distribution over the sector was again fairly even. Far more marked, however, than the activity of the German artillery was that of the German airplanes, which, in number of flights, made what is almost a record for activity over one of our small sectors in a period of twenty-four hours. During the late evening one of our airplanes dropped three bombs which produced craters of moderate size.

"In addition to the movement of small groups in the German rear areas a column of troops, (estimated at about a battalion and accompanied by combat wagons,) was seen in motion during the early evening. At another time two columns of troops, a battery, a number of caissons, and several wagons and automobiles were seen moving along the roads. At another spot a small group was very busy over a fallen airplane. The enemy is still busily improving his wires. The German machine guns were somewhat more active than on preceding days, paying great attention to our patrols, both by direct and crossfire. As usual they were also directed against Bouresches and Belleau Woods. They did not, however, prevent our troops from sending out numerous patrols. Beside the customary activity of our own batteries, we made considerable use of mortars. Farm buildings in the German rear area were seen to burst into flames.

"On June 22 to 23 our troops south of the Marne experienced the same desultory shelling by the enemy as during the preceding days. The hostile fire fell especially on Crezancy, Fossoy, Blesmes Farm, and Neses. On the whole, however, the enemy artillery activity was slight and confined largely to the use of shells of small calibre. Many German airplanes flew over our front lines east and west along the Marne. They were principally in groups of from two to ten planes. One of them dropped objects which were burning, which whistled as they fell, and made considerable noise when striking the ground.

"A number of the enemy were seen during the day, a few coming down to the river to wash in the morning, and others passing in and out of the town of Charteves. Others could be seen carrying rations or going to and from working parties. The working parties were evidently digging, and probably constructing new emplacements. During the night German patrols opposite Mezy threw stones across the river at our outposts.

"In the Woevre region on June 22 to June 23 the enemy's activity showed some diminution. Front line positions at Seicheprey, Bois de Jurk, Bois de Remieres, and other points, as well as Beaumont and other positions in the rear area, were shelled. Our roads also suffered some bombardment. The shells came mostly from Bois de Mormare and Bois de Lassonard, but the fire, mostly of the harrassing sort, was little above the normal. The same was true of the machine gun fire, which came mainly from the little villages of Lahayville and St. Baussant, across the line from Seicheprey. German airplanes were little in evidence. Movements of trucks and wagons in the rear of the German line were normal. Working parties were observed to be constructing new camouflage. Our own troops were not especially active.

"On June 22 our troops who are fighting in the Mühlhausen area reported a quiet day. The enemy's batteries fired a small number of rounds from the Muhlwald and other positions in the rear. His machine guns were occasionally active, and at least one of his patrols was driven off by our fire. Only in his rear areas was there anything of note. This consisted of increased movements of men, forces, wagons, trucks, and trains."

HOLD 3 SECTORS IN ALSACE.

Americans' New Lines There Are Northwest of Gebweiler.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26, (Associated Press.)—The new sector held by American troops in Alsace is in the region northwest of Gebweiler. This sector is not far from the famous Hartmans-Weilerkopf, the scene of so much hard fighting in the past.

The Americans are now holding a considerable front in three different sectors in Alsace.

The raid Monday morning in which two companies of French and American troops near Badonviller lost prisoners was made by an entire battalion of German troops. The enemy advanced in two columns after the way had been prepared by a heavy bombardment with gas shells.

The official statement issued Tuesday in Berlin said:

"The number of American and French prisoners brought in yesterday morning east of Badonviller has increased to more than sixty."

The War Department announced on June 18 that the Thirty-second Division, National Guard, was fighting in Alsace on German territory. This division is composed of Michigan and Wisconsin troops.

OUR AIRMEN RAID CONFLANS.

Five American Machines Drop Bombs, Scoring a Number of Hits.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26, (Associated Press.)—Clear weather has permitted a partial resumption of work in the air. Five American bombing planes improved the occasion by an attack on Conflans, in the Woevre, dropping a considerable number of projectiles. Several hits were observed.

The anti-aircraft fire was active, but inaccurate. Only one enemy plane was sighted. It declined combat. A pursuit squadron was also out.

Lieutenant Robert E. Hill of Florey, Ill., shot down an enemy plane northeast of Lorry.

The artillery was more active, especially in the Woevre, where the American batteries scored a direct hit on a German munitions dump, causing an explosion which was followed by flames.

NATION MAY HEAR WILSON.

Plan for Countrywide Readings of His Fourth of July Speech.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Wilson's Fourth of July speech, which is expected to deal in part, at least, with international affairs, may be read at Independence Day celebrations throughout the country simultaneously with its delivery by the President at Mount Vernon.

It became known today that the Committee on Public Information, through which the speech will be given out, has under consideration plans to furnish it in advance to Postmasters, through whom it will be transmitted to four-minute speakers or others in charge of Fourth of July exercises in various cities and towns.

The committee also may cable the message to foreign countries to be read there the same day.

NAMES AVENUE FOR WILSON.

Paris Municipal Council Votes Unanimously to Honor President.

PARIS, June 26.—The Municipal Council of Paris today voted unanimously that the Avenue du Trocadero should henceforth bear the name of President Wilson, the nameplates to be in place before the Fourth of July.

The Rue du Luxembourg was rechristened the Rue Guynemer, after Captain George Guynemer, the famous French aviator, who was killed in an aerial battle last September.

The avenue, leading from Alexander III. Bridge to the Invalides, was renamed the Avenue General Gallieni, in honor of the Military Governor of Paris, who died in May, 1916.

The Council, in honoring President Wilson, suspended one of its own regulations, forbidding the use of names of living persons in naming streets.

Mrs. Wilson Presents Flag to Girls.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26. — Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, was in this city a short time today to present to a troop of Girl Scouts an American flag she promised to the Philadelphia troop that sold the largest amount of Liberty bonds. She made a brief address in presenting the flag, after which the Girl Scouts "Thanks Badge" was bestowed upon her.

FRENCH REPORT OUR SUCCESS.

Communique Tells of "Brilliant Operation" by Americans.

PARIS, June 26.—The French official statement for today says:

American troops carried out a brilliant operation during the night near Belleau Wood. One hundred and fifty prisoners, one of whom is a Captain, have already been counted.

The night report says:

The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in the course of their operation last night in the neighborhood of Belleau Wood was 264.

CANARDS FED TO GERMANS.

Prisoners Were Told the Kaiser Had Captured New York.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26, (Associated Press.)—German prisoners captured by the Americans on storming the Belleau Wood section last night now number 250, including seven officers. One of the officers said the German commanders have been telling the soldiers that the Germans have landed an army in America, captured New York, and are now marching toward Philadelphia. The Germans also are told that submarines have sunk between forty and fifty ships in Long Island Sound.

A German officer, arrogant and sarcastic, remarked:

"We are just starting with the Americans. We are going to wipe out whole divisions as if they were companies."

The German privates were less arrogant, and apparently were glad they were captured. One declared that the Germans were surprised at the Americans, who appeared so young, but fought like devils when they got started. Another declared:

"The war will soon be ended. There are too many Americans coming to Europe."

This prisoner was a Prussian, who fought on the Russian front. He confessed that the Germans were preparing to attack the Americans in Belleau Wood when the American troops started their attack. It was a surprise affair. The Americans came one way and the German officers tried to force their men forward the other way. This prisoner was shot in the leg by his own officer because he hesitated confusedly between the American guns and bayonets, and the pistols in the hands of the German officers.

Raymond S. Howell of Barnesville, Ohio, who was in the first line of the advance, said:

"We took up a position in the open wood. There were no trenches. The Germans opened a heavy fire and shells fell around us like rain. We charged over the rocky hill, our fellows laughing and yelling a war whoop. We then came upon a wheat field and crossed in the face of a withering shell and machine gun fire, and drove back the Germans at the point of the bayonet.

"It was a wonderful sight. The Americans never hesitated, and the sound of their shouts and whoops were almost drowned by the Germans' cries of 'Kamerad.' The Germans got a few of our fellows, but we made them pay dearly for every one."

Herbert E. Bartley of Anita, Iowa, told about a wounded American forcing a big German to lead the way to the rear of the American lines. When they reached the lines, the American said quietly: "Here's my prisoner." The German sheepishly nodded and said, "Yah."

BIG AMERICAN ARMY HELPS GUARD PARIS

Large Force in Position Where It Can Aid in Defeating New Drive at the Capital.

OUR WAR PLAN DEVELOPING

Momentous Projects Taking Shape in France as Pershing's Army Increases.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 24.—In a lull between storms the American Army is preparing to play a much larger and much more important part in military operations against future German drives toward Paris. The longer the Germans postpone the next fight, the larger our part in it will be.

Up to this time American soldiers have appeared on the front in one or two divisions. With the large growth of the United States' man power in France it is but natural for the time to come when our facilities will enable us to place larger units in the front lines. As time passes, more and more American soldiers complete training with the French and British and reach a stage where they can hold positions unaided. This increase in man power and in the number of trained soldiers is making it possible for us to work toward a stage where General Pershing can place an important force before the Germans in actual combats.

In the present situation we have reached but a milestone toward ultimate accomplishments by the American military machine, but nevertheless it is fair to say that our strength has reached the stage toward which our military leaders have been working for the last year. American soldiers did noble work in stopping the Germans at two important strategic positions in the last drive, namely at Château-Thierry and northwest of Château-Thierry, both places guarding approaches to the French capital.

Ready to Defend Paris.

For obvious reasons I cannot state where the larger American force will be located, but suffice it now to say that the Germans cannot get much closer to Paris without defeating a considerable American army. Developments of momentous import to the American people are taking place in France these days. Because of the limitations of censorship and for good military reasons they cannot be revealed until the Germans have cognizance of them, which they will have before they complete many more drives at Paris.

I can say that as a military factor we have cast off our swaddling clothes and that we have passed the stage where the small American force needed a wet nurse. The American force that will soon be in active military operation will be in a position to stage an all-American show if the boche runs into their positions.

It is understood, of course, that General Foch commands the allied armies. Under him are army group commanders, under them are army commanders, under army commanders are corps commanders, and under corps commanders are division commanders. If a single American division is serving in a French corps it is under the command of the French corps commander. If an American corps is serving in the French army it is under command of the French army commander. If an American army is serving in a French army group it is under the French army group commander. An American unit, if company or regiment or brigade or division or army, is under its own commander for that unit, who in turn is under the French commander of the next larger technical unit.

The reader may thus understand that the larger the force of Americans fighting together, of course the higher up the American command goes and the more credit or discredit redounds to America for the record that force makes. In line with this exposition it may be stated that before long America may hear of the naming of American officers to command larger units than have heretofore functioned in France.

America's War Plans.

America has plans of her own for ultimate participation in the war. Those plans are perfectly well known to the other allies. It never was supposed that American smaller units were to be used always to fill gaps. But the present policy of the Germans to force the issue in the war this Summer has made it necessary for the full available strength of the Allies to be used to block the enemy where he makes his drives. He will be held and America will help hold him.

After the enemy has worn himself out with this Summer's drives and his frenzy is stayed, then will come an greater opportunity for the fruition of America's destined rôle in the world war. That rôle is not to hold the Germans on their line in France. It is something far different.

But while our aid is needed to hold the Germans France and England will get that aid.

NEXT DRIVE TO BE VITAL TO GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ing their defenses and the increase in the number of American troops in the field.

Rupprecht to Begin Attack.

It is mainly Prince Rupprecht's divisions which are in question for the coming battle, for those of the German Crown Prince, which fought their way to the Marne and then turned in the direction of Paris, can hardly be ready in time.

The new battle of the Somme in which Prince Rupprecht's armies took the main part did not end until April 7, and the fighting in Flanders, in which his troops alone were engaged, concluded with the defeat of Germans on the Kemmel front on April 29.

We have had ourselves ample experience of the time required to prepare a great attack. Roads have to be made, railway tram lines laid down, huge dumps of ammunition and supplies collected, positions for artillery constructed, and cover provided for the troops who are to assemble for the attack.

All this entails a vast amount of labor and takes a long time and the time which the Germans have had has not been excessive. Even more important is the training of the troops.

During the past Winter and Spring the Germans had the great advantage of being able to assemble large number of divisions from the Russian front, which they kept out of the line for special instruction in tasks, which they would have to perform in battle.

We heard a great deal before the German attack of March 21 of this training, and it is certain that to it the Germans owed a large measure of the success which they achieved.

All armies, now engaged in war, contain only a small proportion of soldiers, who have received systematic training in peace time, and new levies, unless they have a chance of practising their duties, must to some extent be lacking in the power of seizing opportunity and of dealing quickly and surely with the unexpected situations, which are the rule in battle.

No training of the individual soldier, however perfect, can achieve this. Men and officers must be trained together in their battle formations, and this is only possible when the troops are out of the line. Therefore the efficiency of armies depends enormously upon the number of divisions which can be kept in reserve.

MAY BEST MONTH IN WAR ON U-BOATS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

with the freedom of movement of enemy craft through the northern exit to the North Sea, are proving very fruitful. Secondly, the steps taken to defend merchant shipping against mines and U-boats—providing ships with other mine protection and organizing convoys—are giving admirable results. Thirdly, apart from the wonderful record the Americans are putting up in ship construction, British yards are making headway owing to the fact that plans drawn up several months ago for the extension of yards and engine shops are beginning to be productive."

Mr. Hurd points out that the losses in British shipping in May exceeded the tonnage built by 28,000 tons, and concludes:

"There already is evidence to show that the situation has still further improved since the end of May. The curves are continuing a most encouraging course."

TIME NOW TO HELP AUSTRIAN RISING

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

of fact, made light of the whole situation in this respect, and said Vienna was still eating cake while Germany could hardly get bread. It declared meat to be plentiful, and blamed bad organization for the trouble which supervened. In reality, the Austrian bread ration is something less than three ounces per head per day, less than half the German ration.

Market reports and official figures, published in Vienna, show that the meat ration of four-fifths of a pound can only be obtained by a portion of the population, and generally by those who care to stand all night in the queue for it. Meat supplies in the market only amount to one-third of those available a few months ago. Last week more than 500 horses were slaughtered in Vienna for food. For that the poor people had to pay four shillings a pound. Fruit and vegetable supplies are hopelessly inadequate. The German press has shown no disposition to make such facts known to its readers.

In putting forward such figures I do not mean to suggest that Austria's collapse is to be looked for immediately. The increasing want is a slow guide to the workers, too, who are not going to risk another strike fiasco. They will not move till success is practically assured. It is recognized that Germany is still powerful enough to deal with an Austria falling into Russian chaos. While the Russian revolution has fired the imagination of all the Austrian nationalities, it also has taught them what to avoid, and none of Austria's insurgent sons wishes to tread the path of such hopeless confusion.

They await the opportunity which cannot come while Germany is still in a strong position, but eventually the effect must be felt of economic helplessness, of defeat, of hunger—though in its extreme form that will only be temporary—of the crushing debt of war that burdens the hopeless outlook, and of political chaos. And as Germany weakens those factors will become more effective and the determination to act will be greatly strengthened.

The clear duty of the Entente—for the future of Europe hinges largely on Austria—is that put forward in the widely quoted expression of opinion by The Daily Chronicle to "sound out clearly to all the oppressed Hapsburg peoples a note of insurrection." Then, when the last hostile wall in the west buckles and breaks finally those peoples will be ready, and, knowing where to look, will know how to act.

TURKEY SLOW TO ANSWER.

No Word Yet Concerning Attacks on Americans in Persia.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Minister Caldwell at Teheran has advised the State Department under date of June 24 that he has been unable to obtain further information regarding the reported seizure of the American Consulate and looting of an American hospital by Turkish troops at Tabriz, Persia.

Yesterday the department announced that a third request had been sent to the Swedish Government, seeking an explanation from Constantinople through the Swedish Minister there. A similar request was sent to Spain immediately after Minister Caldwell's first report was received.

It is taken for granted here that the fact that there has been no reply from either of the neutral Governments is due to their inability to obtain a statement from Turkey, and the possibility is recognized that the Ottoman Government may have had difficulty in communicating with its forces in Persia. Since official confirmation of the report as it reached Minister Caldwell probably would mean a war declaration by the United States, Turkey's statement of the case undoubtedly would be made with the greatest deliberation.

LONDON, June 26.—A Turkish official communication received here says:

In the region of Lake Urumiah we have occupied Dilman.

Dilman is in Azerbaijan Province, Persia, and about fifty miles northwest of Urumiah, Persian Armenia.

Summer Seashore Time Table

Sunday, June 30

Summer Seashore Time Tables will be placed in effect on Sunday, June 30.

Certain Saturday only trains will begin running June 29.

Pennsylvania R. R.

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AIR PILOT KILLED IN FALL.

His Observer Injured—Two Hurt In Another Training Accident.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., June 26.—Second Lieutenant John T. Boyle was killed near Selfridge Field here today when the airplane he was piloting fell in a practice flight. Second Lieutenant Allen B. Ebey, observer in the machine, was seriously injured. The machine in which the men were riding fell from a height of 1,200 feet.

Officials tonight were unable to give any information as to the cause of the accident or the place of residence of the men. Both men were members of a United States Army air squadron in training here.

Belgium Gets $2,250,000 More.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Belgium today received another credit of $2,250,000, making the total loans from the United States $122,800,000. The aggregate credits to the Allies now amount to $5,972,590,000.

CHARLES ATTEMPTS TO GET NEW CABINET

Asks Herr Bahnhaus to Take the Premiership and Form a Party Group.

SUMMONS CROWN COUNCIL

Austrian Ruler Announces He Is Addressing Emperor William on Food Crisis.

LONDON, June 26.—Baron von Seidler, the Austrian Premier, announced on Monday that he had declined the invitation of Emperor Charles to constitute a new Cabinet, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Premier's decision was made known at a meeting of the Crown Council in Vienna, at which the food situation, which was unanimously recognized as critical, was discussed.

Emperor Charles announced that he was personally addressing Emperor William in connection with this situation. The Emperor's announcement was made after Food Minister Paul had reviewed the food conditions.

Premier von Seidler proposed as his successor, Herr Bahnhaus, considering that he would be able to rely upon a majority in Parliament during the transition period. Emperor Charles thereupon invited Herr Bahnhaus to begin negotiations with the various parties on the basis of a convocation of the Chamber, with a restricted program for its proceedings.

The council also discussed the question of further measures against Slavic disturbers and examined the military situation.

The internal situation in Austria-Hungary continues to be disturbed intensely, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Annemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, who claims to have authentic sources of information. Under date of Monday he says that the strikes in Hungary are extending. The telegraph and Post Office are working badly.

The unrest, he says, generally has a Bolshevist and anti-military character. Innumerable deserters from the army are taking part, and in certain parts of the country these men are forming robber bands. In Budapest a revolutionary strike is in progress.

The food situation in Austria has not improved, and the correspondent says it is not improbable, despite Germany's help, that the entire country is slowly starving.

According to rumors received by way of the Austrian Legation in Berne, German troops are marching into Bohemia to restore order. The correspondent asserts that railway transportation in Bohemia is uncertain, and that freight cars are often plundered by robber bands.

Prague is reported to be without bread, meat, and potatoes, and Galicia is almost without food of any kind.

The statesman asked by Emperor Charles to essay the task of forming a Cabinet is probably the Minister of Railways in the von Seidler Cabinet, Baron Bahnhaus. Vienna newspapers recently indicated that he might receive the appointment.

ACCUSED IN COMMONS OF BEING A GERMAN

Sir Albert Stanley Admits Change of Name, But Denies Pemberton-Billing's Charge.

LONDON, June 26.—Noel Pemberton-Billing, member of Parliament for the East Division of Hertfordshire, whose activities include a crusade against all persons of German origin, attacked Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons this afternoon. He elicited the reply that Sir Albert's family name was Knatteries, that he was from Derbyshire, and had no foreign blood.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he knew Sir Albert Stanley had no German blood nor connections.

Sir Albert promptly explained the matter to the House. He said his father and mother were born in Derbyshire, that the family was English for many generations back, and had no trace of foreign blood. Knatteries was an old English name, but very difficult to pronounce, hence his parent had changed it after he had lived for some years in America. This statement was greeted with cheers and laughter.

HERTLING SCOFFS AT PEACE LEAGUE

Tells the Reichstag It Is a Scheme of the Allies to Isolate Germany.

ASSERTS FIRMNESS IN WAR

Reproves the Critics of Teuton Policy—Westarp Deplores Peace Overtures.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—There will be no further discussion of President Wilson's four principles of a basis for general peace by Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor. This announcement was made by the Chancellor in the Reichstag yesterday in the debate after the speech of Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann. The proposal of a league of nations after the war is not looked upon with favor by Count von Hertling, who intimated that such a league might make it uncomfortable for Germany.

"I originally had no intention of taking part in this debate," said the Chancellor. "The reasons for my contemplated reserve are obvious, namely, the experiences I have had, together with my predecessors' remarks in previous speches.

"If we spoke our willingness for peace, that was regarded as a symptom of weakness and of our immediately impending collapse. By others it was interpreted as a crafty trap.

"Did we speak, on the other hand, of our unshakable will to defend ourselves in a war of conquest so criminally thrust upon us, it was said that it was the voice of German militarism, to which even the leading statesmen must submit willy-nilly.

"I went a step further on Feb. 24 and expressly stated my attitude toward the message of President Wilson, in which he discussed his four points, and gave, in principle, my assent to them. I said that these four points of President Wilson might possibly form the basis of a general world peace. No utterance of President Wilson whatever followed this, so that there is no object in spinning any further the threads there started.

Disparages League of Nations.

"There is still less object after statements which have since reached us, especially from America. These statements, indeed, made it really clear what is to be understood from a peace league of peoples or a league of peoples for the maintenance of freedom and justice.

"Our opponents made it clear that they would be the kernel of this league of peoples, and that it would in this way not be difficult to isolate the uncomfortable upward strivings of Germany and by economic strangulation to extinguish her vital breath.

"I considered it, as against this, quite proper that the Foreign Secretary make a statement on the details of our political position in the East, from Finland to the Black Sea, and, in my opinion, he fulfilled the task thoroughly. On the other hand, some of his statements were given a more or less unfriendly reception in wide circles."

The Chancellor said that he would not go into the question of the responsibility for the war. "There are already testimonies that Germany was not to blame," he added.

"I feel obliged to clear away the misunderstanding which, it seems, we obtained in the interpretation of the second part of the State Secretary's statement. The tendency of these utterances of the State Secretary was purely to ascribe the responsibility for the continuation and immeasurable prolongation of this terrible war to the enemy powers entirely in the sense I had indicated on Feb. 24, for it goes without saying that there can be no question of lessening our energetic defense or our will, or of shaking our confidence in victory."

Stormy applause followed this utterance by the Chancellor.

"Now, as before," he continued, "the ruler of the Empire, the Princes and the people stand closely and confidently together. They trust in our incomparable troops, our incomparable army leaders, and our united people, who are unshakably standing together, and we may hope that the Almighty, who hitherto has helped us and led us from victory to victory, will reward this faithful German people."

Kuehlmann Speech "Bloodthirsty."

Regret was expressed by Deputy Gröber, Centrist, that the utterances of the Foreign Secretary were still as bloodthirsty as ever. He added:

"Nevertheless, I believe we have passed the climax of international hatred. German war aims offer no obstacle to a truce of God."

Count von Westarp, Conservative, said that the words of the Foreign Secretary regarding responsibility for the war alarmed him and that Dr. von Kühlmann's declaration did not strengthen the will to peace.

"Abroad," he continued, "they will, I fear, regard it as a new peace offensive. An appeal to the good-will of England is useless."

Secretary von Kühlmann made a general reply to the criticisms raised in the debate. He said that the most difficult questions in the conclusion of a peace would be territorial questions, and proceeded to deal in some detail with the rectifications that would be required by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Discussions between the two Central Powers, he said, would offer no difficulties.

Harassed by Dobrudja Dispute.

The Secretary referred to the difficulties of settling the frontier questions between Turkey and Bulgaria owing to the sentimental grievances left by the Balkan war, and said that Germany and Austria had done their best to establish a compromise. The sooner a compromise could be reached, he said, the sooner a final transfer of northern Dobrudja to Bulgaria could occur, and the better it would be for the interests of the entire alliance. He added:

"The establishment of a compromise between Turkey and Bulgaria will require thorough deliberations between the Allies. It would be very pleasing if an agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey relieved us of this task."

Regarding Rumania, the Foreign Secretary observed that criticism had been evoked because Germany had demanded no war indemnity in money or in the economic domain. Such an indemnity was not provided for in the instructions for the negotiators, added the Secretary, who continued:

"Rumania has, however, under the group of treaties submitted to you, to render very considerable services to Germany, even in the way of money. With a conscientious fulfillment of obligations, the Rumanian financial position will be the reverse of brilliant, and the Rumanian people will be obliged to make serious efforts in order to be able to meet these obligations. The objection that Germany is not concerned is untenable, for we must render it possible for the debtor to make payment."

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JUNKERS IN RAGE AT KUEHLMANN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

England from any blame before the whole world."

This is not in order to blame Russia, the paper says, but to absolve England, and it asks what Kühlmann's political aim can be in defending England, since political speeches must have a political use. It adds:

"We cannot quite see that uplifting England's prestige in the Reichstag is the best means of inducing English statesmen to negotiate. The Foreign Secretary wishes to exchange ideas with the Entente. He thinks it necessary, because, according to his ideas, an end cannot be achieved by a purely military decision."

The paper concludes by saying that only one positive thing was achieved by his speech and that was to show the German people that the war might last long and that military achievements would not end it.

Shipping Organ Defends Speech.

Although a majority of the Conservative organs are full of violent abuse of Kühlmann's speech, the annexationist shipping organ and spokesman for the great Hansa towns, the Weser-Zeitung of Bremen, openly approves it. In view of the prominent rôle played recently by the Hansa towns, Kühlmann's recent visit to Hamburg, his conference with big Hansa merchants and shippers, and Ballin's speech about freedom of the seas, the Weser-Zeitung's marked approval of the Foreign Secretary's speech may be significant.

Hansaites, who intend to have an influence on State affairs, have perhaps realized, it is asserted here, that the merchant Junker Kühlmann is striving for the same aims for Germany in a more practical and cunning way, but with a democratic superficial coating to cover his imperialistic aims. Kühlmann never approved the war, it is reported, as he hoped to achieve the same ends by pacific menace as the military and Junker party hoped to achieve by the sword.

The Weiser Zeitung says that Kühlmann drew a sharp line between the former and future policy of the German Empire, introducing a new political period in which the paper hopes that facts and realities will play a larger part than theories and wishes. It approves Kühlmann's manner of putting the whole political situation before the people, so that even an untrained eye can recognize the situation, it says, especially in the matter of Germany's relations to the Dual Monarchy and the Polish question.

The Foreign Secretary admitted, the paper says, that the Berlin negotiations of Baron Burian were only of a temporary character, and that a visit by the Chancellor might soon be expected in Vienna, and was necessary, as no agreement had been reached on the Polish question. The paper holds that Kühlmann's attitude on Poland means that Vienna still has the same views, in spite of the change in the Austrian Ministry. It attaches much importance to phrases about relations to the western powers which are not too optimistic, but which show the people that the Allies are unprepared for peace.

In making Russia responsible for the war, the Zeitung remarks: Kühlmann has definitely shown that Germany was not striving for world supremacy, but only for equal rights, "which in many points agrees with the war aims of the Hansa Towns." The paper even excuses the absolution of England.

"Golden Bridge Toward Allies."

The semi-official Cologne Gazette says that the whole world was waiting for the speech, and if it was not a thunderstorm it at least cleared the stifling atmosphere and showed the enemy speechmakers with what they will have to deal. It asserts that the next move is an exchange of ideas, although this has been made temporarily impossible by the enemy, and that Kühlmann built a golden bridge toward the Allies by his statement that old Russia was responsible for the war. The paper also says that the Allies now have a clear answer about Belgium, and if they want to negotiate have only to say so, but Germany will not run after them.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung alludes to the "19th of July resolution tune" in discussing the Foreign Secretary's speech, and says that Hertling should never have allowed Kühlmann to speak, as he created the impression of a physically sick man, and that perhaps his duties in Bucharest have been too much for him. [This is, of course, a reference to Kühlmann's alleged giddy escapades in Bucharest.] Anyway, says this paper, he did not speak with his usual typically English-construed sentences. It asserts that Kühlmann does not understand the German people, and that his utterances over the guilt of war show this. The paper calls him a pessimist and a defeatist.

Expect Replies from Allies.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Germany's minimum program for peace discussions was formulated by Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann in his speech to the Reichstag, says the Colongne Volkszeitung. The Foreign Secretary, it adds, demanded nothing that goes beyond Germany's vital necessities or that vitally threatens other countries.

The Germania of Berlin considers that the speech opens wide the field for peace discussions, and says it keenly awaits the reply of the Entente allied countries.

"Many sentences in the speech," says Vorwärts, "might be termed longer or shorter steps forward on the road to conciliation, and they came very near the aims set up and regarded as fair by the social democracy."

The paper contends that recognition of the present territory of Germany and her allies is a self-evident condition of peace, while freedom of the seas and of trade also are of the highest importance. Germany's colonies, it says, must be restored.

The Vossische Zeitung says that the speech confirms the idea that for the Foreign Secretary an understanding with Great Britain is necessary and worth striving for.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung expects that the speech will again turn discussion abroad to the questions dealt with, especially as to responsibility for continuance of the war.

"Yesterday was a lost day," comments the Lokal-Anzeiger.

The Kreuz-Zeitung thinks that it might have been better if Secretary von Kühlmann had been silent regarding relations with hostile countries and the possibilities of peace.

SCOUTS KUEHLMANN PLEA FOR CONFIDENCE

"Hundreds of Perfidies" in the Way, Says London Paper—Terms Considered a Feeler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—Commenting on Kühlmann's declaration that whenever peace comes about a necessity prior condition must be a certain degree of "mutual confidence in each other's probity and chivalry," The Daily Chronicle says:

"Nothing that the Allies could pretend, no self-deception in which they might be led to acquiesce, could render the present German Government 'capable of covenanted faith,' while its hands are foul with the pollution of hundreds of perfidies and dripping with the blood of millions shed in an unprovoked, and as yet unrepented, war."

The Daily News says that Kühlmann, in laying down the condition which excludes Alsace-Lorraine from discussion, rejects the condition which is the irreducible minimum of the British case, "but," it adds, "we have to discount heavily the terms put forward in the open. It is something to have reached a stage at which Germany admits that no military decision can settle the war. That is the beginning of the will to peace."

The Morning Post says: "The conclusion to be drawn from the very remarkable speech of the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is that the Allies, while continuing to do their utmost in the field, should at once agree among themselves upon their economic policy. It is a weapon second only to the force of arms, and it is left unused."

LONDON, June 26, (via Ottawa.)—A new note in enemy oratory was struck by Dr. von Kühlmann, in addressing the Reichstag, according to the comments on his address appearing in London newspapers. The admission that the settlement of the war by military decision is impossible received much attention.

The Daily Telegraph emphasizes the Foreign Minister's unusually brief reference to Germany's military prospects, and says that the general tone of his utterances on the subject of peace and the eastern front is undoubtedly a confession of weakness. In conclusion, The Telegraph anticipates that the address may prove a precursor to his dismissal.

The Daily Express says that the Foreign Minister's elaborate address is a naïve admission that Germany, "having rifled the orchard of Eastern Europe, is eager to be left in peace to eat the apples."

The Times contends that the address was a bold profession of the policy of militarism, without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war, it says, will certainly last as long as Germany supports such a policy. It continues by saying that the speech was even more remarkable for its omissions than its contents, the entry of America into the war being ignored. The Times asks if Dr. von Kühlmann will not find the Allies' terms specified with precision in President Wilson's speeches, and says that Germany dares not imitate the frankness of the American President.

"Among the terms stands prominent the evacuation of all Russian territory," The Times concludes.

SPEECH DECEPTIVE, PARIS SAYS

Belief That Kuehlmann Has Become Mouthpiece of Pan Germans.

PARIS, June 26, (Havas Agency.)—The newspapers of Paris devote much space to the address of Dr. von Kühlmann, and reproach him for repeating "lies as to the origin of the war."

The Petit Journal says that the orator must "have an abnormal dose of impudence to declare, the day after the German Emperor had glorified himself in that he foresay the war, that Russia and the Entente started it."

"In the midst of ambiguities," the newspaper says, "can be seen the deadly uneasiness of the Kaiser."

The speech was intended for German consumption, in the opinion of Excelsior, which says that the German people need such "recomforting tonics."

The Petit Parisien foresees economic war after the war.

The Echo de Paris thinks that the daily strengthened economic league of the Allies has crushed Germany's political aims, and that the anger of the German leaders was expressed through the Foreign Minister.

Other newspapers, notably the Matin, say that such addresses as that of Dr. von Kühlmann are intended to "deceive us." They assert that it is evident that there has been no progress, and that the world is not nearer the hour of peace, "for which Germany is not yet ripe."

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AIR RAID ON PARIS INFLICTS DAMAGE

German Machines Succeed in Penetrating the City's Aerial Defenses.

PARIS, Thursday, June 27.—German airplanes penetrated the aerial defenses of Paris last (Wednesday) night and several bombs were dropped, causing material damage, says an official statement issued early today.

The statement reads:

"Last night several groups of enemy airplanes were perceived coming in the direction of Paris. An alarm was given at 11:16 o'clock. The aerial defenses went into action and the anti-aircraft batteries threw up a violent curtain of fire.

"Several bombs were dropped, causing material damage. 'All clear' was sounded at 12:35 A. M. Thursday."

MALINOFF PLEDGES BULGARIA.

New Premier Regarded as Firm Foe of Separate Peace.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 26.—There is no expectation in France of a separate peace with Bulgaria growing out of the resignation of Premier Radoslavoff and the such a peace expressed here and there in neutral countries is considered in official circles in Paris to be unfounded.

Not only are there many reasons which make it impossible at present to realize a separate peace with Bulgaria, but the very declarations of Malinoff show plainly that his intention, as well as that of his Government, is to continue the past policy and hold firmly to the German alliance.

A dispatch from Berne today says that Malinoff telegraphed to Burian as follows:

"The Government at the head of which I am now will do scrupulously its entire duty toward our allies, because we are convinced that is the best way to serve the nation."

From the same source Paris learns that Malinoff said to the Cologne Gazette:

"We will have no party program. We mean to do all that the welfare of Bulgaria requires. All of Bulgaria's forces must be mobilized for the country's good and for the good of the cause which ties her to her allies."

Finally, dispatches from Basle report Malinoff as saying:

"We began the war with our allies, and we shall finish it with them, with a strong conviction that by helping each other we shall reach an honorable peace."

The fact that Malinoff, who belongs to the democratic party, has replaced at the head of the Bulgarian Cabinet the man who was the cause of Bulgaria's entrance into war on the German side may be welcomed by the Entente as showing the deep unrest that obtains in his country, but it does not seem to be a reason for foreseeing a change of policy or cherishing any hopes which are unlikely to be realized.

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KERENSKY REACHES LONDON ON WAY HERE

Tells British Laborites Russia Will Soon Join the Fight for Freedom.

SOON TO SAIL FOR AMERICA

Said to Advocate "Assistance," but Not Interference with Internal Affairs.

LONDON, June 26.—Alexander Kerensky, ex-Premier of Russia, is in London on his way to America. A sensation was caused at the British Labor Conference, in session here, when he was unexpectedly introduced this afternoon and made a speech in which he predicted that the Russian people would soon join in "the fight for the great cause of freedom."

After the cheers which greeted his first appearance had subsided M. Kerensky said:

"I have just come straight from Moscow, and it is my duty as a statesman and a Socialist to tell you and the people of the whole world that the Russian people, the Russian democracy, are fighting against tyranny.

"I believe—indeed, I am certain—," he added, "that the Russian people will shortly join you in the fight for the great cause of freedom."

Disorder Follows the Address.

At the conclusion of his speech there were scenes of considerable disorder. One delegate asked the reason for Mr. Kerensky's appearance and whom he represented. The Chairman replied that he was not in the confidence of the ex-Premier and did not know whom he represented.

"We do not want any Government 'plant' here," the delegate protested. "If Kerensky is allowed here, why not Troelstra?" (referring to Pieter J. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist, who was not allowed to enter England to attend the conference.)

The Chairman answered that to ask such a question in the presence of "a distinguished gentleman like M. Kerensky" would be not only an insult, but an outrage. There were further interruptions and some disorder, the interrupting delegate refusing to obey the chair until the conference passed a resolution, almost unanimously, that he should be ordered to withdraw, when he left the conference.

M. Kerensky's appearance before the laborites was a complete surprise. When Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio in the British War Council and former labor leader in the House of Parliament, introduced him he spoke in Russian. His remarks were interpreted to the assemblage. He began with an expression of thanks, saying:

"I am very much impressed by the reception accorded me. I do not take it as an expression of sympathy toward me. It is an expression of sympathy toward the Russian democracy which is fighting for the ideals so dear to us all."

The ex-Premier has been in London for four days. He has kept in retirement, however, and few Russians have been aware of his arrival. His health is bad, and those who have talked with him say he has gone through remarkable adventures in escaping from Russia and in his journey to England.

The arrival of M. Kerensky was known, of course, to the British Government, as it is impossible under the present strict passport regulations for any alien to enter the country without the knowledge of the Government.

Since his arrival he has moved about quietly, though busily, conferring with prominent Russians in England over the necessity of allied assistance in Russia.

M. Kerensky expects to go to America in a week or ten days.

M. Nabokoff, Chargé d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy in London, told The Associated Press today that the ex-Premier's mission in England and the purpose of his visit to America was to inform the people of the two countries, especially the influential Russians, of the exact conditions in Russia, with a view to procuring allied aid for that country.

Wants Assistance, Not Intervention.

The Chargé d'Affaires was the first person to greet M. Kerensky on the latter's arrival in England, and has spent more time with him than any one else in London. In his conversation with The Associated Press representative M. Nabokoff said:

"Kerensky told me that Russia is like a strong man recovering from sickness. She is healthier than before. All she needs is assistance from the outside. She does not want interference in her internal affairs. That problem she will solve in her own way. It is economic and financial aid that she needs."

"Kerensky is not a Social Revolutionary," he added. "He is a citizen of Russia, and appeals from all intelligent Russians everywhere in behalf of the Fatherland. He especially welcomes American aid, because he knows it will be disinterested and not the result of political ambitions.

"He dislikes the use of the term 'intervention' as applied to Russia. He prefers to term it 'assistance,' because he does not believe that Russia has gone out of the war. He insists that the Russian front still exists; that it has been merely pushed back by the Germans and Austrians, and will be restored by the resurrected Russians, who are rapidly recovering from their illness."

BEARS BOY SCOUT MESSAGE

Dr. MacFarland Also in France as Church Envoy—Received by Premier.

PARIS, June 26.—The Rev. Dr. Charles MacFarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, has arrived here as a guest of the French Government. He was presented to Premier Clemenceau by Captain André Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to America, yesterday and he will meet President Poincaré tomorrow. Later he will meet General Foch and Marshal Joffre and next week he will go to American headquarters to meet General Pershing.

Dr. MacFarland comes to France as a special commissioner of the Federal Council and as a special envoy of the Boy Scouts of America. He is the bearer of four messages. The first, "To the people of France," will be presented to President Poincaré; the second, "To the French and allied armies," will be presented to Premier Clemenceau and General Foch, and the third, "To the American Army," and the fourth, "A Boy Scout message," will be presented to General Pershing.

The resources of more than 347,000 Boy Scouts of America in backing General Pershing to the limit that the war may be won are pledged in the communication which the Rev. Dr. Charles MacFarland will present to the American commander.

The text of the message was made public here yesterday. Greeting the American forces, the message assures General Pershing that every scout, though compelled to remain at home, is definitely engaged in one or more war work activities under the leadership of the National Government.

Two Naval Airmen Are Injured.

MIAMI, Fla., June 26.—Ensign Anson Pratt of Cambridge, Mass., and Lieutenant Malmar of New York were injured today when the airplane in which they were attempting a landing at the naval air school here fell from a height of about seventy-five feet. Pratt suffered a broken jaw and broken leg, while Malmar was badly bruised.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For several days past the American troops have been engaged in a severe local struggle for the Belleau Woods. This little patch of trees crowns a small plateau which rises south of the town of Belleau, from the valley of the Clignon River. Its principal value to us lay in the fact that it was a small wedge thrust sharply into our lines as a result of the last American advance in which we took most of the town of Belleau, although we failed to take the woods by the same name almost directly to the south. This salient in our lines has thus been cleared out, with the result that we have obtained possession of the high ground which the German lines previously enveloped, and with it exercise control over the valley below.

While the operation was a local one, the section of the German line from Belleau to Château-Thierry is one of the most important sections of the entire line south of the Aisne. It is this little section of line which prevent the Germans from extending their positions along the Marne, and consequently stands as one of the major guards of the road to Paris. Another interest here lies in the fact that from Belleau the line runs due west on one side for a distance of about three miles, while on the other it turns from Belleau and runs almost due south. With Belleau as the hinge not only of the section of the line to the north, but also of the Château-Thierry positions, it can be readily seen that every yard that is gained by the Americans is a threat against both German sections of the line. In other words, the American line here runs directly at right angles to the German line to the north, which it consequently takes in flank. Just at present the German flank here is screened by the valley of the Clignon, behind which obstacle the Germans are holding fast. Whether the Americans propose to force the crossing and strike at the high ground on the other side is not yet apparent. But it is obvious that such a move, if successful, would embarrass a considerable section of the German front and narrow far beyond its present point the Marne salient as far north as the Aisne.

On the Italian front matters have not materially changed. It appears now, however, that in their attempts to get across the Piave the Austrians were more successful than was at first believed. Their losses in killed or wounded were undoubtedly high. The reports of the fighting are unanimous to the effect that the Italian artillery caught them as they were crossing, and also as they were grouped at the ends of the ponteen bridges, and inflicted heavy casualties. But the number of prisoners seems many times below the first estimates, due possibly to a telegraphic error in transmission. In so far as the matter of prisoners alone is concerned the Austrians appear to have had somewhat the better of it, possibly by 15,000 men. But this difference must be much more than offset by the tremendous number of Austrians killed and wounded. Crossing a river in force by a frontal movement is always a most expensive operation, so expensive that it has been seldom attempted against troops in any way equal in numbers or in quality. In that enterprise alone, then, the Austrian casualties were extremely heavy. Later, when the forces which had crossed were penned in with their backs to the river and subjected to the Italian attacks, it was practically a slaughter. Now that the first grand move of Austria has resulted in such a complete and disastrous defeat, it will be all the more interesting to watch for the next move.

The necessity for a continuation of the Austrian operations is even more pressing than for like action by the Germans in France. Not even the most hopeful Socialist really expects a revolution or in fact any serious uprising in Germany until the war is over. The people are in too thorough control, even admitting that they have instincts which would lead them to protest against war as ethically wrong when waged as a means of aggrandizement alone. In Austria the rottenness which has permeated the German people has been by no means so complete in its corroding effect, by reason of the different nationalities involved. Therefore there is much more hope that the civilian population in the latter country may be less docile and more inclined to assert itself. But the situation is one now where the only remedy which the Teuton elements have left to them is to attack. To cease now and admit the full degree of the defeat which has been inflicted upon them by Italian arms would be to invite criticism even more destructive in its nature than that which has already been launched. Austria must go on or go under.

And if the domestic pressure is not sufficient, Germany herself will force the situation. Germany undoubtedly forced Austria to launch the latest effort. She will likewise force another. But next time it is likely that the Piave front will form a mere subsidiary field. Austria is not very likely to begin another major offensive against such defense as the Italians, intrenched behind the river, have exhibited. Much more probable is it that the next time the mountains will be the main scene of operations. And for many reasons this attack is more to be feared than that on the river.

MISSION TO ENTER SIBERIA

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

merce. The commission would propose, it is understood, that the United States furnish Russia agricultural machinery and implements and undertake to purchase some of the products of Russian agriculture or take these and other Russian products in exchange for American products necessary to Russia. Commerce between Russia and the United States would be encouraged, also, and there would be a general effort on the part of this Government to make Russia strong and self-supporting in an economic way. The whole plan is based on the principle of mutual helpfulness.

It is gathered that the entire plan of co-operation between Russia and the United States, and perhaps the Allies generally, will not be formulated until the proposed civilian commission has had the opportunity of discussing a definite policy with representatives of Russia, who will be met by the commission when it enters Russian territory through Siberia.

It should be understood that in the absence of any authoritative statement the President's views are not fully known and there are phases of the plan that are to be disclosed when the President believes that the proper time has arrived. For the present the most that can be said is that the President's policy, while contemplating sending a civilian commission to Siberia with sufficient armed forces to give police protection in the territory in which the commission will operate, does not embrace the idea of military intervention, and this cannot be too strongly emphasized.

The Cabinet council to discuss the Russian situation was called, apparently in some haste. There had been a regular session of the Cabinet on Monday afternoon at which nothing was said, it is understood, as to the President's views as to the upbuilding of Russia. Soon after this meeting adjourned five members of the Cabinet were notified by telephone that the President desired to see them at the White House at 8:30 o'clock last night. These five were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. Each has jurisdiction over a branch of the Government that must be intimately associated with the plan that the President outlined.

Sookine Says Russia Wants Aid.

John J. Sookine, a member of the Russian Commission sent to the United States by the Kerensky Government a year ago, has just returned from Paris where he had the opportunity of getting new and important information from Russia. Mr. Sookine asserts that "a complete agreement between the Allies," on the subject of assistance to Russia will "not be lacking," and that it will "certainly be enforced under the moral leadership of the United States, the great friend of Russia."

His statements, which because of his position have an official character, are regarded here as the most important utterance emanating from a pro-ally and anti-Bolshevist Russian source since the overthrow of the Kerensky Government.

"This movement," said Mr. Sookine, "is based upon the desire of the Russian people to determine for themselves their right to govern their country independently and to protect national Russian integrity, for which purpose all Russian elements who care for the freedom of Russia are united.

"Some of the impressions I received in France were so full of confidence and encouragement that I must share them with the American public:

"First, a great and sincere desire to assist Russia is widely felt in Europe; second, in complete accord with the attitude I noticed in America, the Allies are determined to neglect nothing to further the real desires and aspirations of the Russian people themselves; third, the determination is as firm in Europe as in America that nothing of Russia's sovereignty and territorial integrity shall be sacrificed as a price for foreign help; fourth, also not to impose a warfare upon the Russian people in so far as it would not be upon their initiative; fifth, I felt a generous desire to take into account every sentiment of the Russian people, however subtle or delicate it may be.

"All this led me to a firm conviction that if the Allies should proceed to any active policy toward Russia it would be nothing but an act of assistance and liberation. I would even refrain from calling such an action by the name of intervention. And intervention and forceful interference in Russia's internal life is already taking place in Russia. It is the German intervention which we have to combat. That intervention is one of brutal violence and greedy exploitation of Russia's wealth, as well as one of insidious propaganda and intrigue to the end that Russia may become a serf of Germany and even her supporter.

"The feelings of the masses of the Russian people are completely different from what they were eight months ago. Voices coming from everywhere in Russia prove that:

"1. All the political parties in Russia, except the Bolsheviki, have rejected the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

"2. The Russian press speaks now openly asking for military help.

"3. Great figures of the Russian revolution, like Breshkovskaya, Bourtseff; the noble type of the patriotic Russian women, Botchkareva, and others, speak openly of allied action.

"4. Political groups had sessions in Central Russia and voted resolutions asking the Allies to intervene; the decision of the Cadet Party is already known in this country; the Central Committee of the Socialist Revolutionist Party has discussed the question under the same light, and you will soon hear of it in a more impressive manner.

"5. Co-operative societies, those genuine bodies representing the Russian peasant interests, have equally expressed themselves for action.

"6. The Russian Church, headed by the Patriarch, is offering her services to the allied cause, and will give all the power of her influence for the regeneration of Russia, for which the allied help is expected. A message from the Patriarch will soon resound in America for that purpose.

"7. Finally, and I am happy to announce that cheerful move, the Russian people is giving a valiant example of its allegiance through the deeds of the volunteer Russian legion which, having played a brilliant rôle in the last offensive in France, has lost more than half of its men in the battle, and was cited in the order of the day by the French command."

GERMANS NEAR SMOLENSK.

Occupying Towns on Their March Eastward—Bolsheviki Protest.

LONDON, June 26.—The Germans are preparing to march eastward toward Smolensk, [225 miles southwest of Moscow,] says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow. Foreign Minister Tchitcherin accordingly, it is added, has sent the following telegram to Ambassador Joffe at Berlin:

"The military authorities at Smolensk report that the Germans are concentrating large forces. On the road to Smolensk a German detachment has attacked and occupied a few small villages, and demand is made that the bridge across the Dnieper be handed over. The German soldiers declare they have been ordered to advance on Smolensk. I consider the advance inexplicable."

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—Czechoslovak troops have entered Yekaterinburg, on the Asiatic side of the Urals, in the centre of the Ural mining region, according to a Moscow telegram received by way of Berlin. Heavy fighting is proceeding there.

MOSCOW, (Undated.) (via London, June 26.)—American Vice Consul De Witt C. Poole, with the French and Italian Consuls, have called on M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in behalf of the Czechoslovak troops, who are being detained under orders from the Government. They requested that the Czechoslovaks be permitted to proceed to Vladivostok without interference, as originally agreed upon.

The Consuls told M. Tchitcherin that they regarded the Czechoslovaks as allies and held that interference in their movements was an unfriendly act, prompted by Germany.

This Moscow dispatch, it seems likely, was filed prior to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow on the subject, dated Thursday, June 13, which told of an interview with Foreign Minister Tchitcherin in connection with the unfavorable reply of the Bolshevist Government to the request of the Entente Allies to cease military operations against the Czechoslovaks. The Russian Government's position in the matter, as shown by the statement of M. Tchitcherin, was due to the protests of the Siberian Bolsheviki against the movement of the Czechoslovaks toward Siberia.

BUY RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

London Investors' Renewed Interest Advances Prices Materially.

LONDON, June 26.—Much interest is being displayed in the stock market in Russian securities, which have shown increased activity in the last few days. This was especially the case with the Russian 5 per cent. loan, which has been in good demand at prices from two to three points in advance of the previous quotation. Other Russian Government securities have risen sympathetically, showing an average gain of about 5 per cent. for the week.

The interest has also extended to Russian mining securities, industrials, and municipal issues, which had been dormant for a long time, but now are being inquired for and purchased in moderate quantities.

Market experts attribute the hardening in Russian stocks to a belief that events are shaping for a more stable Government in Russia.

ELECTIONS FAVOR LENINE.

Bolsheviki Overwhelmingly Ahead in Current Petrograd Polling.

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STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Nicolai Lenine shows unexpected strength in the current Petrograd elections. The Bolsheviki have thus far returned 110 members for the Soviet, against 4 Cadets, 9 Left Wing Socialist Revolutionaries, and 1 Minimalist.

This is the first election since the November revolution that brought Lenine into power. Its result is of the highest significance because it explodes the rose-hued prophecies of the reactionaries and confirms the recent declaration of experienced statesmen, like Baron Rosen, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, that the Russian proletariat could not be lured from Lenine so long as Lenine meant peace.

EX-CZAR NOT ASSASSINATED

Moscow Dispatch Denies Persistent Rumors of His Death.

LONDON, June 26.—There is no foundation for the persistent rumors that Nicholas Romanoff, the former Czar, has been assassinated, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow, dated June 21.

RHINE CITIES BOMBED.

Effective British Air Raids on Saarbrucken, Karlsruhe, and Offenburg.

LONDON, June 26.—German cities and towns on the easterly side of the Rhine have been subjected to raids by British aerial squadrons, according to a statement on aerial operations issued by the War Office today. The statement reads:

On the morning of June 25 attacks were carried out by our bombing squadrons on the railway sidings and factories at Saarbrücken, the engine sheds and barracks at Offenburg, and the explosive factory and railway station at Karlsruhe. Many direct hits were observed on the engine sheds at Offenburg and also on the barracks there. At Karlsruhe two direct hits were observed on the engine sheds and on the metallurgic works, where a large explosion was caused.

Photographs confirm the extent of the damage in the two places. The factories and station at Saarbrücken were also damaged.

In the course of many attacks by hostile airplanes on our machines two of the enemy were shot down and two others were forced to land out of control. Three of our machines are missing. One of them is known to have been forced to land inside the enemy lines because of engine trouble.

GERMAN PAPERS SUSPEND.

Receivership Threatened Illinois Staats Zeitung and Chicago Presse.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Illinois Staats Zeitung and the Chicago Presse, German language newspapers, suspended publication today. Creditors have threatened a receivership.

The Staats Zeitung was founded seventy-two years ago, and was one of the oldest and best-known German language daily newspapers in the Middle West. Horace L. Brand was the principal owner, and until recently its editor.

ITALIANS HOLD NEW CAINS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

manding officer then committed suicide and the ninety surrendered.

It is estimated that the number of Austrians on the western bank of the Piave when the retreat began was over 100,000. This great number of men, however, could do nothing against the Italian pressure, despite continuous counterattacks, and under the fire of Italian machine guns and artillery, which were brought up rapidly, the withdrawal across the Piave soon became a disorderly rout. In fleeing the Austrians left behind them much war material. They even threw away their rifles and deserted hundreds of machine guns which were to have been used to protect the retirement.

It was a terrible sight as the maddened Austrians fled under the deluge of Italian bullets and shells. They leaped into the river and grabbed pieces of wood or anything that would aid them; they tied themselves to mules and horses, but their efforts were in vain, for as the enemy troops reached the opposite bank they were again caught by the fire of Italian guns which had been trained accurately on the eastern bank for some days.

On the Montello the slaughter was terrific. Bodies of Austrian troops were mowed down almost in their entirety. At the crossing at Nervesa both banks of the river were strewn with dead and dying, while hundreds of bodies were carried down in the current to the sea. At one place the correspondent counted 300 bodies while walking a distance of half a mile.

Along the lower Piave the Austrians found themselves, if possible, in a worse position and suffered heavier losses. The Duke of Aosta's Third Army in the Capo Sile region continued yesterday cleaning the positions that had been occupied by the Austrians, picking up the abandoned war material, burying the masses of dead, and reorganizing the entire defense system, which had been badly cut up during the last ten days.

The silence of death, it might be said, now prevails along the greater part of the Piave River region. The scene at some places where the fighting had been extremely severe, such as the Montello region, was one of awful confusion. From this region to the sea, also, every little village near the fighting line was a ruin, with hardly a house with one stone or brick left in place, the dead being mixed up with the heaps of debris in an inextricable tangle.

Men who are familiar with the Ypres and other sectors in Flanders, and likewise with the swamps on the Russian front state that nothing worse in the way of death, destruction, and confusion had ever been witnessed there than in these river regions in Northeastern Italy.

The Piave River situation is now as it was before the Austrian offensive began on June 15, except that the Italians are making progress in extending their bridgeheads at Capo Sile.

Tales of heroism among the Italian troops are numerous. There is the case of Lieutenant Tuffolino, who lost his right hand eight months ago on the Carso, but insisted upon joining in a machine gun attack upon Capo Sile. He was wounded in this assault, and fell crying, "Viva Italia."

A balloon observer, whose mooring cable was cut by a shell, leaped from the basket, supported by his parachute, and favored by a breeze from off the sea descended within the Italian lines. The balloon got into an opposite current and was captured by the Austrians.

One case is recorded of an artilleryman, who was cut down by an Austrian shell, and when dying was visited by the battery commander. When asked how he felt the artilleryman neglected to reply to the question, but demanded instead:

"Are our guns still firing?"

It was a common thing during the bushwhacking variety of fighting that was going on for corps commanders to find themselves occupying the first line, together with the artillery batteries, the infantry having lost itself while engaged in some counterattack. An instance of such mixups occurred during the battle preceding the Austrian retreat, when a General commanding a corps placed himself with an assault battalion of infantry, and went into the attack as if he were an ordinary Major.

The Italians take their losses bravely. Here and there an army commander tells with regret of the loss of such and such a valued officer, but makes no further comment.

An official chemical examination of the black bread eaten by the Austrian soldiers who were in this campaign showed 32 per cent. of oat flour, the remainder being ground-up wood fibre, straw, hay, and other unidentified ingredients.

TRIESTE DIAZ'S OBJECTIVE.

Guardabassi Says Nothing Will Stop Army When Americans Aid.

Discussing the Italian victory, Captain Francesco Guardabassi, a member of the Italian War Mission to this country, declared at a War Savings Stamp meeting held on the east side last night that General Diaz, Italian Commander in Chief, would not stop his forward drive until he had crossed the Isonzo and captured Trieste. This aim, said the Captain, had already been almost accomplished once, and nothing would be able to stop the Italian troops when the Americans arrived to fight by their side.

Captain Guardabassi began by discussing the internal problems of his native land and said that today more than 800,000 skilled workers were employed in Italy's war factories. Turning to the victory along the Piave, he declared that the Austrian drive had been expected and prepared for. He said that the Austrians stepped into a trap when they followed up the Italian's strategic retirement from the river, which had been designed to lure the foe across. Then the floods had come and the Italian big guns from the positions previously prepared had had no difficulty in mowing down the enemy.

He urged his audience to be loyal to America and support all the financial war measures of the Government to the utmost of their resources.

COTILLA STIRS ITALIANS.

Tells Audience in Rome of Mighty Force of A..ericans Coming.

ROME, June 25.—State Senator Salvatore A. Cotilla, of New York, who is visiting Italy on a special mission for the United States Government, spoke here today before a large audience and roused his hearers to enthusiasm when he told of America's achievements since she has entered the war.

"The most momentous occasion in the history of the relations between Italy and America," he said, "occurred when the squadrilla of American aviators arrived at the Italian front. This is the vanguard of the mighty force which is coming across the ocean to give Italy and her allies positive proof of America's co-operation."

DEFEAT DEPRESSES GERMANS.

Kaiser's Troops in France Had Expected Austrian Victory.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 25, (Associated Press.)—The Austrian reverse in Italy is becoming known within the German lines and is causing depression, according to prisoners captured by the British.

The German soldiers are surprised at the Austrian defeat, as it was believed firmly that the offensive movement, intended to administer a knockout blow to Italy, would be a complete success and thereby hasten an early peace.

MANY AIR BATTLES ON ALLIED FRONT

French Down 22 German Machines and British Destroy or Defeat 14.

TRENCH RAIDERS ARE ACTIVE

Prisoners Captured in Successful Night Incursions Against the Foe.

PARIS, June 26.—Trench and air raids have constituted the principal activities on the part of the French in the last twenty-four hours. Incursions at various points resulted in the capture of a number of German prisoners and machine guns.

Yesterday twenty-two enemy airplanes were totally destroyed or damaged so that they had to land, three captive balloons were burned, and more than seventeen tons of explosives were dropped with apparent effect on German establishments in the battle zone.

The text of the night War Office statement reads:

Northwest of Montdidier we carried out a raid north of Grivesnes and inflicted losses on the enemy and took prisoners.

On June 25, twenty-two enemy machines were brought down or forced to land in a damaged condition. Three Drachens were burned. Our bombing planes in the night and day dropped more than seventeen tons of projectiles on aviation grounds, bivouacs, cantonments, and munitions depots in the battle zone. Explosions and fires were observed.

Following is the text of the day bulletin:

The French carried out a number of raids during the night at Mailly-Raineval, Melicoq, Vinly, Mont Carnillet, and in Lorraine. Prisoners and machine guns were taken.

New German attacks against small posts north of Le Port (west of Soissons) were repulsed.

Gun Duels On the British Front.

LONDON, June 26.—Prisoners and machine guns were taken by British troops last night in raids and patrol encounters on the Picardy and Flanders fronts. Today the fighting activity was confined almost entirely to artillery exchanges.

Ten hostile airplanes were destroyed yesterday, and four driven down out of control. Seven British machines are missing.

The day official statement reads:

We captured a few prisoners and machine guns last night in raids and patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Sailly-le-Sec, (Picardy,) and west of Merville, (Flanders.)

The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Ville-sur-Ancre and Gommecourt and on the Bailleul-Hazebrouck sector.

Field Marshal Haig telegraphs tonight:

Beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing of special interest to report.

The official communication dealing with aviation, issued this evening, says:

The weather conditions on June 25 were unfavorable for artillery observation, but some hostile batteries were located and reported by our machines. A number of reconnoissances also were carried out and photographs taken.

In air fighting ten enemy airplanes were destroyed and four driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

The total of bombs dropped during the day and night amounted to ten tons.

BERLIN, June 26, (via London.)—The War Office communication, issued this afternoon, says:

South of the Scarpe the British attacked yesterday morning on wide sectors near Feuchy and Neuville-Vitasse. They were thrown back by a counterattack. In neighboring sectors their attack broke down under our fire.

In the evening the artillery activity was revived on nearly the whole of the front between Arras and Albert, and on both sides of the Somme. It continued lively during the night. The enemy advanced several times in strong reconnoissances, but was repulsed and left prisoners in our hands.

The fighting activity revived intermittently between the Avre and the Marne. West of the Oise we captured ten machine guns in forefield engagements.

North of the Rhine-Marne Canal Bavarian Landwehr troops penetrated the French positions northwest of Bures and brought back two officers and forty men as prisoners.

Five airplanes were shot down out of an enemy squadron, which on Monday flew from south of Soissons to the Aisne to drop bombs. Twelve enemy machines and three captive balloons were brought down yesterday.

AIDS FAMILIES OF VICTORS.

American Red Cross Gives a Million Lire for Italians' Support.

ROME, June 26.—One million lire for the support of needy families of Italian soldiers who participated in the victory against the Austrians was given to the Italian Red Cross on behalf of the American Red Cross by Major Robert Perkins, head of the American Red Cross Mission to Italy, before his departure for America today.

The work of the American Red Cross amid the civilian population in the last six months has been most varied and most helpful. Agencies have been established in every district throughout Italy. Thirty canteens are supplying 131,000 weekly rations; 43 workrooms are employing more than 3,000 women, and the Red Cross is caring for more than 13,000 children in schools and about 5,000 children in health centres and Summer colonies.

There are seven mobile canteens at the front and numerous stationary canteens and rest stations for the soldiers. Going and coming from the battleline are 100 ambulances which have received the highest praise from Italian officials during the recent fighting.

Name Nearing for Congress.

At a general party meeting of the New York County Socialists held last night in Webster Hall, Eleventh Street, near Third Avenue, Congressman Meyer London was nominated for a third term. Scott Nearing, who is under indictment, was nominated to make the race in the Fourteenth District, while Miss Fanny Witherspoon was picked to run in the Fifteenth District. At a meeting held a week ago Max Eastman, one-time editor of The Masses, was nominated to represent the Socialists in the Eleventh (or Staten Island) District. Last night his name was withdrawn and Miss Leonora Byrne was selected in his stead. The nomination of Nearing is subject to confirmation by the State organization of the party, as he has been a member only a year, instead of two, as required by the constitution of the Socialist Party, before members become eligible for nomination.

WILSON CABLES GENERAL DIAZ.

Congratulates Italian Commander on His Defeat of the Austrians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Wilson today sent the following message to General Diaz, Commander in Chief of the Italian Army:

Please accept my warm congratulations on the splendid successes of the armies under your command. The whole spirit of America acclaims the achievement and feels that a very great blow has been struck for the liberties not only of Italy but of the world.

The Italian Embassy late this afternoon received an official cablegram from Rome stating that the Austrian losses have an aggregate of 200,000 men. The message read:

According to prisoners' statements and information obtained from the Italian Supreme Command, the enemy's losses in the present offensive amount to 200,000 men, corresponding to sixteen divisions. It has been ascertained that the Austrian divisions before the offensive were seventy-one. The result is that the Austrians now occupy the same positions with about fifty-five divisions.

Owing to the fact that the entire fight took place on the right bank of the Piave, the defensive Austrian organiztion on the left bank is still intact, but it is not probable that the Austrians alone will undertake a new offensive on a large scale against Italy.

The Austrian bulletin of June 25 reports a fantastic number of prisoners, namely 50,000, with more than 1,000 officers, giving a total of Italian losses of 150,000. The Austrian bulletin of June 22 reported 40,000 prisoners. The bulletins of the 23d and 24th announced the retreat without naming prisoners. The capture of the remaining 10,000 claimed to have been taken during the disastrous defeat is clearly absurd.

The truth is that the Austrian command is anxious to hide the disastrous effect of the retreat by tripling the total Italian losses in killed, wounded, and captured, losses which are considered light compared with the vast operations.

The Germans have repeated their attacks against the Italians in France to obtain a moral strategical success, but their hopes were shattered by the heroic Italian resistance in the defense of Rheims.

FRANCE SEEKS TO BAR ALL ENEMY INFLUENCE

Considering a Bill to Keep Sons of Foreign-Born from Military Command.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 26.—The problem of eliminating all possibility of enemy influence in France through the infiltration of foreigners of enemy origin continues to occupy attention here. The Government has offered a bill to exclude from all army and navy schools all French-born sons of persons of enemy origin. This is intended as a modification of a law passed last July under the provisions of which children born in France of foreigners resident here automatically become French at the age of 18 years unless they formally decline the right and declare their intention to retain their father's nationality. Children born of foreign parents who become French in this way are now entitled to all the rights and privileges of pure-bred French citizens, including the right to enter naval, military, or other training schools. The measure to deprive of this right all such citizens has been sent to an army commission for examination and will without doubt become a law.

Another bill proposes to give the Cabinet power by a simple Ministerial decree, for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, to revoke any certificate of naturalization in a case where there is good reason for such action. This bill has already been favorably reported by the Civil Legislation Commission and is expected to become a law almost immediately.

Another much more drastic proposal has been embodied in a bill which provides that il foreigners of enemy origin, including those who are nturlized Frenchmen, shall be prohibited for the duration of the war from carrying on in France or the French colonies any business as commercial trvelers or intermediates in business affirs.

Enlarging Naval Training Bases.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Extensions to naval training stations by additional construction, Secretary Daniels announced today, will include accommodations for 12,000 additional men at the Great Lakes training station, near Chicago; barracks for 10,000 men at Norfolk, 10,000 at Newport, R. I., and 2,000 at Pelham Bay, N. Y.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost
For want of a shoe the horse was lost
For want of a horse the rider was lost
For want of a rider the message was lost
For want of the message the battle was lost"

Deliver the Message

A Thrift Stamp is only a *nail* but it will help to deliver the message to the Kaiser and aid in winning the War.

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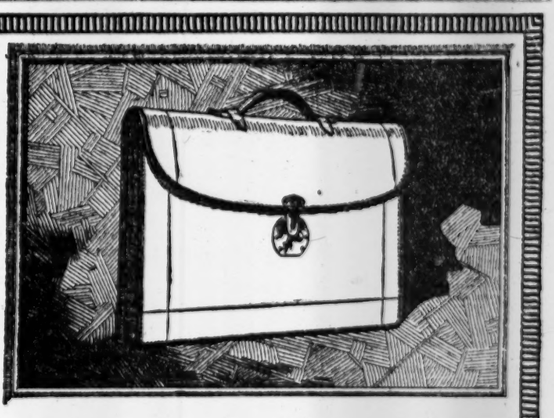

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It is made of the best American oak tanned russet Cowhide, so heavy it requires no backing or stiffening.

This is strongly stitched throughout, with the finest grade of spool silk. The handle, made entirely of leather, also is stitched with silk and is held in place by hand-stitched loops of leather.

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This Portfolio is worthy of bearing the two marks we have placed upon it—our trademark and our name

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The coolest and airiest of feather-weight fabrics, fashioned into the most comfortable undergarments that any man can wear—a one-piece perfect fitting, shape retaining Union Suit that cannot slip, sag or bind.

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KING GEORGE ENJOYS EAGLE BUCKWHEATS

Visits American Y. M. C. A. Hut with Queen and Asks for Distinctive Dish.

JOINS SOLDIERS AT TABLE

Royal Couple Also Drop In at the Washington Inn—King Learns to Throw Baseball.

LONDON, June 26.—King George and Queen Mary tasted American buckwheat cakes for the first time yesterday at the Eagle Hut of the American Y. M. C. A. The visit was a surprise one, made at the King's own suggestion.

Late in the afternoon the Secretary at the Eagle Hut received a telephone call. The official at the other end of the line said in a matter-of-fact tone:

"The King and Queen desire to call at the Eagle Hut, and will be there in a few minutes."

The Secretary at first thought that somebody was trying to play a joke on him, but when he became convinced that the King and Queen were really coming he stammered something about wanting time for preparation. The official explained that the visit was to be purely informal, and the King would prefer that no preparations of any kind be made, as he wanted to see the hut under ordinary working conditions.

The King and Queen soon afterward drove up, and walked across a dirt court where five sailors from an American destroyer flotilla were playing catch with three British soldiers. They climbed a dozen steep steps and walked into the big entrance hall, which was crowded with American, Canadian, and British soldiers and sailors, some eating and others playing billiards or writing letters.

The King explained to the Secretary that he had heard so much about the Eagle Hut that he was determined not to go another day without seeing it. "Our boys are sly, and you have good things to eat," he said, smiling toward the tables where a row of Americans were devouring sandwiches and pancakes.

"What is the most distinctively American dish you have here?" the King asked. "I want to sample it."

The Y. M. C. A. Secretary did not have to think a minute before he answered:

"Buckwheat cakes is the best thing we have."

The King and Queen sat down at an oilcloth covered table beside a group of khaki-clad American aviators and two bluejackets from an American battleship. They each ate a plate of buckwheat cakes hot from the griddle, with a generous covering of genuine maple syrup. Having finished their portions, they politely refused a second helping, but declared themselves unanimously in favor of the adoption of buckwheat cakes into the British national menu.

After going through the Eagle Hut, examining the equipment, dormitories, and kitchens, the King and Queen proceeded uptown and paid a visit to the new Washington Inn, erected for American officers by the Y. M. C. A. in St. James's Square. There they inspected all parts of the building, which is a remarkable architectural achievement, in that it was erected in a tree-covered square without disturbing a single tree. This was one of the provisions made when the square was granted for the use of the Y. M. C. A.

Both the King and Queen were greatly interested in the manner in which the architect worked disturbing the trees, several of which have been incorporated in the building. The royal couple chatted for some time with a number of army and navy officers who happened to be present.

King George is learning to throw a baseball, in preparation for his appearance at the game between American teams on July 4, when he will pitch out the first ball. At the request of the King, Arlie Latham, a former big league player, who will umpire the Fourth of July game, sent the King a regulation baseball a few days ago. The next day Latham called at the palace and gave the King a brief lesson as to how the ball should be handled.

The proper form in pitching was rather hard for the King to get, as he is used to a different type of throw, as in cricket, but the royal student finally began to get something approaching the right swing. Since that time the King has been practicing in his spare moments on a blank wall in the garden.

In the course of his visit to the Eagle Hut the King mentioned his efforts to master the new art, and expressed the hope that he would be able to throw out the ball in a manner to win the approval of the American rooters.

LIEUT. E. A. GIROUX KILLED.

Member of Lafayette Escadrille Falls in German Lines.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., June 26.—First Lieutenant Ernest A. Giroux of this city, a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, fell within the German lines on May 22 and was killed, according to a cablegram his mother, Mrs. Arthur F. Healey, received today from the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Paris. He was one of six aviators who were pursuing several German machines. The other five returned and reported that they saw him fall within the enemy lines.

Lieutenant Giroux left Dartmouth College in his sophomore year two years ago to go to France and serve in the motor transport train. About a year ago he was transferred to the aviation service and joined the famous escadrille.

Yale Ambulance Man Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 26.—A cable was received today by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bates of Pondville Road, Bronxville, from a friend in France stating that their son, Alfred Elliot Bates of the Yale unit ambulance corps, had been seriously wounded June 10. He is in a hospital near Neuilly, and is said to be improving. He has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre. Bates is 22 years old and was graduated at Yale last June.

Major E. B. Cole Dies of Wound.

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 26.—The death of Major Edward B. Cole of the Marine Corps, recently reported wounded in France, was announced today in a cablegram to his mother, Mrs. Charles H. Cole, of this town. He died on June 18. Major Cole was a brother of General Charles H. Cole, former Adjutant General of Massachusetts, who is now serving in France. He was a graduate of Annapolis, and had been connected with the marines for about twelve years. He received his commission as Major last year.

Y. M. C. A. Men Hurt on Toul Sector.

Ira Henderson Van Emden of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been slightly wounded and Robert Grenville Armstrong, formerly pastor of the First Congregational Church at Spencer, Mass., is recovering from shell shock, according to cable dispatches received by the Y. M. C. A. Both men were Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the Toul sector. Van Emden was struck in the face by a shell splinter.

Creel to Lose Draft Age Men.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Carl Byoir, Associate Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, said tonight that he and some fifteen or twenty other employes of draft age would sever their connections with the committee Saturday night in compliance with the provision of the Congressional appropriation for the committee that none of the funds may be used to pay salaries to men of draft age.

American Casualties Now Past 10,000 Mark; Day's Lists Give 91 in Army, 50 in Marines

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The total casualties sustained by the American Expeditionary Force now exceed 10,000. Casualties given out by the War Department for the army aggregate 8,884, while those announced by General Barnett for the Marine Corps in France number 1,112, making a total of 9,996 officially announced. There are some casualties not yet announced, which will be fed into the daily announcements from time to time, and these bring the total over 10,000.

Ninety-one casualties were reported for the army today and 50 for the marine contingent. The daily army list contained the names of 47 killed in action, 7 died of wounds, 1 killed by airplane accident, 4 died from accident or other causes, 20 severely wounded, 2 wounded to a degree undetermined, 7 missing in action, and 3 died from disease. Six commissioned officers were included. Captain Arthur H. Sewing is missing in action. Lieutenants George A. Ball, Robert H. Flansburg, and James Bernard Scarr were killed in action. Lieutenant Herman J. Eckardt died from accident or other cause. Lieutenant Harold W. Herrick was severely wounded.

The marine casualties today included 46 killed in action, 2 died of wounds, and 2 wounded severely in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 26.	Total.
Killed in action	1,083	47	1,130
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	443	7	450
Died of accident and other causes	449	5	454
Died of disease	1,275	3	1,278
Total deaths	3,541	62	3,603
Wounded	4,887	22	4,909
Missing, including prisoners	365	7	372
Grand total	8,793	91	8,884

SUMMARY OF MARINE CASUALTIES TO DATE.

The following summary of Marine Corps casualties to date, based on an official recheck, was issued at Marine Corps Headquarters today:

OFFICERS.		ENLISTED MEN.	
Deaths	13	Deaths	328
Wounded	29	Wounded	740
Total officers	42	Total enlisted men	1,068
Missing, including prisoners			2
Total officers			42
Total enlisted men			1,068
Grand total			1,112

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 26.

Army casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—47.

Lieutenants.

BALL, GEORGE A.; the Rev. W. H. Ball, Monroe, N. C.
FLANSBURG, ROBERT H.; C. C. Flansburg, 1,645 A Street, Lincoln, Neb.
SCARR, JAMES BERNARD; J. H. Scarr, 312 Columbus Av., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Sergeants.

KLEIN, HARRY; Wigdor Klein, 209 Broome St., Newark, N. J.
RYAN, KERON J.; Keron Ryan, 490 W. Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
SPENCER, FRANK W.; Mrs. F. W. Spencer, 18 Conner Av., Springfield, Mass.

Corporals.

DAVISON, GEORGE L.; Mrs. Minnie Fowler, 2,214 Pennsylvania Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.
HERRING, GARNER M.; Mrs. Alice Herring, Kilu, Miss.
HILL, HARRY E.; J. W. Hill, Kenna, W. Va.
KORNGOLD, NATHAN; Mrs. Annie Korngold, 109 East 104th St., New York.
McCREDIE, HARRY; Robert McCredie, 204 West fifth St., New York.
SCHMIDT, AUGUST; John J. Schmidt, 42 King St., Charleston, S. C.
SHELTON, RUFUS A.; Mrs. Ruth Shelton, R. F. D. 3, Honey Grove, Texas.
TREMBLAY, GEORGE; Mrs. Rose Demers, 136 Walnut St., Holyoke, Mass.
WILCOX, ROBERT E.; M. E. Holtzclaw, Hendersonville, N. C.

Bugler.

HUMISTON, JOHN; Mrs. Carrie Humiston, East Jaffrey, N. H.

Mechanic.

MOORE, JESSE H.; Charles Moore, Montezuma, Ind.

Privates.

BECKMANN, AUGUST; Mrs. F. Beckmann, 1,608 Prairie St., Milwaukee, Wis.
BLEVINS, HOMER H.; Mrs. M. E. Mankins, 2,056 South Van Ness Av., Fresno, Cal.
BRANSHAW, RAYMOND LEO; William Branshaw, Weston, Wis.
CHAGNON, EUGENE; Arthur Jeanotte, 8 Middle St., Nashua, N. H.
GIALANELLA, AMEDFOR; Ida Magnotta, 253 East 105th St., New York.
GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS; Sam Goldstein, Sheffield, Ala.
GRIEPENTROG, EUGENE R.; Mrs. E. Griepentrog, 905 87th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
GRIFFITH, JAMES M.; Mrs. C. Swartz, 1,254 Calhuit St., Indianapolis, Ind.
HARVEY, JAMES W.; James Harvey, North Wilkesboro, N. C.
HICKEY, LEE L.; Mrs. Lizzie Hickey, R. F. D. 3, Concord, Tenn.
JAMESON, FRANK A.; Mrs. C. D. Jameson, Moscow, Idaho.
JARVAIS, LOUIS G.; Joseph Jarvais, 32 Pequot St., Indian Orchard, Mass.
JURACH, ANTON L.; Joe Jurach, Karnes City, Texas.
KAPPAROS, JOHN; Joseph Kravous, 1,953 Marble St., Dubuque, Iowa.
KILINSKI, VICTOR; Anton Kilinski, Box 78, Morgan, Penn.
LEMBCKE, HERBERT; Lewis Lembcke, R. F. D. 18, Menomonee Falls, Wis.
LOLA, CHARLES; Sebattus Lola, Pleasant Point, Me.
MIGLAS, THEODORE GEORGE; George Miglas, Stalo, Conia, Crete, Greece.
NAILS, ROBERT C.; Mrs. Lenora Nails, 1,346 Dutto St., Jackson, Miss.
OESTERLE, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Christine Oesterle, 112 Union St., Burlington, Vt.
PARMELEE, RAY H.; Mrs. E. F. Parmelee, 840 Evergreen St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
PETER, ARNOLD; GEORGE; Carl Peter, 410 Knapp St., North Menomonee, Wis.
QUINLAN, EDWARD F.; Mrs. Katherine Quinlan, 60 Walnut St., Waterbury, Conn.
RIVERS, MATHEW B.; Mrs. Mary B. Juan, Sacaton, Ariz.
ROSSI, THOMAS A.; Joseph Bathes, Rumford, Me.
SCOTT, WILLIE; Mrs. O. Fuller, 119 South Main St., Greenville, S. C.
STRATTON, WALTER M.; W. M. Stratton, 209 Main St., Fairfield, Me.
VEAL, ROBERT W.; R. L. Veal, Sandersville, Ga.
VERGENZ, FRED J.; Mrs. B. Vergenz, Waukesha, Wis.
YEAGER, PETER; Mrs. Elizabeth Yeager, Turtle Creek, Penn.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSE—1.

Lieutenant.

ECKARDT, HERMAN J.; Charley Eckardt, Woodbury, Eaton County, Mich.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—20.

Lieutenant.

HERRICK, HAROLD W.; W. F. Herrick, 29 Mather St., Dorchester, Mass.

Sergeant.

BRODERICK, JOHN; John Broderick, 27 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Corporal.

COVELLIE, LEO; Mrs. Moorma Covellie, Eaton, Ill., or Mrs. L. Covelli, Palma Palibo, Cotronai, Catanzaro, Italy.

Cook.

CARMODY, JOHN F.; William Carmody, 65 Ontario St., Utica, N. Y.

Privates.

AKLINSKI, ALBERT J.; Joseph Aklinski, 114 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
ANDERSON, HARRY EMIL; Emil Anderson, Walkertown, Ind.
BELDEN, EDWARD E.; Mrs. Laura Belden, 212 Olive St., Bridgeport, Conn.
BONNELL, JOHN A.; Samuel Bonnell, R. F. D. 2, La Mollie, Ill.
DONDEREWICZ, STANISLAW; Wladyslawa Wisnewska, 93 Diamond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLAZER, WILLIAM; A. Glazer, 2,205 East 78d St., Cleveland, Ohio.
GONDECK, FRANK E.; Mrs. Nettie Gondeck, 325 Sobieski Av., Hamtramck, Mich.
HAAG, PAUL E.; Frank Haag, Wernersville, Penn.
HARMON, HARRY W.; Mrs. Ida Harmon, 24 Forsyth St., New York.
KIERNAN, CORMICK A.; Mrs. Margaret Kiernan, 1 Huffer Av., Lowell, Mass.
KORNO, E. T. C.; Marius Andreasen, 5,020 Bryon St., Chicago.
MARTIN, HANNA W.; Mrs. Clara Yetter, 3,830 Sheridan Blvd., Denver, Col.
MEHAN, CHARLES T.; Mrs. Charles Mehan, 1,023 Walnut St., Alameda, Cal.
NICHOLS, LESTER R.; Frank Nichols, Strawberry Point, Iowa.
OLMSTEAD, MARSHALL; Mrs Hattie V. Olmstead, 807 Main St., Puyullup, Wash.
STEFFY, EARL; Mrs. Annie Steffy, 254 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—2.

Privates.

ATKIN, ELMER J.; Frederick Atkin, R. F. D. 4, Adrian, Mich.
KOCH, GEORGE; Mrs. Henrietta Koch, 634 13th Av., Milwaukee, Wis.

MISSING IN ACTION—7.

Captain.

SEWING, ARTHUR H.; Miss Edna Sewing, or Mrs. A. H. Sewing, 2,340 St. Louis Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Corporal.

GILLUM, WILLIAM WALTER; Mrs. Mollie Green, Jackson, Ky.

Privates.

DUNPHY, WILLIAM J.; John J. Dunphy, 58 Hamilton St., Dorchester, Mass.
KNICKERBOCKER, CHARLES E.; Edward Knickerbocker, 10½ Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
LANDON, RAYMOND E.; Mrs. Ferne Landon, 234 Royal Drive, San Jose, Cal.
SIMON, JOHN H.; Mrs. S. B. Simon, 1,661 North 624 St., Philadelphia, Penn.
SMITH, HOWARD W.; Mrs. Grace Smith, 111 1st St., Elkins, West Va.

SUMMARY OF MARINE CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 26.

Marine casualties made public today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—46.

First Sergeant.

MADSEN, EDMUND T.; Johanne Madsen, general delivery, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Gunnery Sergeant.

RINDEAU, ARTHUR J.; Alma Rindeau, 19 Central Av., Webster, Mass.

Sergeants.

HENSLEY, WILLARD E.; Prudence Hensley, Morristown, Ind.
SULLIVAN, DANIEL A.; Anna Killeen, 230 Fayette St., Lowell, Mass.

Corporals.

CANFIELD, JOHN R.; Benjamin Canfield, Cedar Grove, N. J.
CHANEY, RALPH V.; Cordelia Chaney, Oakland, Iowa.
COLLIER, MARION M.; Boyd T. Collier, 1,804 Austin St., Houston, Texas.
CONE, BEN; Bertha Cone, 324 McGraw St., Detroit, Mich.
DORRIS, FRANK P.; John B. Dorris, Douglasville, Ga.
FERRIS, WILLIAM C.; Abraham Ferris, Box 208, New Baltimore, Mich.
HARGROVE, ALBERT M.; Mrs. John H. Hargrove, Eastman, Ga.
HELLMAN, SIMON; Fannie Hellman, 1,006 Broadway St., New Orleans, La.
LARSEN, EDWIN J.; Hannah Larsen, 317 6th St., Manistee, Mich.
LUCAS, WALTER EARL; Mary Lucas, General Delivery, Shadyside, Ohio.
PELLINGTON, RAYMOND; Margaret J. Pellington, 424 Cadillac St., Montreal, Canada.
LOOGER, CHARLES D.; Henry Looger, Glasford, Ill.

Privates.

AXTON, ANDREW K.; Nell P. Axton, Water St., West Brownsville, Penn.
BENNETT, ARTIE; Susan A. Bennett, R. R. 2, Clinton, Ill.
COOPER, FRED L.; Minnie Cooper, General Delivery, Casopolis, Mich.
DENNIS, FRANCE E.; Ferressa Dennis, Burbank, Ohio.
FAUBLE, ARTHUR N.; Samantha C. Fauble, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
FORE, WILEY D.; Priscilla Fore, Brookhaven, Miss.
FROCK, MAURICE E.; Jacob B. Frock, 64 Bellevue Av., Hagerstown, Md.
GARDNER, VERNE W.; Victoria B. Rogers, War Department, Washington, D. C.
HOWE, ALLEN H.; Sumner L. Howe, 441 Lakeside Av., Marlboro, Mass.
HOYT, WESLEY A.; Winfield S. Hoyt, Chester, N. Y.
JENSEN, LAURENCE C.; Elsie Jensen, 3,509 Clark St., Houston, Texas.
LARSON, CLARENCE A.; Charles Larson, Lemont, Ill.
LYNCH, FRANK J.; May Lynch, 23 Clinton St., Napa, Cal.
McGINNIS, CHARLES S.; Hannah McGinnis, 181 Caledonia Av., Rochester, N. Y.
McNALLY, FRANK T.; Thomas McNally, Brunswick, Md.
MARTIN, WALKER W.; George M. Martin, Merion, S. C.
MEAD, LEROY S.; Thomas A. Mead, R. F. D. 1, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
MICHAEL, GEORGE E.; Rebecca Michael, Dalmatia, Penn.
RING, LOUIS GOMER; George Ring, R. F. D. 1, Graysville, Ohio.
RUHNKE, LESLIE CHARLES; Julia Ruhnke, 344 South Kostner Av., Chicago.
SAUNDERS, JOHN E.; Marie Saunders, 6,032 Houston Place, St. Louis, Mo.
SAYLOR, WILLIAM H.; Teresa E. Hain, 82 North 4th St., Newport, Penn.
SCHWEBKE, BERNARD A.; George N. Hill, Grand Rapids, Wis.
SEAL, MAX E.; Christopher C. Seal, 3,873 Isabella Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.
SIMPSON, JAMES Y., Jr.; Lemora Simpson, 3,633 Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
SIMPSON, ROY H.; Edward A. Simpson, 119 East Duval St., Philadelphia.
SWANSON, WALTER E.; Sophie Swenson, 4,237 Hartford St., St. Louis, Mo.
VENN, EDWIN J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Venn, 625 Crag Av., Detroit, Mich.
VOORHIES, CLYDE C.; Yancy D. Voorhies, Midlothian, Texas.
WALKER, IVAN C.; Charles H. Walker, Rockford, Iowa.

DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION—2.

Sergeant.

ROAN, GEORGE B.; John A. Roan, Pattison, Miss.

Private.

CRAZE, EZRA E.; Thomas B. Craze, Dixie, W. Va.

WOUNDED IN ACTION, (SEVERELY)—2.

Trumpeter.

MODER, ANDREW; Anthony Zew, 2222 East St., Northside, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Private.

DAVIS, ROBERT A.; Robert Davis, 3,61o Evanston Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIEUT. CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

Member of La Fayette Escadrille Killed on French Front.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 26.—Lieutenant Cyrus F. Chamberlain, son of F. A. Chamberlain, a local banker, and a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, was killed in an airplane accident in France, according to a cablegram received by Mr. Chamberlain. The young man met death in a French machine on the French front.

Chamberlain, who was a Princeton graduate, received a Lieutenant's commission a few weeks ago after he had participated in several air battles. Details of his death have not been received.

SEVEN OF THE DEAD FROM THIS DISTRICT

Lieut. D. J. Carney of Yonkers Killed Exactly 11 Months After Marriage.

HAD RISEN FROM THE RANKS

Mother Sees Son in Moving Picture, and Then Receives Report That He Is Dead.

Seven men from the metropolitan district were reported as dead in service in France, in the casualty lists issued yesterday by the War Department. Five of the soldiers died in action, the two others dying in hospital of wounds.

Lieutenant Daniel J. Carney, whose name was not in the official list, was killed in action at the front recently, according to a telegram from the War Department received yesterday by his wife at her home, 80 Linden Street, Yonkers, N. Y. His death occurred exactly eleven months after his marriage. He enlisted in the infantry eight years ago and served four years in Honolulu, where he was promoted to Sergeant. Last September he was sent to Plattsburg, and the following November he was commissioned First Lieutenant. He went to France in January and was assigned to the 23d Infantry. He was 33 years old.

Sergeant Harry Klein, killed in action, was born in Austria twenty-three years ago, and came to this country in his infancy with his parents. After seven years' residence in Manhattan the family moved to Newark, N. J., and were living at 209 Broomé Street, where they had a grocery business, when Harry, the eldest son, enlisted in the regulars, four years ago. He was in the first contingent to go abroad.

Corporal John R. Canfield, who lived with his parents in Fairfield Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J., was killed in action with the Marines. With his brother, Roger T. Canfield, who is now a Sergeant, he enlisted in April, 1917, when he was 18 years old. Both brothers were assigned to the same company in the Marines. Corporal Canfield had recently finished six months' service in the trenches. Three weeks ago his mother received a letter from him, inclosing several withered poppies which he had picked one night while scouting in No Man's Land.

Private Nathan Korngold, who died in action, was listed as living at 100 East 104th Street, his next of kin being Mrs. Annie Korngold. At the address it was said no one of that name was known. Relatives of Private Amedio Re Gialanella, who lived at 253 East 105th Street, were absent from the city yesterday. According to neighbors, Gialanella enlisted about a year ago. He was 22 years old and had been in France about ten months.

Harry McCredie, killed in action, enlisted in the regulars five years ago, following the death of his father and mother. He was only 17 when he entered the army, and been living with an uncle, Robert McCredie, at 204 West Sixty-seventh Street. The uncle now lives at 248 Twenty-third Street, West New York, N. J.

Although he was an alien at the time he was drafted into the army, Private Harry W. Herman, reported wounded, was imbued with a thoroughly American spirit, evidenced in letters he wrote home. One received yesterday by his mother, Mrs. Ida Herman, a widow, who lives at 28 Forsyth Street with a married daughter and three other children, read in part:

"I have been up to the front for a few weeks and have come back safely. At present I am in a hospital suffering a little, a very little, from inhaling some gas. But I will get my sweet revenge when I get out."

Herman came to this country from Kovno, Russia, in 1913. He was drafted last January in Philadelphia. He is a bricklayer, 22 years old, and the oldest of six children. When he went to France last February he was a member of an engineer regiment, but he was transferred to Company F, 18th Infantry.

Joseph T. Farmer, whose mother, Mrs. Catherine Farmer of Yonkers, saw his picture in a film and went home to receive a telegram stating that he had been severely wounded in action, was notified yesterday that he had died. He was 26 years old and was a graduate of St. Mary's Parochial School in Yonkers. He was a member of Company M, 9th Infantry, one of the companies of the Syracuse Brigade, which was decorated for bravery under fire. Farmer enlisted last June at Fort Slocum and went to France in September. He received his wounds in his third trip over the top.

Hugh Barr, reported dead from wounds, lived at 445 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and enlisted in the regulars a year ago, about eighteen months after he came here from Ireland. He was a fireman in the R. R. T. power house at the foot of Division Street, Brooklyn. A brother, William Barr, serving in the British forces, is thought to have been killed or captured. Barr was a member of Company G, 26th Infantry, and was trained at Camp Merritt, N. J.

Private Stanislaw Donderewicz, who is severely wounded, lived with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ross, 149 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn. He was 25 years old on April 23, 1917, when he enlisted in Company D of the 59th Infantry. Later he was transferred to Syracuse and assigned to Company L, 9th Infantry. He went to France last Summer. Donderewicz was born in Poland and came here seven years ago. For a long time he was a singer in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and Secretary of three Polish societies. He was wounded on June 13.

At 207 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, the address given in yesterday's list as the home of Sergeant John Broderick, no one knew him.

Lieutenant Ruford D. Franklin of the United States Aviation Service, a son of Mayor Franklin of Summit, N. J., has been burned in an accident in France, it was announced yesterday. The Mayor learned of his son's injuries through a cablegram sent by Lieutenant Arthur Gwynne of the air service, to his father, the Rev. Dr. Walker Gwynne of Summit. Lieutenant Franklin has been abroad several months. He is a graduate of Columbia Law School.

HALL CAINE PENS MESSAGE.

Addresses the Mothers of America in Authors' Symposium.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 26.—A series of messags from distinguished British authors, written on vellum, and the whole collection bound in portfolio, is offered at auction in London for the benefit of the funds of the British Ambulance Committee.

Hall Caine's contribution is the following:

"Message to American Mothers on Memorial Day, 1918:

"Mothers of America, your sons may have fallen, but they are not, therefore, dead. Their heroism has passed into the souls of their comrades who remain to finish the work to which they dedicated their lives. And yet, it is for you to keep your hearts alive in this time of sorrow and loss, to consecrate yourselves with increasing devotion to the sacred cause for which they fell, so that when the day of deliverance comes, and your victorious armies return home, and you see them passing down your streets with the torn but triumphant flag of your country, you may know of a certainty that with the living have come back the dead, and your dear ones are as surely there as if they were (where you have often dreamed they would be) within the circle of their mothers' arms.

"In the meantime, how peaceful and how powerful are their graves out there on the fringes of the battlefields of France—silent sentinels of the army of humanity before the eyes of God and man."

WAR RISK BRANCH FORMED.

Governors Island Bureau Will Aid in Paying Off Delayed Claims.

There has been established at the headquarters of the Eastern Department at Governors Island a branch of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to expedite payment of claims for the insurance of soldiers who have been killed and for the payment of allotments and family allowances.

Many cases have been reported in which families have failed to receive the money. Persons are invited to state their cases in writing to the "Insurance Officer" at the headquarters of the Department of the East on Governors Island. It has been found that the delay in the payment of allotments has been due in many cases to the failure of the soldiers to make out the original papers properly. In other cases the persons have moved and the Post Office has been unable to deliver their checks.

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The Peter Pan Fellow Who Didn't Grow Up

The years came, but the inches didn't. He pals around with the older boys and consequently won't be dressed like a kid. He wants clothes with the grown-up look. You'll find them in our Boys' Section, where they know how to look out for a fellow's feelings.

—***Sturdy School Suits*** of serges and worsted checks in belted styles and Norfolk models that make a chap feel full grown.

—***Shirts*** with stripes like dad's shirts have.

—***Ties*** in patterns that don't talk.

—***Shoes*** that know feet have five toes.

Is He YOUR Boy? Next Thursday another typical American boy will be given this space.

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CARDINAL LUCON ASKS ALL FRANCE TO PRAY

Clemenceau Lauds Idea, But Government Cannot Participate in the Ceremony.

PARIS, June 26, (Havas Agency.)—In answer to a letter from Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, who wrote to President Poincaré asking that official public prayers for France be said, Premier Clemenceau points out that all citizens of France are free to assemble in the churches for the ceremonies the Cardinal desires, but that the law prohibits official participation by the Government in religious ceremonies.

M. Clemenceau adds that he appreciates the nobleness of the sentiment which inspired the request of the Cardinal and says that the sympathies of the Government and of all French people are entirely with those persons "who make an effort to contribute by prayers or acts to the triumph of our great fatherland."

OFFERS CANNING PRIZES.

War Garden Commission to Distribute $10,000 in Thrift Stamps.

The National War Garden Commission has arranged to offer $10,000 in prizes, in Thrift Stamps, for the best canned vegetables grown in war gardens. Russell T. Edwards, representing the commission, this afternoon at 4 o'clock will present to Park Commissioner Grell the little garden house at the demonstration garden in Bryant Park. Commissioner Grell and A. N. Gitterman of the War Gardens Committee will represent the war gardeners of Manhattan. Following the exercises an automobile visit will be made to the 2,000 war gardens on Manhattan Island.

Mr. Edwards said that the prizes would be given to the first prize winners at canning club exhibitions and county fairs, the awards to be made through such organizations and not by the commission direct. With each certificate goes a half-filled book of thrift stamps. The War Savings Committee at Washington considers that the plan will speed up the sale of thrift stamps all over the country, as the contest is nation wide.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce an important offering of

Silk Gingham Frocks for Women at $15

Voile $12.75 Silk $15

Cool, light, cleverly styled Silk Gingham frocks at about the usual cost of good Cotton Gingham dresses.

In two very charming styles as *illustrated*, with collar and vestee of Georgette Crepe. Colors: Rose, Lilac, Copenhagen Blue, Navy Blue or White. Sizes 34 to 42.

Stripe Tissue Dresses for Women, Special at $12.75

A special purchase makes this unusual offering possible. The styles are simple, but very tasteful, with new pockets on skirts and hand-crochet button trimming. Fashioned of imported woven stripe materials in Ciel Blue, Peach or Rose.

Entire balance of our

Higher-Cost Summer Frocks for Women

Greatly reduced for prompt disposal

Printed Chiffon Dresses
Were $69 to $75 ..... Now $39.50

Bead-embroidered Georgette Dresses
Were $69.00 ..... Now $45.00

Smart Taffeta Frocks
Were $45 ..... Now $29.50

White Lace and Net Frocks
Were $39.50 and $35 ..... Now $25.00

Cream Lace and Net Frocks
Were $45 and $49.50 ..... Now $29.50

Women's Capes and Coats

Formerly $22.50 to $35

Reduced to $15

Broken assortments of some of the choicest models in our regular stock, beautifully made of Fine Serge, Taffeta, Covert or Wool Jersey. Sizes from 34 to 46 in the collection.

Women's "Palm Beach" and Mohair Coats Reduced to $5.95

Formerly $7.50 to $9.75. Smart full-length belted styles, with Raglan or set-in sleeves. Sizes 34 to 48.

Summery Wash Skirts

in models that display many new and interesting style treatments, remarkably priced

Novelty Gabardine Skirts with large patch pockets and detachable belts. Special at **$1.95**

Skirts of Fine Quality Ramie Linen, Gabardine or Pique, with tailored or novelty patch pockets and detachable belts. Special at **$2.95**

Smart Skirts of Surf Satin in White only, displaying novelty patch pockets and new belts. Special at **$3.75**

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The Night Alarm

A Clock With Radium Finished Dial—Legible At Night—With "Touch-button" Alarm-stop.

One Slight Tap

will instantly silence this alarm until the twenty-fourth hour following, when it will start ringing again automatically. Regulated to ring every few seconds or continuously. Its tone is soft and musical, while its "tick" is almost inaudible in the quiet of the bedroom. Face of dial is white. Finely nickeled case. Eight-day wind. $4.09

Marine Clocks

(For Home) With standard "Ship's Bells." For the wall or mantelshelf. $13.49 to $25.75

Other alarms, large and small; clocks for home and office, in a large assortment.

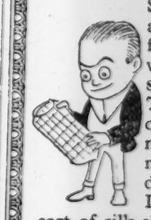
Macy's—Basement, Front, 34th St.

Bat Wings

(All regular collar sizes.) In the opinion of many well dressed men, the bat-wing tie is the seasonable tie for every-day Summer wear. It is colorful without being obtrusive; easily adjusted, and not in the way.

Reversible, silk. 74c and 94c

Super-Weight Silk Shirts



Seven dollars and twenty-four cents worth of silk shirt. The weight of this garment is its noticeable distinction. It is not the sort of silk shirt one can look through. A beautiful, broadcloth article, at a price which is not approached anywhere in town, $7.24

Men's Polo Silk Shirt, $5.48

A heavy, white Japanese Habutai silk. Made according to a special pattern of our own; collar attached. These garments have just arrived. Sizes 14 to 17.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

We rather believe that the purchase of War Stamps is producing results—over there.

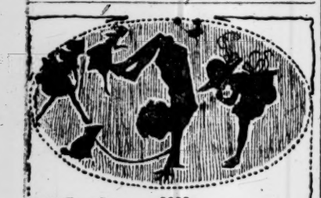
Thrift Stamps And War Saving Stamps May Be Bought At Any Department Store In The City And At Hundreds Of Other Places.

JULY DIVIDENDS

Buy Our

5% Guaranteed Mortgages

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn



Mothers !!!!

It is a grave mistake to let your children wear the wrong shoes. If a shoe isn't basically correct in construction or if it isn't fitted correctly, the child's foot, and even its health, is apt to become impaired.

Our shoes are correct because they are

DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES

Mr. Monk is an expert and personally fits every child.

His stock is so large and varied that he doesn't have to substitute the wrong size to make a sale.

Every size, width, style and shape for infants, growing boys, girls and young ladies.

PRICES from $1.95 to $6.45

Open All Day Saturday.

Paul Monk, Inc.
JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
25 WEST 38th ST., N. Y.
Between Fifth & Sixth Aves.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St., Lexington to 3d Ave.

Particular Men

wear these Silk Shirts and endorse them. Made of heavy quality Tub Silk in all white, or novelty stripes—gay or subdued colorings. Well tailored and neatly finished in every detail. Sizes 13½ to 17½. Price **$4.98.**

Main Floor

Have you enlisted in the Army of Savings? Have you bought W. S. S.?

BLOOMINGDALES', 59TH ST.

FULTON TRUCKS

ALL DAY EVERY DAY

Will Give Satisfaction To You, as Well as

Standard Oil
Pittsburgh Glass
Coca-Cola
John Wanamaker
Valvaline Oil
American Bitumastic
Texas Oil
U. S. Gas Defense (Medical Corps)
Wm. Farrell & Sons
and
Over 300 Other Lines of Business

FULTON 1½ Ton. Price $1620—NOW!!!

NEW YORK
FULTON TRUCK CO.
1800 BROADWAY

Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Phone 5661 Circle.

CAPT. JACK
AN
IDEAL SUMMER COLLAR

Lion Collars

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

BALDNESS

ITS CAUSES, ITS TREATMENT AND ITS PREVENTION

By Richard W. Muller, M. D., Ac. Med.

Medical Record says: "The quality of the book is beyond criticism. The difficult subject of treatment is well handled."

$2.00 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Resinol would relieve that irritation

NEW SUGAR RULES TO HELP WIN WAR

General Compliance with Them May Avert Costly Card Rationing System.

NO HOARDING PERMITTED

Violations by Dealers and Tradesmen to be Punished — Householders Asked to Co-operate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The United States Food Administration today made public the regulations under which consumers in all classes will obtain sugar after July 1. The belief was expressed that a general compliance with the rules set forth would prevent a sugar shortage which might make necessary a card rationing system. If necessary, however, the latter course will be adopted.

The increased shipping needs to supply the army in France has been one factor in making the curtailment necessary, as it has been impossible to spare ships for hauls from remote markets. The West Indian fields also have not provided the expected yield; there has been some destruction of beet sugar factories in the battle areas of France and Italy, and a considerable amount of sugar has been lost as a result of the submarine activities.

It is estimated that from all sources about 1,600,000 tons of sugar will be available for consumption in the United States during the last half of the present year. After that period the new West Indian crop will be available.

"In the plan of distribution which will now go into force," an announcement issued today read, "the less essential users of sugar—that is, confectioners, soft drink manufacturers, manufacturers of tobacco, &c.—will be hit the hardest. The Food Administration regrets intensely any action that will cause hardship to any individual, but the situation is due to the Germans, not to this Government. There are a number of substitutes available to the confectioners upon which no restrictions are placed.

Buyers Must Get Certificates.

"In order to secure justice in distribution and to make the restrictive plans as effective as possible no manufacturer or wholesaler of sugar will be allowed after July 1 to sell any sugar except to buyers who secure a certificate from the local Food Administrators indicating the quantity they may buy. For the purpose of issuing these certificates the various users of sugar are divided into the following groups:

"A—Candy makers, soft drinks, soda fountains, chewing gum, chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, tobacco manufacturers, flavoring extracts, invert sugar, syrups, sweet pickles, wines, &c.

"B—Commercial canners, vegetables, fruit, milk, medicinal purposes, explosives, glycerine, &c.

"C—Hotels, restaurants, clubs, dining cars and steamships, boarding houses, hospitals, public institutions, and public eating places generally, in which term are included all boarding houses which take care of twenty-five persons or more.

"D—Bakers and cracker manufacturers of all kinds.

"E—Retail stores and others selling for direct consumption.

"Every person in these categories must, before July 1 or as soon thereafter as the local Food Administrator determines, make a statement upon a form that will be provided showing the sugar they hold or have in transit on July 1. All stocks in excess of three months' supply, at the rate of consumption that will be allowed in each concern, will be requisitioned by the Administrators and redistributed at once. Any stock less than ninety days but in excess of thirty days must be held subject to the local administrator for distribution if necessary, depending much upon remoteness from source of supply.

"In addition to giving the quantities on hand the statements which will be required from dealers and manufacturers in the above groups will give the following further information upon honor:

"In the case of Group A,—that is, candy, soft drinks, &c., they must show the amount of sugar used during the months of July, August, and September, 1917, and certificates will, if the statements are correct, be based upon 50 per cent. of such average use. Ice cream makers will be entitled to 75 per cent. A certificate will be issued separately for each month's purchase.

"Group B—that is, commercial canners, &c.—will be given certificates for their necessary requirements, but any resale of sugar by them, except under the express direction of the local Food Administrator, will constitute a violation of the regulations and subject them to closing of business for the war. Any sugar in hand at the end of the season must be placed at the disposal of the local administrator. The Food Administration appeals to this group to economize on consumption in every direction.

As to Public Eating Places.

"Group C—that is, public eating places—will be issued certificates upon the basis of three pounds for each ninety meals served. This includes all public eating place uses of sugar.

"Group D—that is, bakers—will receive certificates for 70 per cent. of the average amount used during July, August, and September, 1917, or, alternatively, 70 per cent. of that used in the month of June, 1918.

"Group E, that is, retail stores, will receive for July purchases certificates based upon the average of sugar sold during the combined three months, April, May, and June, 1918. Retailers must not sell sugar to any of the other groups, that is, to no one except householders, without taking up the certificates of such persons. They must not sell more than two pounds at any one time to any town customer or more than five pounds at any one time to any country customer. The latter may, however, be varied by the local administrator to persons remote from town. The retailer will do his best not to sell more than ten pounds per person per month to householders, whose cooperation with the retailer is earnestly sought.

"Retailers may, as at present, sell twenty-five pounds of sugar to any one household for home canning upon the householder's certifying that he has not bought elsewhere and agreeing to return any balance unused for this purpose. The householder can obtain more than twenty-five pounds upon approval of the local administrator, if supplies are available.

PRISON FOR SUGAR FRAUDS.

Food Board Will Turn Over to District Attorney All False Affidavits.

Drastic action is hereafter to be taken against persons or firms who make false affidavits as to the amount of sugar used, according to announcement made yesterday by the Federal Food Board. It was said that in the future such cases will be turned over to the United States District Attorney for action by the Grand Jury. Heretofore, infractions of the regulations have been punished by the Federal Food Board by requiring that certain amounts be turned over to the Red Cross or similar work.

The announcement came in connection with a statement of the findings in the cases of two manufacturers of syrup, both plants being located in Brooklyn. The Star Syrup Company, 111 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, in making application for sugar certificates, is said to have incorrectly stated the quantity of sugar it had used from Jan. 1, 1917, to July 1, 1917. It was ordered that the company manufacture no more syrup for ten days and that all sugar on hand be used solely for the canning and preserving of fruits. However, the company received permission to file an amended sugar statement.

The evidence disclosed that the Haber Syrup Company, 70 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, used during the first six months of 1917 only 46,230 pounds of sugar, whereas in making application for certificates the amount for that period was stated to have been 100,000 pounds. Its business was suspended until July 10, and the license to sell sugar was canceled.

The Federal Food Board made it plain that there is to be no trifling in the future with the regulations relative to the amount of sugar used and that when there is sufficient evidence of false affidavits the District Attorney's office will be asked to take action.

PROTEST MILK PRICES FIXED BY FOOD BOARD

Wholesalers Contend That Grade B and Dipped Product Should Also Have Been Advanced.

The increase in the price of milk to the farmers from $1.80 to $2.25 a hundred pounds on 3 per cent. milk in the 150-mile zone, as decided upon for the month of July by the Federal Milk Commission Tuesday afternoon, is not satisfactory to the wholesale milk dealers of the city, who yesterday entered a protest through their organization, the New York Milk Conference Board, Inc., 2 Rector Street. The wholesale dealers also contend that there should be an increase to the consumer in the price of Grade B as well as in the price of Grade A milk, which was advanced from 15 cents to 16 cents a quart. They point out that Grade A milk is used largely for infant feeding, even among the poor, the wealthy as well as the poor using Grade B for general purposes.

The protest has been entered through I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary of the organization. In his absence yesterday a statement was given out from his office, which read in part:

The decision of the commission was a surprise to our members. The price of Grade A milk is advanced 1 cent per quart, but Grade B milk, both in bottles and store trade, is unchanged. It is true the price to the producer goes up 1 cent per quart, and that the freight rates, as increased by Mr. McAdoo, add an extra charge of one-fourth of a cent per quart. Consequently an advance all along the line might be expected. But to raise Grade A and leave the others unchanged is, in the opinion of the dealers, unwise.

It was said that a rehearing had been granted.

PROHIBITION AND INDUSTRY.

Flavoring Extract Makers Also Blame Short Alcohol Rations.

Prohibition and the shortage of alcohol and sugar are among the chief problems to be discussed at the three-day convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Astor with 130 delegates present from all sections of the United States and Canada. "Bone dry" laws and other prohibition measures designed to reach the confirmed drunkard and prevent this class from investing in cheap drugs and flavoring extracts made up to a large extent of alcohol have had the effect, it was said yesterday, in some districts of putting the legitimate flavoring extract manufacturer out of business because the laws failed to permit the manufacturer to use the amount of alcohol necessary for the preservation of the extracts.

Discussions yesterday related to ways and means to overcome the shortage of vanilla, lemon and orange flavoring. Before the war most of these flavors came from Italy, France, and South America. Importations from these countries have stopped, with the result that vanilla beans have to be shipped from Mexico by rail.

COURT CLEARS HUMPHREY.

Advertising Man and Company Freed of Suspicion in Emerson Case.

The H. B. Humphrey Company, an advertising concern of Boston, and H. B. Humphrey, the head of the company, were released yesterday from the indictment charging them, together with the Emerson Motors Company and others, with fraudulent use of the mails. By order of Judge Manton, Mr. Humphrey was cleared of all suspicion of irregularity in any connection he might have had with the Emerson company.

Another defendant, William B. Morgan, was also cleared a few days ago, the Federal prosecutor, James W. Osborne, 2d, having failed to produce any evidence against him.

George Gordon Battle, chief counsel for the defendants, stated that his clients had conceived the idea of manufacturing a cheap automobile and that the company had made much progress when it fell into difficulties. He declared that reports that the company was engaged in a stock selling scheme were false. The trial will be continued today.

STRIVE FOR POLICE HONORS.

Two Rival Bodies of Brooklyn Women Recognized as Reserves.

Two factions of women policemen who organized in rivalry in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn, each hoping to gain recognition by Special Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker as the official reserve force of women police attached to the Brownsville station, met in Public School '84, at Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street, Brooklyn, last night. Both units have been recognized as official reserves and will be attached to the station as long as they keep peace in their own ranks.

When the women of the Ocean Hill section met to organize the women from the Brownsville section withdrew because they thought women from their section would be chosen officers. Immediately they organized another unit, with Mrs. Elizabeth Vogel as Captain and Mrs. Millie Frank, wife of the Police Captain, in command of the Brownsville station, as Lieutenant. This unit was recognized as the official woman reserve force. Then Mrs. Laura Mullaire, President of the Woman's Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District in Kings County, who was elected Captain of a rival unit from the Ocean Hill section, protested vigorously to Commissioner Wanamaker. He said the only thing to do to save work for the regular policemen in the Brownsville station was to recognize both units, which he did.

DISCUSS WOOL SITUATION.

War Industries Board Confers with Committees of Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The War Service Committees of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers and the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers met with the War Industries Board today. Representatives of the Shipping Board, War Trade Board, the army, and the navy were present to discuss the problems which must be faced in regard to wool. Representatives of the industry were requested to consider a number of problems and furnish their views on them at a later date.

Army requirements look very large. Besides clothing the soldiers in France and here, sufficient reserve must be accumulated to care for any emergency. Ordinarily our domestic supply can be supplemented from abroad. At present, however, the supply from abroad is limited by shipping conditions. Representatives of the Shipping Board stated that the movement of wool from the Argentine Republic between April, 1918, and April, 1919, would be greater than the total movement of any one year heretofore.

A large part of the raw wool stock now in this country, and all to be produced or imported prior to about Jan. 1, 1920, will be required for military uses. There are, however, large stocks of manufactured clothing and cloth on hand which will be adequate for essential civilian needs. Arrangements may be made to increase the volume of imports.

FOR WORLD LEAGUE WITHOUT GERMANY

Earl Curzon, Government Leader, Suggests That Allies Form a Nucleus.

AN ENEMY LEAGUE ALSO

Refusal to Arbitrate in Friendly League Would Place Refusing Nation at War with Others.

LONDON, June 26.—The House of Lords today discussed the proposed plans of a League of Nations after the war. Viscount Bryce urged the Government to open an inquiry into the subject and to let the world know that it was doing so.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Government leader in the House of Lords, agreed with Viscount Bryce that there was no reason why, without waiting for the termination of the war, the Government should not discuss the proposal for a League of Nations, which, he said, ought to be called into existence immediately after the war was ended. To a large extent, he said, leagues of nations existed already, as, for instance, the league of the British Empire and the league of over twenty nations allied to resist German militarism. There was also in existence in Paris machinery representing Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States for unity in naval, military, and economic matters.

These leagues, Earl Curzon continued, represented two-fifths of the human race and formed at least a nucleus from which it was possible to proceed.

In outlining the duties of such a league as was proposed, Earl Curzon said that in order to be effective it ought to embrace all States, certainly all great States, but it was difficult to contemplate Germany being admitted.

Describing the inherent difficulties involved in the idea, Earl Curzon said that he desired the House to assent to two propositions:

First, that it was desirable to prevent wars, or, if that was too Utopian, to limit them and diminish their horrors, to which end general concurrence and the ultimate admission of all the important States of the world was necessary.

Second, he said that he believed opinion in England was rather in advance of the opinion among the Allies, except possibly the United States. It was therefore advisable not to proceed too quickly and thus avoid rebuff.

The admission of Germany to a League of Nations, Earl Curzon continued, was impossible until she was compelled by force of arms to abandon her world dream.

Therefore, in the first place, he suggested that there be two leagues, one friendly league of allied nations and another league of enemy nations. In the friendly league he suggested that refusal to submit a quarrel to arbitration should, by the very fact itself, place the refusing nation in a state of war with the others, and they should support each other without the need of any international police.

These were the lines the Government considered desirable, and it was earnestly investigating with the idea before long of exchanging views with the Allies, Earl Curzon said.

EXPORTS GO BELOW RECORD

$214,873,278 in May, as Against $244,143,330 in 1917.

The Custom House report of foreign trade movements from New York in May by values and countries, made public yesterday, showed that while exports were heavier last month than in April, they were materially below the record established in May, 1917. The shipments were, May, 1918, $214,873,278; May, 1917, $244,143,330, and April, 1918, $185,810,427. On the other hand, imports which in May, 1917, were set at $118,650,759 rose to $149,434,184 last month. In April last the value of imports here totaled $121,564,991. The great bulk of entries at this port in May were crude products such as sugar, rubber, hides, and other materials wanted for war manufacturing purposes.

May shipments of all kinds to the Allies were considerably in excess of April, although below those of May, 1917. Last month's exports to Europe had a value of $162,846,242, against $142,163,512 in April, and $192,556,620 in May one year ago.

Denmark's purchases here in May were down to $244, those of Sweden, $101,595, and Norway, $1,349,028, and Switzerland took American goods worth $5,434,558.

Silk and raw material imports from Asia made a big jump in May, being returned at $44,486,228, this comparing with $18,604,681 reported in May, 1917. Imports from Africa rose to $4,750,515 in May, whereas one year ago their value was only $912,340.

WAR WORK OF PRINTERS.

Union Has Sent 4,737 Men Into the Service.

The International Typographical Union has set forth in a booklet entitled "Somewhere in France" a summary of the things the members are doing in the war and for the families of those who have died in battle. Seventy-five members have fallen in France or have died in military camps here. To their widows, orphans, or dependent parents the union has thus far paid mortuary benefits amounting to $22,350.

From among the 62,000 members, 4,081 journeymen and 656 apprentices have joined the military and naval forces of the United States and Canada.

In a letter accompanying the booklet President Marsden G. Scott writes:

"The gross earnings of our members amounted to more than $71,000,000 for the year, and the insignificant amount of $1,287 expended for strike expenses in the past twelve months reflects our determination to give full patriotic support to the Government under which we live in the terrific responsibilities which now confront us all."

The union has invested $90,000 in Liberty bonds, while members individually have bought more than $3,000,000 worth. During the year the organization has paid $864,000 for old age pensions, mortuary benefits amounting to $312,400, and $167,000 for the maintenance and improvement of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

FOR PAN AMERICAN AMITY.

Latins Organize to Promote Western Hemisphere Friendship.

Cubans and citizens of Latin American countries who attended a dinner in compliment to two members of the Foreign Legion of the French Army at the Hotel Walton last night voted to organize a permanent branch of the Pan American Society to promote friendship between the United States and all Latin American countries. The movement was started in the Third Liberty loan campaign as a temporary organization to aid in the campaign.

Citizens of the United States and all the South and Central American countries are eligible to membership in the new society. It was said that there were about 200,000 Latin Americans in this country, of whom about 60,000 are in New York. The guests at the dinner: Captain J. Sanchez Carreira of Venezuela and Lieutenant Santiago Campusano of Cuba, were made members of the society.

PLACES 111 CRIPPLES.

Institute Asks Employers to Aid in Finding Work for Disabled.

The American Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, at 311 Fourth Avenue, announced yesterday that it had obtained work last month for 111 suffering from physical disabilities which would bar them from most occupations. The work of the institute, which was undertaken at the request of the Government, was described in this statement by the Red Cross yesterday:

"The institute is maintaining an employment bureau where places are found for men who have been disabled but are not disqualified for many kinds of occupations. This bureau was started six months ago to show the business world that men who are physically handicapped may be economic assets if they are working in positions that are suitable. It has found that employers are willing to give the cripples a chance, not in a charity job, but where they can be as useful as normal men.

"The institute invites all employers to use its service. It has a list of applicants ranging from bookkeepers to elevator men, from stationary engineers to salesmen, and from draftsmen to messengers. As correct placement is the chief essential in working with cripples, no man is ever recommended for work unless he is considered capable to perform it.

"The institute is particularly desirous to get work for some of the men who are crippled by the loss of one arm. Such men could be furniture varnishers and painters, buffers on emery belts, draftsmen, ticket choppers, ushers, watchmen, and messengers, and have been placed at all these positions and have proved successful."

PLAN TO SUPPLY WAR LABOR

Queens Chamber of Commerce Will Co-operate with Employers.

In order to meet the unusual labor conditions which now prevail in Queens as the result of the demand for nearly 10,000 additional employes created by the starting of additional plants to supply motors and gas masks for the United States Government the Industrial Committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce began yesterday the formation of a plan in which representatives of the leading establishments in the borough and those of the Government industries will co-operate. The Queens Chamber of Commerce will in a day or so have its plans prepared and Ray Palmer, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"Our investigations thus far have shown that the increased stability of labor can be brought about through the close co-operation between all employers, including the Government employers within this community. Then there will not be unnecessary competition between the industries in Queens employing the same class of employes by increasing wages. We cannot improve conditions for the industrial plants by meeting the higher rates of wages paid to employes in the Government industries, but much can be accomplished by industrial plants of the borough paying uniform, fair, reasonable wages for the same class of work under the same operating conditions. Our committee will now try to bring about that situation in the establishments in Queens."

DISMISS GERMAN TEACHER.

Members of Education Board Drop Miss Pignol for Disloyalty.

Gertrude A. M. Pignol, teacher of German in the Brooklyn Manual Training High School, was dismissed by the Board of Education yesterday for disloyalty. The vote was 4 to 0, Mr. Ryan and Mr. Yeska, who were not present at the trial, not voting.

The Board of Superintendents nominated Tristram Walker Metcalfe to the consolidated offices of director of reference and research and statistician to the City Superintendent to succeed Albert Shiels, who in September, 1916, became Superintendent of Schools at Los Angeles, and Burdette R. Buckingham, who resigned as statistician on Jan. 31. The Board of Education had some doubts as to whether the position was a civil service one or whether the nomination should be made from an eligible list. The question was referred to a special committee of the board to decide and the nomination went over.

Mrs. Gertrude S. McDougall, formerly a teacher in Public School 11, Manhattan, who was forced to resign some years ago on account of maternity, asked to be allowed to withdraw her resignation. She was permitted to do so provided that she gave a release to the board for any claims that she might have from the date of her resignation to her re-employment by the board.

GREAT HOSPITAL IS READY.

Fox Hills Institution Can Care for 1,800 Soldiers.

The Y. M. C. A. hut at the United States Base Hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island, was completed yesterday. In all eighty-six buildings have been constructed in 100 days. The hospital is now ready to accommodate 1,800 patients with a staff of 650 physicians, nurses, and attendants under Colonel William Rutherford of the United States Army Medical Corps.

The hospital is one of the largest in the world. The main buildings are all made of wood and are one-story in height, 350 feet long by 30 feet wide. There are three large wards in the large buildings which contain 1,000 beds each and are connected with each other so that patients can be transferred without going into the open air. The transports will land their patients at the Quarantine Station and they will be taken to Fox Hills in automobile ambulances.

The American Red Cross completed a theatre for the patients on Tuesday which will seat 7,200 persons. It is planned to have entertainments there for the wounded soldiers every afternoon and evening.

The hospital was constructed under the supervision of Major Edward A. Simmons of the Quartermaster's Department. Fifteen acres of land adjoining the present site have been purchased by the Government, so that the capacity of the hospital can be doubled at any time.

Accept Resignation of Rev. Dr. Fox.

The American Bible Society announced yesterday that the resignation of the Rev. Dr. John Fox as Corresponding Secretary because of ill-health had been accepted by the Board of Managers. He had been Secretary of the society for twenty years after resigning as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Spencer Memorial, in Brooklyn. He had toured the world visiting missions and had attended the Bible Congress at Panama and conducted the congress at the Panama Exposition. He will retire on a pension.

INDICT MRS. STORY IN WAR RELIEF CASE

Grand Jury Files Charges of Attempted Grand Larceny and Petit Larceny.

SHE MAKES A FULL DENIAL

Former Head of the D. A. R. Is Paroled in the Custody of Her Counsel.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, formerly President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and also an ex-President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, was charged, respectively, with attempted grand larceny and petit larceny in two indictments filed yesterday by the Grand Jury before Judge McIntyre in General Sessions.

The indictments were the result of District Attorney Swann's investigation into the affairs of the National Emergency Relief Society, of which Mrs. Story is the head. The District Attorney is making inquiries regarding the activities of Mrs. Story's sons, Sterling and Allen, in connection with the relief organization.

Several hours after the news of the indictment reached her Mrs. Story appeared at the District Attorney's office with her counsel, Edmund L. Mooney, in whose custody she was paroled until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when bail will be fixed. Permission that Mrs. Story remain in the custody of her counsel was given by Judge Mulqueen, to whose chambers she was escorted.

The indictment charging attempted grand larceny accuses Mrs. Story of receiving $30.24 from Hero Land Bazaar through an allegedly false certification that her society was not paying commissions to solicitors. The indictment alleged that the organization was really paying commissions to a solicitor named William Garland Brown.

The petit larceny indictment charges that Mrs. Story received $30 from F. Coit Johnson for comfort kits for soldiers and that in fact one-half of this was given to Brown as commission.

Mrs. Story was surprised to learn that she had been indicted, and said that she was sure that "every charge can be explained and disproved." She said that with other New York women she organized the National Emergency Relief Society last September for the purpose of furnishing lodging and comforts to soldiers and sailors in New York and overseas. From $6,000 to $7,000 had been expended for these purposes to date, she said, but the exact amount was known only to the society's Treasurer.

"I deny these charges absolutely," Mrs. Story said, "but I am glad that the matter has been brought to a head and that I shall have my day in court. The District Attorney gave me no information that the affairs of the society were before the Grand Jury."

Following the proceedings before Judge Mulqueen, Mr. Mooney, on behalf of his client, charged that her indictment was the result of "disgruntlement" on the part of a member of the organization whose name he did not mention.

"Mrs. Story has absolutely no knowledge of any of the transactions with which she is charged," Mr. Mooney said. "Other than that she has learned of the facts, or the alleged facts, during the course of this investigation, and upon talking with her sons, both of whom are now in the service.

Mr. Mooney last night added the following to his statement made earlier in the day:

"Supplementing my statement this afternoon, I desire to say that since all of the events included in the indictments took place Mrs. Story was unanimously re-elected by the National Emergency Relief Society as President, and all of her acts were approved by the society."

For three years Mrs. Story was President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1908 she was elected President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. She was elected to the head of the D. A. R. in 1913, after she had been defeated for the office by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, and was again elected in 1914 and in 1915. Mrs. Story was twice married, first to Edward P. Price of New York City and later, after obtaining a divorce, to William Cumming Story.

FOR $500,000,000 SYNDICATE

Fredrick Proposes Inter-Allied Committee to Stabilize Exchange.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Leopold Fredrick, Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company and Treasurer of the Chile Copper Company, and the Braden Copper Company, at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency today, urged as a means to stabilize dollar exchange in neutral countries the immediate formation of an interallied committee which would co-ordinate the license bureaus in control of imports and exports of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy and arrange for the necessary credits in neutral countries.

In order to obviate the question of neutrality, a plan would have to be devised with the large banks of the four powers and for immediate needs a credit of at least $500,000,000 arranged for. In this syndicate should participate not only the Government banks of the four nations, but also ten or twelve of the most powerful banks of each country. The United States as largest lender to the Allies should take the lead.

This credit would have to be guaranteed by all banks jointly and severally. Mr. Fredrick believes that the Spanish banks, which until now have been reluctant to grant the credit, will not refuse it to the most powerful banking syndicate ever formed in the world. He suggested that the reason the dollar is at a discount in neutral countries, notwithstanding the fact that the balance of trade is hugely in favor of the United States, is lack of unity of action in financial affairs of the Allies.

If we want to win the war, Mr. Fredrick said, we must have a unity of command, not only in military and naval affairs, but also in financial matters. It is absolutely imperative for this interallied committee, in order to be successful to prohibit the arbitrage in exchange and merchandise. Every country would have to settle directly, and the interallied committee would make the necessary arrangement in all cases, in order to balance the trade. Nonessentials are to be excluded from purchase in neutral countries.

Incidentally it was brought out at the hearing that the plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company in Carizal, Chile, had to close on account of the high cost of operation, one of the most important causes being the extraordinarily high rate of exchange.

Many bankers and leaders of industry were heard by the committee in favor of or in opposition to Senator Owens's bill to establish a Federal Reserve foreign bank, with branches abroad. George E. Smith of New York, President of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, urged the enactment of the bill as a measure toward stabilizing exchange in neutral countries, and as a stimulus to the extension of American trade. Most of the bankers opposed the measure.

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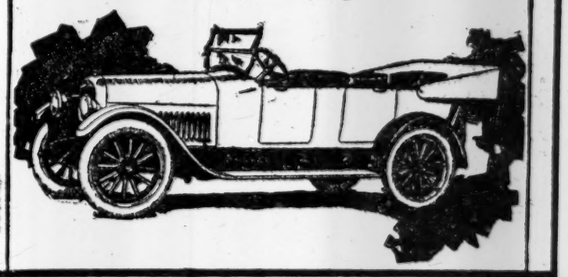

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SUBMARINES SINK TWO CANADIAN SHIPS

Pomeranian and Medora of the Canadian Pacific Service Lost Near English Coast.

MYSTERY IN MISSING CREW

Only One Man Saved from Pomeranian, and He Saw None of His Mates After Torpedo Struck.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 26.—The Captain of a steamship which arrived today from England brought news of the sinking by German submarines of the Pomeranian and the Medora, both owned by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Services of Montreal.

"The sinking of the Pomeranian," said the Captain, "is a mystery to shipping men in England and to the Admiralty, because only one member of the crew was saved, the second engineer, who said that he never saw a single member of the crew of sixty officers and men after the accident. He was on duty in the engine room about 6 A. M., he said, when the steamship lurched heavily to starboard after a muffled sound from the forward end of the ship like an explosion in the hold. He stood by the throttle waiting for orders to stop the engines. As the signal did not come and the ship continued to heel over the engineer stopped the engines and went on deck. He could see nothing except the shore, which was about ten miles away, and he climbed up the foremast rigging on the port side, where he remained until the steamship touched bottom and righted herself. Then the engineer climbed into the upper crow's nest, which was clear of the water, and stayed there four hours until he was picked up by a patrol boat.

"When questioned by the officer in charge the second engineer said he thought the lifeboats had floated off the top deck when the ship went over and that he saw them in the water. A search was made by destroyers for a radius of twenty miles around the place where the Pomeranian was resting on the bottom, but no trace of boats, rafts, or wreckage or bodies of the crew was found.

Torpedoes Less Forceful.

"It is known to the Admiralty that the torpedoes fired during the last six months by the German submarines have not been so powerful as those used previous to this year. The torpedoes have accomplished their work in wrecking the ships, but the explosives have not been so heavy. They made less noise and did not cause the same havoc in the interior of the vessels. It is possible that the shock to the second engineer was so great that he had a loss of memory for a time and does not know exactly what happened between the time he stopped the engines and when he found himself in the crow's nest. The tops of the masts of the steamship are still standing out of water. Divers will probably be sent down later to see if the boats are still made fast to the davits and whether the bodies of the crew are confined in the ship.

"The wooden rafts were lying loose on the boat deck, and it is strange that none of them were found floating about. The Pomeranian was bound out to an American port from London in ballast with two other steamships unconvoyed, and all three of them were sunk before they got clear of the land. One of them belonged to the Ellerman Line, named after cities, and the other I do not know."

The Captain said the Medora, also westbound, was sunk a short time after the Pomeranian, off the coast of Ireland. The explosion of the torpedo near the boiler room was so slight that it did not rouse the pilot, who was taking forty winks in the chart room, and he could not believe the ship had been hit and was sinking. When the crew had got away in the lifeboats the submarine appeared, and the officer on deck demanded that the Captain, chief wireless operator, and chief gunner should be delivered to him. At first the crew said the officers were not in the boats, but the German commander said sternly and in perfectly good English: 'Stop that nonsense. If the Captain, chief wireless operator, and chief gunner do not give themselves up at once I will send you all to the bottom.'

Surrender to Save Mates.

"Not wishing to sacrifice his crew the Captain stood up in the first lifeboat and the Marconi operator followed his example. Then there was a search for the gunner, and the second gunner gave himself up to the commander of the submarine with the chief's cap on because the latter was a married man with a family and the other was single with no domestic ties. The three men were taken on board the U-boat, and then the commander turned to the lifeboats and said, 'Give my compliments to Lloyd George.'

"Before leaving the scene the submarine fired twenty shells from the six-inch bow gun into the Medora. An hour later, seeing from a distance of five miles that the steamship was still afloat, he returned and fired five more shots, which finished the business and she went down stern first."

Shortly after the Medora was sunk a British transport reported to the Admiralty that she had destroyed a German submarine by shellfire almost in the same position, and friends of the Captain, chief wireless operator, and the second gunner were afraid that all three had gone down with the Huns, but word was received later from the Captain of the Medora saying that the trio had landed in Germany and were in a prison camp.

The Pomeranian was formerly the Grecian Monarch, built of iron in 1882 for the passenger and freight trade between London and New York. After her purchase by the Allan Line in 1888 her name was changed to the Pomeranian. The vessel went through a terrific storm in mid Atlantic, and the dining saloon, which was on deck amidships, slid off, taking the Captain, two officers, and several passengers over the side while they were at dinner. She was 4,241 gross tonnage, 381 feet long, and 48 feet 8 inches beam.

The Medora was built in 1912 as the Frankmount, and later was purchased by the Canadian Pacific Steamship Services for the Atlantic trade. She was 410 feet long, 52 feet 1 inch beam, and 28 feet 0 inches depth of hold.

HEARD S O S CALLS IN MID-ATLANTIC

Two Vessels Sought Aid, Report Incoming Ships' Officers—Navy Issues a Warning.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 26.—The officers of a steamship which arrived today reported picking up two S O S calls in mid-Atlantic. The first was received on June 21 and the second on June 22. They were from different steamships, the officers said:

Naval officers who were questioned yesterday said that they had not heard of any more ships being attacked. The U-boat was probably the one which sank the British transport Dwinsk on June 18 about 550 miles east by south of Sandy Hook.

Captains of coastwise steamships arriving today said they had picked up the warning sent from Washington telling shipmasters to look out for danger in the area east of longitude 40 between the latitude of Cape Race and Bermuda. They deviated from the normal course and zigzagged continuously, the Captains said, and had the boats swung out and lowered to the level of the main deck, ready for emergency. The officers said they did not see or hear anything of the German raider reported to have sunk a steamship 200 miles east of Hamilton, Bermuda.

WASHINGTON, June 26. — Shipping operating in the area east of longitude 40 between latitude of Cape Race and Bermuda had been warned of enemy activity, the Navy Department today announced.

"The Government on yesterday evening issued a war warning to shipping operating in the area east of longitude 40 between latitude of Cape Race and Bermuda," the announcement said.

At the Navy Department it was explained that the warning was founded on reports reaching the department, but which had not been confirmed. It was sent as a matter of routine in order that shipping might be on the alert.

When asked about dispatches from Norfolk asserting that the British and American naval authorities had been advised of the presence of a German raider in West Indian waters, Secretary Daniels said no such information had come to him.

SEEK 67 OF DWINSK CREW.

Vessels at Sea Watch for Victims of the Submarine.

Two lifeboats of the British transport Dwinsk, sunk by a submarine, still are missing, with sixty-seven officers and men of the crew. All ships westbound have been notified by Cape Race to watch for them, and eastbound vessels have received word from the wireless station at Arlington to look for the missing boats.

Survivors of the Dwinsk who have reached this city said yesterday that it was more than probable that the castaways had been rescued by some steamship or sailing vessel bound to the southward or to a European port.

Word has been received from England that Captain R. Capper of the British transport Ausonia has been saved, but there is no news of the forty members of the crew who were adrift in two lifeboats.

DELANO WOULD JOIN ARMY.

Asks Relief from Reserve Board to Become an Engineer.

WASHINGTON, June 26. — Frederick A. Delano has offered his resignation to President Wilson as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, to accept a commission in the army Engineer Corps to do railroad reconstruction and management work in France. The resignation has not been accepted.

This is the first resignation of a member of the Federal Reserve Board since its organization four years ago. Owing to the number of important questions of policy now before the board, some doubt is felt as to whether the President will relieve Mr. Delano of his duties.

It is understood that an important place has been offered to Mr. Delano in connection with military railroad supervision in France. Before his appointment to the Reserve Board in 1914 he was President and receiver of the Wabash Railroad between 1905 and 1913, and was President of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville in 1914. Previously he had twenty years' experience as an executive of the Burlington. Mr. Delano's home is in Chicago. He was born in Hongkong, China, while his father was in the Chinese merchant trade.

CALL TO JEWISH LEGION.

Zionists Have Only a Short Time to Enlist for War in Palestine.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 26.—"At the end of the ninety-day period established by the agreement between the United States and England, American Jews cannot enlist in the Jewish Legion of Honor for service with the British forces in Palestine," said Major Brooman White, British recruiting agent, in an address to the American Zionists today.

Louis Lipsky, Chairman of the general convention, presided at the joint conference on the Jewish Legion of Honor. He declared that the Zionists had only ninety days in which to enlist for service in Palestine with the British forces, and urged an aggressive campaign for recruits for the Jewish Legion. He explained that a central bureau for enlisting recruits had been established in New York.

"The Jews do not want Palestine as a gift from England; they want to fight for Palestine, their ancient home," said Major White as he asked the delegates to pledge themselves individually to assist the British Recruiting Mission. Each delegate pledged himself to do everything in his power in his home community to stimulate enlistments in the legion.

At the executive conference held here in connection with the convention Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, Professor David Amram of the University of Pennsylvania, and other noted Jewish scholars, statesmen, and jurists are planning the laws and political policy of the future Jewish republic.

The question of laws, according to Professor Amram, is one of the paramount problems in founding the new nation. So far as possible and feasible, laws relative to divorce, parent and child, inheritance, occupancy of lands, &c., will be based upon the old Hebrew laws.

The dreams of the Palestine Jews for the establishment of a United States of the Near East, based largely upon the principles of the United States of America, were explained by Ittamar Ben Avis, delegate to the convention from Palestine. Mr. Ben Avis bears the distinction of being one of the best informed Zionists on Palestine problems. His father established the first newspaper in Palestine, The Light.

Dr. H. Ami of the British Embassy in Washington said:

"Great Britain, in taking Palestine from the Turk, did not take it for herself, but for the Jewish people. It is the policy of England to do everything reasonably within her power to put the Jews back in the home of their ancestors in the Holy Land, and Great Britain looks to the Jews to set up a civilization there."

Dr. Ami spoke in behalf of Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, who could not come to Pittsburgh because of the stress of the war situation.

The following officers were elected by the Intercollegiate Zionist Association: President, Norman Weinstein, Yale University; First Vice President, Dr. Aaron Schaffer, Johns Hopkins University; Second Vice President, Jonas Friedenwald, Johns Hopkins University; Third Vice President, Benjamin Rosen, Columbia University; Treasurer, Miss Sarah Pitkowsky, Hunter College. Governing Council—Professor David S. Blondheim, Johns Hopkins University; Professor Felix Frankfurter, Harvard University; Professor Harry Friedenwald, University of Maryland; Professor Horace Kallen, University of Wisconsin, and Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago.

Emery a Prisoner Near Berlin.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A dispatch to the State Department from Berne today said that Professor Henry C. Emery, the American economist, captured when the Germans seized the Aland Islands, was held by the Germans at Charlottenberg, near Berlin. The Prussian War Ministry announced a few days ago that Professory Emery was in a prison camp at Tuchel. Inquiry has been made to ascertain whether he is held as a civilian or a military prisoner.

Extra Shipbuilding Dividend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—The American Shipbuilding Company declared today an extra quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., in addition to the regular common dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Aug. 1. The extra disbursement will be made in 3½ per cent. Liberty Loan bonds, it was announced.

Georgia Ratifies Prohibition.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 26.—The Legislature today ratified the Federal prohibition constitutional amendment. Georgia is the twelfth State to ratify the amendment.

SUGGEST NEW BASIS FOR WAR PROFIT TAX

National Manufacturers' Association Would Figure It on Earnings Prior to 1914.

OTHER INTERESTS OBJECT

Automobile Dealers Willing to Pay Increased Tax on Sales—Would Yield $100,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Representatives of the National and State Associations of Manufacturers clashed at today's hearing by the Ways and Means Committee on the Revenue bill, the former urging changes in the method of assessing excess profits taxes and the latter asking that the system imposed by the existing law be continued.

The National Manufacturers, represented by James A. Emery of this city, told the committee that the present method should be discarded in favor of the English system or some other method which would make a distinction between pre-war profits and war profits.

The State Manufacturers, through Frank Zoller of Schenectady contended that the present system of determining excess profits on the basis of invested capital should be retained in the new law.

Upon one point the two attorneys agreed, and that was that the new bill should provide for the payment of the excess profits taxes in installments.

The presentation of these two conflicting views as to the methods of raising war revenue brought sharply to the committee's mind the suggestion made by Secretary McAdoo that the new law should provide for both methods, giving to the Treasury Department discretion as to which system to use to provide the largest amount of revenue.

Mr. Emery said that he represented, in addition to the National Manufacturers' Association, the National Industrial Conference Board and nineteen national craft associations. He urged that the following method of fixing excess profits be adopted:

Select five years before the war, preferably 1911 to 1915, and find out what the profits were during that period.

Out of these five years allow the manufacturers themselves to select three years by which the average annual profit shall be fixed.

Add to this figure the average normal increase of capital invested and the profits earned upon it.

Upon the figures thus obtained levy the amount of tax which the Government needs, consistent with the ability of the company to pay the tax.

Objects to "Excess Profits."

Chairman Kitchin called attention to the use of the term "excess profits," and said the committee was trying to get away from the use of that expression. He said that in Congress as well as out of it there was a feeling that nobody ought to make any profits out of the war, and for that reason he suggested that it would be better to use the term "business profits."

Mr. Zoller contended for a flat exemption of 10 per cent. of the amount of capital invested instead of 8 per cent., as under the present law. He suggested that if a firm had $1,000,000 of capital, no tax should be assessed until a profit of $100,000 was allowed. Beyond that point, he said, the amount of the tax might well be left to the discretion of Congress.

The willingness of automobile dealers to submit to a Federal sales tax was explained to the committee by F. W. A. Vesper of St. Louis, President of the National Automobile Dealers' Association. He said the members of the association would not oppose an increase in the tax on manufacturers' sales as imposed by the present law. The proposal to levy a tax on gasoline, he regarded as unwise, because of the difficulty in differentiating between the use of a car for pleasure and its use for necessary business.

Mr. Vesper submitted to the committee a schedule of proposed taxes to be levied as a Federal license, to be collected and paid at the same time as the State or County tax is paid. This schedule, which has been approved by the association, is as follows:

On cars costing $600 or less, $5; on cars costing up to $1,100, $10; on cars costing up to $2,000, $15; on cars costing up to $3,000, $20, and on cars costing over $3,000, $25.

The average tax under this schedule would be $15, and this on the basis of 5,000,000 cars in this country would produce $65,000,000 annually. This tax, Mr. Vesper explained, would be in addition to the present manufacturers' tax, which the Treasury Department has estimated will bring $32,000,000 for the current year. The total under this plan would approximate $100,000,000, and Mr. Vesper told the committee that if it were found necessary to raise the rates under either form of taxation the dealers would not object.

Representative Longworth inquired whether the manufacturers' sales tax was not in all cases passed on to the purchaser of the car. Mr. Vesper replied that in a great many cases this was true, but that where competition was severe the dealer often absorbed the tax and paid it himself in order to give a more attractive price to the purchaser. Mr. Longworth said he believed such cases were very rare.

Picture Stars Protest.

The plea of the moving picture interests was for a sharp separation of earned income from unearned income, a heavy tax on the latter and exemption on the former where it was derived solely from personal service having no relation to the war. The argument was presented to the committee by Grant Carpenter, Los Angeles, who appeared on behalf of the Motion Picture War Service Association, which numbers among its officers David Wark Griffith, Mack Sennett, S. E. V. Taylor, Cecil de Mille, Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin, Lois Webber, Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, Jesse Lasky, Marguerite Clark, and William Fox.

Among the suggestions given to the committee by Mr. Carpenter was that a heavier tax be placed on unearned income than on earned incomes, and no person should be allowed an unearned income of more than $50,000 a year. Below this sum and in excess of $5,000, unearned income should bear a graduated tax.

Mr. Carpenter said the moving-picture stars had an intangible capital which was built up by long years of study and apprenticeship. The life of a star in popular favor is not more than five years, he said, and while such a person may be paid a large income during the reign of popularity, the time eventually comes when the income stops. For this reason, he declared, there should be no tax on this intangible capital of the artists.

GET DRAFT LAW VIOLATORS.

Man and Movie Actress Who Posed as His Wife Sent to Prison.

Russell Story Hubley and Edna Clarke, a motion picture actress, pleaded guilty before Federal Judge Learned Hand yesterday of violating the selective draft service law and were sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a day and six months, respectively. Hubley will serve his term in the Atlanta Penitentiary and Miss Clarke will be confined in the women's prison in Queens County.

Hubley made a plea for exemption from military service before the local board because he had a wife to support. Miss Clarke posed as his wife, but Hubley's real wife, it developed, was with her parents in Scranton. She had left him a year ago after he had pleaded guilty to a series of jewel robberies committed in the Bretton Hall Hotel. When he was arraigned in the General Sessions he promised to reform, and sentence was suspended.

Mayor Pays World Suit Costs.

Mayor John F. Hylan, having paid Howard Taylor, counsel for The New York World, the $2,000 extra allowance assessed against him because of his discontinuance of the $625,000 libel actions instituted against that newspaper in the municipal campaign last Fall, Supreme Court Justice Cropsey yesterday signed the order of discontinuance. Affidavits submitted to Justice Cropsey showed that the $2,000 extra allowance as well as the court costs had been paid by the Mayor.

DROPS ITS INQUIRY INTO LABOR'S STATUS

Rockefeller Foundation Announces Abandonment of the Plan to Study Industrial Relations.

WAR WAS AN OBSTACLE

King's Findings to be Published by Him as a Personal Contribution to Existing Problems.

Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, announced yesterday that the foundation had discontinued the study of industrial relations which it began in the Fall of 1914, and that the findings of W. L. Mackenzie King, formerly Canadian Minister of Labor, who had conducted the inquiry, would be published by Mr. King as a personal contribution to the study of labor problems and not as an official publication of the foundation. Reference was made to the impossibility of carrying out the original plans of the inquiry and to the present situation, which has caused all Governments to give attention to the problem of industrial reconstruction, and it was asserted that "in these circumstances" the foundation had decided to give up the study of industrial relations and "to devote itself primarily to the program of medical education, public health demonstration, and war work co-operation, to which it has of late been increasingly committed."

Dr. Vincent's statement was as follows:

Permission granted at a meeting of the Rockefeller Foundation to W. L. Mackenzie King to publish as his own property the result of his inquiries into industrial relations marks the conclusion of his official connection with the foundation and brings to an end that institution's work of investigation in this field.

When, in 1914, Mr. King, who had had wide experience in connection with labor conditions in their larger aspects and had served for a time as Minister of Labor in the Canadian Cabinet, was intrusted by the Rockefeller Foundation with a study of industrial relations, it was expected that he would visit the leading countries of the world, make first hand investigations, and as a result of these inquiries offer constructive suggestions concerning industrial and social policies.

The war not only prevented Mr. King from making these studies, but so completely changed the industrial situation in all countries that he was compelled to modify his plan. He decided, therefore, to prepare, on the basis of his own experience and the literature available, a statement of the underlying principles which are finding expression in the organization of industrial society. The resulting volume is to be published, not as an official report of the foundation, but as a contribution by Mr. King personally to this important subject.

The war has done more than change the present. It has forced the consideration of the future on a scale never before attempted. England, France, and Germany are already formulating comprehensive programs of national reconstruction which include transportation, industry, housing, health, and education.

A bill providing for the creation of a commission on reconstruction has already been introduced in the Congress of the United States. In these circumstances the Rockefeller Foundation deems it fitting to discontinue studies of industrial relations, and to devote itself primarily to the program of medical education, public health demonstration and war work co-operation, to which it has of late been increasingly committed.

The theory was suggested yesterday that the present domination of the industrial situation by the National War Labor Board, a Government body, had led the foundation to the view that private agencies could not profitably conduct a study in this direction at present, but no official of the foundation would discuss this or otherwise comment on the statement.

The study of industrial relations by Mr. King was announced on October 1, 1914. In the previous Spring there had been the Colorado coal strikes, involving the Rockefeller interests, in which much bloodshed took place, and the inquiries of the Federal Committee on Industrial Relations, of which Frank P. Walsh was Chairman, were arousing much animosity between labor and capital. At this juncture the foundation announced an inquiry which should be "practical in aim, scientific in method," and to be conducted in the same manner as the various medical investigations of the institution. Later difficulties which made the fulfillment of the original plan impossible are described in Dr. Vincent's statement.

URGES ACCEPTANCE OF CAPRONI'S OFFER

Aero Club Believes Italian Should be Invited by Nation to Make Oversea Flight.

The Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America at a meeting at its headquarters, 297 Madison Avenue, decided last night to urge the authorities at Washington to accept the offer of Signor Caproni, the famous Italian airplane constructor, to bring to America one of his machines which he contends is capable of making a transatlantic flight. It will be asked that Mr. Caproni be officially invited through the Italian Government to bring his machine over.

Lieutenant Leopoldo Belloni of the Royal Italian Flying Corps advised Alan R. Hawley, President of the club, that Signor Caproni had the machines capable of making a transatlantic flight, and hundreds of aviators who are ready to undertake the journey. The point was made by the Executive Committee that the value of the transatlantic flight would lie in the ability to do it again one thousand times in six months and ten thousand times in one year, and Lieutenant Belloni replied that this would be entirely possible with the type of machine constructed by Signor Caproni.

The realization of the growing need for the practical operation of airplanes or seaplanes between the United States and Europe is shown from the following telegram received by the Aero Club from the Monsanti Chemical Works, asking that three or four thousand pounds of saccharine be sent to London by airplane:

A very important London firm cabled a request to obtain an estimate of cost of shipping three or four thousand pounds of saccharine to London by airplane or seaplane. Willing to pay substantial amount as price for Red Cross fund. In explanation of this cable inquiry is the fact that saccharine is very scarce and much wanted in London, due to the sugar shortage. We are unable to obtain ship space to England. Wire what is possible cost and any other particulars.

Sergeant Pilot Harold E. Wright of the French Flying Corps and the Lafayette Flying Corps, a Brooklyn boy, who saw two years of air fighting on the western front, receiving high honors for his daring air exploits, is eager to attempt to cross the Atlantic in a hydro-aeroplane. He left Tuesday for Buffalo to visit the Curtiss plant to make tentative plans for the flight.

Held for Circus Train Wreck.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 26.—Alonso Sargent, engineer on the Michigan Central equipment train which last Saturday crashed into the rear end of a Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus train, today was held to the Grand Jury on charges of involuntary manslaughter on affidavits presented by Acting Coroner H. C. Green in the Lake County Superior Court. Gustave Klauss, Sargent's fireman, also was held, charged with involuntary manslaughter. Bond was fixed at $8,000 for Sargent and $5,000 for the fireman.

BAKER OPPOSES DRAFT AGE CHANGES

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

its of the draft at this time. They say, in order to have proper consideration as to what the limits should be, a complete investigation ought to be made as to the number of men within the draft age now; the number of men that can be transported to France and the shipping necessary to take them over, and the amount of supplies that will be necessary to equip and keep the men who are taken there; and that such an examination is now being made, and that no harm can be done and no delay occasioned by the postponement of the consideration of changing the age of the draft until September, when probably there will be a reconvening of the Senate, or the Senate may be in session that long. They very much advised against the change until this examination and investigation can be had.

"The committee was given to understand that the troops which are being sent over now are being sent over in bottoms that are furnished in part by France, leased by America, of course, and bottoms that are furnished by Great Britain. There may be some changes in these arrangements for the transportation of troops by the end of July. At that time new arrangements may be made, or there may be sufficient American shipping to transport them, but, in any event, they feel that before any change is made, any disturbance caused in the social or industrial life of the country, a full investigation ought to be made, and then action taken by the committee upon the enlarged program that it is deemed to be necessary to be proposed to Congress by the Secretary of War and the War Department."

Senator Chamberlain's statement brought frequent interruptions from supporters of the proposal to change the age limits. Senator McCumber declared to know what sources of information are open to the Secretary of War that are not available to the committee and why the committee cannot obtain all information upon which it could pass judgment.

"If the duty of that committee is to prepare for war," he asked, "why should not the judgment of the committee govern, rather than the judgment of the officers themselves?"

Senator Chamberlain replied that the committee had neither initiated nor deeply considered the changing of the draft ages.

Prefers Crowder's Opinion.

Senator Sterling protested that General Crowder was better qualified to pass on the country's needs in this regard than either Secretary Baker or General March, and said he knew General Crowder favored changing the age limits, at least to include older men.

"It was from General Crowder that I first learned of the amendment," said Senator Sterling, "and it was my clear understanding that he favored it."

Senator McCumber renewed his objection to the committee's course by declaring that he had always supposed it was the function of Congress to raise armies.

"Therefore," he added, "I assume that it was the function of the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into these subjects and use its judgment, and not that of anybody else."

The War Department is more closely in touch with the situation as to shipping and the need for man than the committee can possibly be, Senator Chamberlain said, adding that the committee in this instance had used its own judgment, based upon the advice of qualified officials.

Senator Fall expressed surprise that, after fourteen months of war, the department should be unable to tell "whether we need any more men, whether we are going to need more, whether we have supplies to furnish them, and whether we shall be able to use them when we get them across the water." He complained that the War Department apparently "does not care to have any measure of preparedness adopted, though the use of the means would not be at all compulsory, but would merely place in the hands of the President the instrument that might be needed later."

"If I had it in my power," responded Senator Chamberlain, "I would change the age limit to include those from 18 to 45; I would have 2,500,000 men in France with all the speed possible, and as many more in training here. I may say further that I am not disposed personally to agree with the views of the Secretary of War."

Question of the Election.

Senator Fall then said he was simply trying to find out whether it was "that they wanted nothing done prior to the election, or whether any valid reasons were given for the request that no action be taken."

"If I thought the Secretary of War was small enough or the Chief of Staff base enough to be influenced in their judgment by the fact that there was to be an election," said Senator Chamberlain, "I would repudiate the recommendations of either or both. But let me say that they expect to have a full statement ready when Congress returns from a recess. General Crowder says that twenty-four hours from the time he receives notice that men are wanted of any particular class registered he can have them, and that within sixty or ninety days he can have those men classified and ready to be drawn."

Senator Lodge inquired with sarcastic emphasis whether the real point was "that it is not thought best that Congress should fix the age limits."

Senator Chamberlain replied that Senator Lodge was making a very unfair insinuation to the effect that the War Department was trying to interfere with Congress, but this was immediately denied by Senator Lodge.

"Congress is being constantly interfered with," he said. "But what I would like to see would be an amendment specifically stating the number of men to be raised for our army. It is not that I am afraid the Administration will raise too many; I fear it will not raise enough, or raise them fast enough."

Senator Wadsworth, in a speech comparing allied and German initiative in the war, pointed out that both in England and this country advocates of preparedness were scoffed at.

"But we know now that Lord Roberts was right in England, and I believe the American people know that Leonard Wood was right," said Senator Wadsworth. "After starting in that kind of atmosphere, four years of war have given a constant repetition of Germany doing things first. One incident after another has shown the Allies severally or collectively unable to prepare for the emergencies which might overtake them."

The New York Senator cited what he called the loss of Bulgaria, the desertion of Serbia, the failure to save Rumania, and the lack of action to forestall German ascendancy in Russia. The lesson, he said, is plain, in view of the conditions, that America should no longer delay, but should take the initiative in preparation to meet emergencies.

ENLARGING BASIS OF ARMY PROGRAM

Full Scope Not Yet Known, Baker Indicates—1,450,000 Men in France in August.

WASHINGTON, June 26. — Secretary Baker disclosed to the Senate Military Committee today that within three months an enlarged army project, now being worked out, would be presented to Congress to represent the maximum fighting effort of the country.

Already the calculations upon which the pending Army bill was framed have been exceeded, and the War Department is now revising its plans on an enlarged basis that means additional billions in money and additional millions of fighting men. The full scope of the new measure is not yet apparent, even to officials who are preparing it.

Mr. Baker disclosed the new plans in explaining his reasons for opposing any change now in the draft age limits. Later, during general debate in the Senate chamber, figures were disclosed showing the great strides being made toward bringing American fighting power to the front in France.

General March, Chief of Staff, already had announced that the army was five months ahead of schedule in troop movements, 900,000 men having been shipped abroad. In debate today it was disclosed by Senator Hitchcock that if the highest hopes were realized, 1,450,000 men would have reached France some time in August, and that there would be a total force under arms of approximately 3,500,000. A statement read into the Senate record by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, predicted that Class 1 probably would be exhausted during October and would be reduced to 641,128 men by calls to be made before Aug. 1.

Secretary Baker and General March were positive that the reservoir of fighting man power would meet all calls upon it, under the best possible conditions of mobilization and transportation, until Congress had an opportunity to take up age extensions later with the data now being compiled by the War Department at hand.

Shipping the Vital Factor.

The question of available shipping to haul the men to France is the vital factor. At present much British and French tonnage is employed on the work, as unusually good crops in England have made ships available weeks longer than was expected.

Under previous estimates, May was expected to be the month of high record in troop shipments, the allied vessels being withdrawn then to carry foodstuffs and munitions needed in France and England. It is now indicated that they will not be withdrawn before July.

This probably explains the proposed schedule of mobilization read into the Senate record by Senator Chamberlain, showing a declining rate after August, when the July withdrawals for shipment from the cantonments would have been made good.

The table shows a total strength in Class 1 of 2,862,082, deductions of 334,084 for delinquents, 36,770 for the Emergency Fleet list, 215,839 for limited service classification, and 50,268 for remediable defectives, leaving 1,724,871 fighting men of those originally placed in Class 1. To that number it is estimated 200,000 will be added by the reclassification process now going on and 400,000 from the class of 1918, to be drawn tomorrow.

With the July call deducted, the table fixed 877,359 as the number of available left in the fighting ranks of Class 1, and the estimated calls for the rest of the year are placed at a total of 875,000, which would leave 2,000 men still in the class on Jan. 1, 1919. The calls for 1918 are given as: August, 300,000; September, 150,000; October, 150,000; November, 150,000, and December, 125,000.

It was pointed out in the Senate debate that these figures, prepared by General Crowder, seemed to show a sufficient number of men to fill any calls now planned, and that apparently an estimate of 150,000 additional men to be obtained by the draft treaties with France and Great Britain was not included, nor the 156,000 cases on appeal, of which it was said 95 per cent. would go into Class 1. It was noted, also, that 215,000 men available for limited military service had been deducted from the total of Class 1, although it is understood men of this classification are included in the calls.

Many Senators were puzzled by the figures. It appears possible, however, and Secretary Baker and other War Department officials are known to share this view, that, in fact, if the present schedule of mobilization is carried out, there will remain in Class 1 under the present age limits several hundred thousand men, instead of 2,000, on Jan. 1. Probably it is this fact which prompted the recommendation that the age limits be not disturbed for the present.

Senator Chamberlain also put into the record a table showing the status of Class 1 on May 1, 1918. The gross total shown, representing men held liable under their answers to questionnaires, presumably, although the statement was not contained in the table, was 2,475,357. After deducting 341,006 as deliquents, 37,500 as emergency fleet list men, 224,855 as limited military service classification, 38,515 as remedial defectives, 483,885 as inducted into military service since December 15, 1917, 25,454 as cases pending before district boards, and 147,502 as not physically examined, the table arrives at a net total of 1,172,544.

CALLS 124,525 MORE MEN.

Total of 367,961 Registrants to Join the Colors in July.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—White and colored draft registrants, numbering 124,525, were summoned to the colors for general military service in a call issued today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization will take place at intervals during the month of July, starting with the entrainment of 27,257 white selected men on July 5.

Today's call, combined with that for 220,000 to be mobilized July 22-25 ordered by General Crowder last night and with the various special calls previously issued, will remove from civilian life during July a total of 367,961 men, the largest number of men summoned in any one month since the draft became operative.

The call issued today is divided into four sections for entrainment purposes. From July 5 to 9, white registrants numbering 83,259 are to be entrained; from July 15 to 19, whites, 21,253; July 16 to 20, colored, 45,000, and from July 29 to 31, colored, 25,011.

Although the order issued last night for 220,000 men probably will deplete the present availables in Class 1 in most of the draft districts, the bulk of the men called for July will not go to camp until after the middle of the month, and by that time it is expected the additions gained by reclassification and by the new regulation of 21-year-old men will be available.

The quotas assigned to the States in the East in today's call and the camps to which the registered will be sent are:

WHITE—ENTRAINMENT, JULY 5-9.

Massachusetts, 3,500, Fort Slocum, N. Y.
New Jersey, 2,500, Camp Humphreys, Va.
New York, 3,500, Camp Humphreys, Va.
Pennsylvania, 8,000, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

WHITE—ENTRAINMENT, JULY 15-19.

Pennsylvania, 1,459, Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

COLORED—ENTRAINMENT, JULY 16-20.

Delaware, 300, Camp Meade, Md.
New Jersey, 500, Camp Dix, N. J.
New York, 1,000, Camp Dix, N. J.

Buy War Savings Stamps

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

The color, graduated length and youthful lines are features of the

Misses' Navy Blue Tricotine Cape

(ILLUSTRATED)

29.50

MADE of wool tricotine that previously sold at $2.75 a yard wholesale, and is now almost impossible to obtain at $5.00 a yard, present wholesale price.

Narrow fitted shoulders, now the vogue are given prominence by the rounded yoke to which the graduated cape is shirred. The yoke and belted coatee front are silk lined. 14 to 20 years.

Other New Model Summer Capes

For Misses, 14 to 20 Years

Of men's wear serge, wool velour, wool tricotine, Bolivia cloth or silvertone.

29.50 to 85.00

MISSES' COAT SHOP—Second Floor

J.M.Gidding & Co.

564 566 568 Fifth Avenue AT 48TH ST N.Y.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sales

—now in progress involve practically all remaining apparel for immediate wear — selections still are extensive owing to the vast collections for which this establishment is justly noted—

Dresses—Formerly $75 to $145
Coats—Formerly $65 to $125
Suits—Formerly $75 to $145
} at $35 to $75

Skirts—Formerly to $45—at $18

Blouses—Formerly to $18—$7.50 to $12.50

Summer Hats—Formerly to $35—$10 to $20

This Store is closed daily at 5 P. M.

On Saturday at 12 noon.

B. Altman & Co.

The Men's Wear Department

(on the First Floor) has ready for selection a comprehensive assortment of

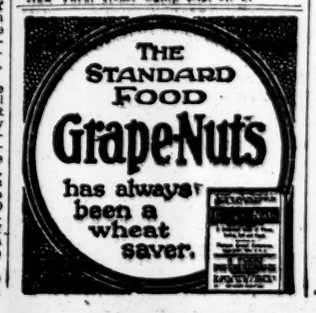
Men's Bathing Suits

in one- and two-piece models (with and without sleeves), made of fine worsted and featuring every desired color and color combination.

The prices range from $5.00 to $12.00

(The Bathing Suit section of the Department is easily accessible from the Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street entrances.)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



YANKEES SUBDUE RED SOX IN SHARPLY PLAYED GAME AND DRAW NEAR TOP RUNG

SLIM LOVE SNARES RED SOX BATSMEN

Elongated Twirler Also Drives In Two Yankee Runs in 3 to 1 Victory.

RUTH GLEANS A DOUBLE

Boston's Home Run King Is Subdued and Huggins's Men Get Within One Game of Lead.

Slim Love cast a mystic spell over Babe Ruth up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and the Boston mauler failed to get a home run. With Ruth under subjection, the Yanks went out and won the ball game, 3 to 1. Huggins's crew is now within one game of the Red Sox for first place, and if New York should win this afternoon's game, they will hurdle right into the lead. Somebody will have to subdue Ruth this afternoon, however, before such an occurrence becomes a reality.

There was nothing nonessential about Slim Love's pitching yesterday. Four hits was the best the Red Hose could do with his tosses. These were equally divided in two innings, the second and the ninth, and in all the other chapters Boston hits were as scarce as barbers in Greenwich Village. The game was a sad awakening for Carl Mays, Beanburg's under-hand flinger. Bunched safeties in the second and third innings toppled him down to defeat.

Up to yesterday's game Mays had twirled three straight shut-outs, whitewashing St. Louis, Chicago, and the Athletics in succession. He had pitched thirty-five runless innings up to the second inning yesterday, when Truck Hannah rumbled his way across the plate. The saddest part of it for Mays was that it wasn't the Yankee fence-breakers who caused his tumble, but Slim Love himself, who swung a wicked bat in the second inning and caused all the trouble with a tearing two-bagger to left centre which shoved across two runs.

Ruth Makes Yanks Tremble.

From almost any way you look at it, Love was the Liberty motor of the matinée. His work was true and smooth, and he never missed fire once, although Ruth made a heroic attempt to inject a stick of dynamite into the fray in the ninth. With one out, Ruth lifted a rocket into right field a mile high. The ball went out of sight and then a breathless few minutes followed before the ball came down. It might drop into the stand and it might not. No telling until it comes down.

Gilhooley couldn't see a speck which looked like the ball and he ran over close to the concrete wall and watched the spot in the sky. When the ball came down it was just a few feet short of a home run, and it was so close to the wall that Gilhooley could only get one hand on it, so the cloud-breaker went for a two-base hit. It was this clout which drove in Boston's only run.

Love and Mays are direct opposites as pitchers. When Love lets the ball go, he is up in the air about ten stories, while Mays shoots the ball to the batter when it is almost in the cellar. Mays's great fault yesterday was in keeping the ball down too close to the ground.

The skyscraper of the Yank pitching staff showed his skill in the second inning, when he twirled himself out of a deep excavation. Ruth was the first batsman up in this stanza, and when he was at the bat the crowd sat back and kept its eyes glued on the right-field stand. Ruth rolled a hopper at Pipp, and Love went over to cover first. It was a good thing that Love is an extra tall citizen, for Pipp's toss was high, and Love had to put more India rubber than usual into his stretch as he climbed skyward and pulled the ball down for an out.

McInnis Caught Off Third.

Stuffy McInnis drew a pass and Thomas singled to centre. Scott hit to Peck in deep short, but McInnis turned third before he knew that Peck recovered the ball. McInnis was trapped between third and the plate, Thomas taking third and Scott second during the excitement. Love walked Li Hung Schang intentionally and jammed the corners. It was a heady play, for Mays obligingly struck out and ended the danger.

Pipp opened the Yanks' half of the second with a single to centre, and Bodie sacrificed him to second. Marsans slapped a single to right, but Pipp carelessly rounded third base and was on his way home when Hooper got the ball in to the plate. Pipp was run down between third and home, Marsans reaching third. Hannah drew a walk, and then Love came to his own rescue.

The long, lanky pitcher produced a ferocious wallop between left and right fields. One can imagine what a blow it was when Truck Hannah raced all the way from first home on the whack, following Marsans over the plate.

In the third, Peck went out at first, and Baker singled to left. Baker went down to second when Mays made a bad toss to first to catch him napping. After Pratt skied to Shean, Pipp walloped a single to right and sent Baker home. Ruth was dangerous in the sixth, but his jolt into the upper grand stand was a foul ball, and the only thing it was good for was to hit the back of a seat of a fan who was having his afternoon nap. He stayed awake for the rest of the game, and kept one eye on Ruth.

With one out in the ninth, Ruth got his two-base smash, which nestled so close to the wall that Gilhooley couldn't squeeze it. McInnis poled a single to right and Ruth crossed the plate.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	0	3	0		Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	1	
P'paugh,ss	4	0	0	0	2		Shean,2b	4	0	0	2	4	
Baker,3b	3	1	1	2	2		Whiteman,lf	3	0	0	0	0	
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	3	3		Ruth,cf	4	1	1	2	0	
Pipp,1b	3	0	2	8	1		McInnis,1b	3	0	1	12	0	
Bodie,lf	2	0	0	2	0		Thomas,3b	2	0	1	0	5	
Marsans,cf	3	1	1	2	0		Wagner,3b	1	0	0	0	0	
Hannah,c	1	1	1	5	1		Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	4	
Love,p	3	0	1	2	0		Schang,c	2	0	0	4	2	
							Mays,p	3	0	0	1	2	
Total	27	3	6	27	9		Total	29	1	4	24	18	

Error—Mays.

New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Love, Ruth. Sacrifice hit—Bodie. Double plays—Thomas, Shean, and McInnis; Shean, Scott, and McInnis; Pratt and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Love, 4; Mays, 3. Struck out—By Love, 5; Mays, 4. Wild pitch—Mays.

Cubs Buy Southern Pitcher.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 26.—Announcement was made today of the sale of Pitcher Ezra "Cy" Barger, manager of the Memphis Southern Association Club, to the Chicago Nationals, to report when the Southern season closes Friday.

International League.

Rochester, 11; Jersey City, 3.
Syracuse, 7; Newark, 4.
(First game.)
Newark, 15; Syracuse, 7.
(Second game.)
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 4.
(First game.)
Baltimore, 6; Buffalo, 1.
(Second game.)
Toronto, 9; Binghamton, 7.
(First game.)
Toronto, 7; Binghamton, 4.
(Second game.)

Southern Association.

Mobile, 6; Atlanta, 2.
Mobile, 5; Atlanta, 3.
Chattanooga, 4; Memphis, 1.
Memphis, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
Birmingham, 7; New Orleans, 4.
Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 0.
Little Rock, 3; Nashville, 0.

Baseball Today, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Yankees vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game postponed.)
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 0.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 4.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 2.
(Second game.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 9; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati,
(Game played Saturday.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	37	26	.587
New York	34	25	.576
Cleveland	37	29	.561
Washington	33	31	.516
Chicago	28	29	.491
St. Louis	29	33	.468
Detroit	24	33	.421
Philadelphia	21	37	.362

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	40	17	.702
New York	38	19	.672
Boston	29	31	.483
Philadelphia	27	29	.482
Pittsburgh	25	31	.446
Cincinnati	24	33	.421
Brooklyn	23	33	.411
St. Louis	21	34	.382

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

SENATORS TAKE ANOTHER.

Get Third in Row from Mack's Men, Winning by 3 to 2.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Washington made it three straight over the Athletics today by winning, 3 to 2, the first game of what was to have been a double-header.

The contest was played in a constant drizzle and the second one was called off on account of wet grounds.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Shanks,lf	5	0	2	4	0		Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	2	0	
Foster,3b	3	0	1	2	1		Acosta,lf	4	1	2	6	0	
Judge,1b	3	0	0	7	0		Walker,cf	2	1	0	1	0	
Milan,cf	4	0	1	4	0		Burns,1b	4	0	1	5	0	
Morgan,2b	3	1	1	2	2		Gardner,3b	2	0	1	1	5	
Schulte,rf	4	1	2	2	0		McAvoy,c	3	0	0	11	1	
Lavan,ss	4	1	2	1	2		Shannon,ss	3	0	0	2	0	
Picinich,c	3	0	1	5	0		Dugan,2b	3	0	0	4	4	
aJohnson	1	0	1	0	0		dMunch	1	0	0	0	0	
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0		Geary,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Shaw,p	2	0	0	0	0		eOldring	1	0	0	0	0	
bShotton	1	0	0	0	0								
Hansen,p	0	0	0	0	0								
cAinsmith	1	0	1	0	0								
Total	34	3	12	27	8		Total	31	2	5	*23	8	

*Johnson out, touched by coacher when a base runner.
a Batted for Picinich in eighth.
b Batted for Shaw in sixth.
c Batted for Hansen in eighth.
d Batted for Dugan in ninth.
e Batted for Geary in ninth.
Errors—Shaw, Acosta.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Morgan. Stolen base—Shanks. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, Foster. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 10. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 5; Geary, 2. Hits—Off Shaw, 4 in 6 innings; Hansen, 1 in 2-3; Ayers, 0 in 1. Balk—Shaw. Struck out—By Shaw, 4; Hansen, 1. Wild pitches—3. Winning pitcher—Hansen.

TIGERS SQUANDER GIFTS.

Receive Eight Passes from Shellenback, but White Sox Win, 3 to 0.

DETROIT, June 26.—Although he gave eight bases on balls, Shellenback held Detroit to two hits today and Chicago won, 3 to 0. Detroit was unable to hit Shellenback after getting men on by bases on balls.

Bush was put out of the game for disputing a called strike, as were also Manager Jennings and Bill Donovan for arguing with the umpire.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Murphy,rf	4	1	1	2	0		Bush,ss	2	0	1	2	3	
McMullen,3b	3	0	2	1	1		aVitt,3b	0	0	0	0	0	
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	4	2		Jones,3b,ss	4	0	0	1	4	
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	5	0		Cobb,cf	3	0	0	2	0	
Felsch,cf	3	0	0	3	0		Veach,lf	4	0	0	0	0	
J.Collins,lf	4	0	1	3	0		Heilman,1b	3	0	1	11	0	
Risberg,ss	4	1	1	5	2		Harper,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Schalk,c	4	1	1	3	2		Young,2b	2	0	0	4	4	
Shellenb'k,p	1	0	0	1	2		Yelle,c	2	0	0	4	4	
							Spencer,c	0	0	0	1	0	
							Dauss,p	2	0	0	0	3	
							bCunn'gham	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	3	8	27	9		Total	26	0	2	27	13	

a Batted for Bush in eighth.
b Batted for Yelle in eighth.
Errors—Gandil, Shellenback, Dauss.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Risberg. Stolen bases—Felsch, Schalk, (2,) E. Collins, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Weaver. Sacrifice fly—Shellenback. Double plays—Schalk, Risberg, and Gandil; Shellenback, E. Collins, and Risberg. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shellenback, 8; Dauss, 2. Struck out—By Shellenback, 2; Dauss, 5.

American Association.

St. Paul, 8; Indianapolis, 3.
Columbus, 7; Milwaukee, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Toledo, 0.
Minneapolis, 2; Louisville, 0.

BRAVES DRENCHED BY GIANT TALLIES

Showers of Hits Greet Hearne and Upham, and New Yorks Win by 9 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—Bunny Hearne and Bill Upham, the latter recently recruited by the Braves from St. Paul, proved easy picking for the Giants today and they made it three in a row from Stallings's men, 9 to 0. Fourten hits in all were gathered from the offerings of the sturdy southpaw and the big moist-ball twirler, each of them yielding seven.

Slim Sallee, on the contrary, proved an enigma to the Boston club swingers and allowed only four hits. Before the game a set of baseball field games was held as an aid to the War Savings Stamp drive, and in this, as in the ball game, the Giants made a clean sweep, capturing every event.

The Giants broke away to a one-run lead in the third inning, registering the tally on an infield single by Rodriguez, and a triple to right centre by Ross Young. In the fifth, the real works were put on. Rodriguez was tossed out at first by Rawlings, but Sallee and Burns received passes and a single to left by Young filled the sacks. Fletcher hoisted a sacrifice fly to Kelly, scoring Sallee and advancing Burns and Young to third and second, respectively. Then Thorpe crashed a single to left, scoring both men, and raced to second on the throw-in. Zimmerman hit to the left field fence for three bases, scoring the big Indian.

The following inning witnessed the passing of Hearne. Rariden poked a single to left and Rodriguez laid down a sacrifice bunt, which was fumbled by Konetchy, both men being safe. Sallee advanced the runners with a sacrifice, at which Hearne decided he had enough and made a more or less graceful exit in the direction of the clubhouse. Upham replaced him and Burns hit the first ball pitched to Rawlings, who made a fine stop and threw him out, Rariden scoring on the play.

Young pasted one to left for three bases, and Rodriguez jogged over the plate. The Giants swelled their total of runs to nine in the seventh, counting twice on singles by Zimmerman, Holke, and Rariden, and errors by Herzog and Kelly.

Sallee was in danger of being scored upon only twice during the game. In the fifth the Braves had men on first and third with two out, but John Henry was Sallee's victim on strikes. Then, in the ninth, Kelly was allowed to steal second and third without drawing a throw after two men had been retired, and Wickland, who walked, was permitted to amble down to second base. A hit would have meant two runs, but Smith started the fans on their homeward journey by hitting to Zimmerman, who tagged Wickland at third base.

In the field games Thorpe won the fungo hitting contest. Burns made the best time around the bases, Young traveled down to first base on a bunt more swiftly than his rivals, and Sicking won the long-distance throwing event. Rariden was most accurate in pegging from the plate to second base and Wilhoit's aim was best in throwing from the outfield to the plate.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Burns,cf	4	1	0	2	0		Rawlings,ss	4	0	2	0	7	
Young,rf	5	1	4	1	0		Herzog,2b	4	0	1	3	1	
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	2	5		Kelly,1b	4	0	1	12	1	
Thorpe,lf	5	1	1	1	0		Wickland,rf	3	0	0	3	1	
Zim'man,3b	5	1	3	2	0		J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	2	1	
Holke,1b	4	1	2	5	0		Konetchy,1b	3	0	0	12	1	
Rariden,c	4	1	2	5	1		Rehg,lf	3	0	0	0	0	
Gibson,c	1	0	0	0	0		Henry,c	3	0	0	3	2	
R'guez,2b,1b	4	2	1	7	0		Hearne,p	1	0	0	0	3	
Sallee,p	2	1	0	0	1		Upham,p	2	0	0	0	1	
Total	39	9	14	27	14		Total	31	0	4	27	17	

Errors—Fletcher, Rawlings, Herzog, Kelly, Konetchy, Henry.

New York	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Three-base hits—Young, (2.) Stolen bases—Holke, Kelly, (2,) Wickland. Sacrifice hits—Rodriguez, Sallee. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Sallee, 1; Hearne, 2. Hits—Off Hearne, 7 in 5 1-3 innings; Upham, 7 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Sallee, 5; Upham, 2. Losing pitcher—Hearne.

CUBS CLEAN UP SERIES.

Shut Out Cardinals in Pitching Duel Between Vaughn and Ames.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Chicago made a clean sweep of the series with St. Louis by shutting out the visitors, 1 to 0, today. The contest was a pitching duel between Vaughn and Ames, the former pitching his best ball in the pinches.

He struck out ten men. Ames's wild pitch in the first inning following a single by Hollocher and a double by Mann gave Chicago its run.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Flack,rf	3	0	0	2	1		Heathcote,cf	3	0	0	2	0	
Hollocher,ss	3	1	1	1	0		aHornsby	1	0	0	0	0	
Mann,lf	3	0	1	0	0		Packard,p	0	0	0	0	1	
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	9	1		Baird,3b	3	0	1	3	0	
Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	0		Grimm,1b	3	0	1	13	0	
Deal,3b	3	0	0	1	1		Wallace,ss	4	0	0	0	3	
Zeider,2b	3	0	0	1	4		Paulette,2b	3	0	0	2	5	
Killifer,c	3	0	0	10	0		McHenry,lf	3	0	0	2	0	
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	1	3		Beall,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
							Gonzales,c	3	0	1	4	0	
							Ames,p	1	0	1	0	0	
							Betzel,cf	1	0	0	0	0	
							bDistell	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	27	1	3	27	10		Total	30	0	4	24	12	

a Batted for Heathcote in eighth.
b Batted for Grimm in ninth.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Mann. Left on bases—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2. Hits—Off Ames, 3 in 7 innings; Packard, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 10; Ames, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Losing pitcher—Ames.

EACH step you take on hard pavements gives you a harmful jolt.

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DAMROSCH IN VAN OVER MILE ROUTE

Commander Ross's Five-Year-Old Captures Willet Handicap at Aqueduct.

Commander J. K. L. Ross's turf luck appears to have changed with the winning of the Brooklyn Handicap, for yesterday at Aqueduct his five-year-old Damrosch followed up the recent victory of Cudgel by winning the Willet Handicap at a mile.

Damrosch was in receipt of weight only from Sun Flash II., but as this colt had beaten him by a large margin in their last race the Ross representative was one of the outsiders in the field of eight with Sun Flash II. a strong favorite. Lyke's good judgment in keeping Damrosch from following too closely the hot pace set by Drastic contributed to the success of the son of Rock Sand.

Sun Flash II. and Flittergold were fighting with Drastic for the lead until the stretch, where Drastic was done with and Flittergold made a bold bid. Damrosch began to make his run then, and under a strong finish came away in the last sixteenth to win by two lengths. Flittergold beat Sun Flash II. by a nose for the place, and Bondage, which closed strongly, was only half a length further back.

Questionnaire, a half brother to Jullaleon, gained recognition as a good two-year-old when he started for the first time yesterday and beat a good field in the third race. This son of Zeus-Frances was a strong second choice to Osgood, which finished outside the money. Questionnaire has many good stake engagements, including the Great American, to be run on Saturday. He was bought as a yearling for $3,700 by the late Schuyler L. Parsons and scored his first victory in the colors of Edward Arlington.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $911.66, six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Midnight Sun, P. A. Clark's ch. g., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Summer Night, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5. (L. Ensor).....1
Alvord, W. P. Burch's b. g., 4, 116, by Solitaire II.-Lily Golding, 2 to 1 and even, (J. Williams).....2½
Whippoorwill, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 3, 103, by Olambala-Nightfall, 7 to 5, third, (J. McTaggart).....3½
Mellora, Adele, Ideal, Master Karma, Favour, Oenone, Kalmia Park, Corydon, The Decision, J. J. Lillis, Colonel Valentine, and Wonderland also ran. Riverside, Miss Tussy, Wise Men, Dragoon, and Millrace scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Bayside Selling Steeplechase, for 4-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,000 added; about two miles. Time—4:12 3-5.

The Brook, Mrs. T. J. Donohue's b. g., 5 years, 142 pounds, by Troutbeck-Hattie, 7 to 5, 11 to 20, and 1 out, (W. Green)...1
Syosset, Greentree Stable's ch. g., aged, 142, by Migraine-Sister Stella, 7 to 10 and 3 to 10, (V. Powers).....2
*Early Light, Commander J. K. L. Ross's b. g., aged, by Peep o' Day-Wantage, 7 to 5, third, (H. Crawford).....3
Reddest, Robert Oliver, and *Sixty-four also ran. Bill Dudley scratched.
*Coupled as Commander J. K. L. Ross entry.

THIRD RACE.—For 2-year-olds which have not won $2,500 by subscription of $10 each, with $911.66 added; five furlongs. Time—1:00.

Questionnaire, Edward Arlington's br. c., 107 pounds, by Zeus-Frances, 13 to 5, Kelly, (W. Wolfe).....1
Hurricane, Andrew Miller's b. c., 107, by Zeus-Nunda, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, (A. Shuttinger).....2
Toto, J. E. Madden's b. g., 107, by Hippodrome-Tripping, 8 to 5, third, (A. Collins).....3
Osgood, Esquimau, Tapageur, and Ceramic also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Willet Handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,111.67 added; one mile. Time—1:38 4-5.

Damrosch, Commander J. K. L. Ross's br. h., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Rock Sand-Dissembler, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (A. Lyke).....1
Flittergold, Potomac Stable's ch. h., aged, 108, by Hastings-Fairy Gold, 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, (A. Shuttinger).....2
Sun Flash II., D. J. Leary's br. c., 4, 124, by Sunbright-Napthalia, out for third, (J. McTaggart).....3
Bondage, Drastic, Night Wind, Decisive, and Iron Cross II., also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $10 each, with $1,011.67 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 1-5.

Kewpie O'Neil, H. S. Koppin's ch. g., 3 years, 98 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Bettie Landon, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (J. Callahan).....1
Deckmate, C. C. Hildreth's br. c., 4, 106, by Hastings-Dragnet, even and 1 to 2, (W. Humphries).....2
Ellison, W. C. Weant's br. h., 5, 115, by Ossary-Orsina, 1 to 4, third, (D. Owens).....3
Bar of Sapphire, Harwood II., N. K. Beal, and Frunes also ran. Monomoy, Crumpsail, Wood Violet, and Nebraska scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden 3-year-olds and upward, purse $911.67, one mile. Time—1:39.

Elmendorf, Quincy Stable's b. c., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Ballot-Discipline, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (A. Shuttinger).....1
Porte Drapeau, A. K. Macomber's b. c., 3, 110, by Sunstar-Bright Cherry, even and 1 to 2, (E. Ambrose).....2
Dramaturge, Commander J. K. L. Ross's ch. g., 5, 115, by Ethelbert-Drama, 5 to 2, third, (L. Lyke).....3
Nolawn, Daytoria, Sungold, Dublin Mary, Bennie's Sister, Glasstoe, Magnetite, Putts and Calls, First Troop, Onunda, Bravado, and Rose Finn also ran. Jack of Spades, L'Infirmier, Punchinello, Mose and Daedalus scratched.
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This rifle would be an exceptional "buy" at any time; but in view of the present upward trend of prices it is more than ever representative of rare firearm economy.

Make a point of seeing it—soon. The stock will move fast at $18.50.

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JACOBS BLANKS DODGERS.

Phillies' New Twirler Holds Sway While Moran's Men Get One Run.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 26.—The Phillies caged the Brooklyn Robins in another pitching duel here this afternoon, and this time Rube Marquard was the victim. It was Jacobs, recently secured by the Phils from Pittsburgh for Mayer, who baffled Robinson's men, and he made a complete job of it by scoring a shutout. The score was 1 to 0.

Both Marquard and Jacobs were in wonderful form. The former had only one bad inning, the second, and it cost him the game. On the other hand Jacobs was invulnerable throughout the afternoon, and in only one inning, the first, did he permit a man to proceed beyond first. Marquard did not pitch the entire game, as Hickman batted for him in the eighth. Grimes was on the hill in the eighth and retired the side in order.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	0	3	2	0	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	3	
Olson,ss	3	0	1	0	5		Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Daubert,1b	3	0	1	12	0		Stock,3b	4	0	2	0	2	
Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	0	2	0		Luderus,1b	3	0	2	13	0	
Myers,cf	4	0	0	1	0		Cravath,rf	2	1	0	3	0	
O'Mara,3b	4	0	0	1	4		Meusel,lf	3	0	1	4	0	
Doolan,3b	3	0	0	2	3		Pearce,2b	3	0	1	2	3	
Miller,c	3	0	1	4	0		Burns,c	2	0	1	2	0	
Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	1		Jacobs,p	3	0	0	0	4	
aHickman	1	0	0	0	0								
Grimes,p	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	31	0	6	27	13		Totals	28	1	7	27	12	

a Batted for Marquard in eighth.
Errors—Williams, Olson, Myers.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Meusel. Stolen base—Pearce. Sacrifice hit—Olson. Double plays—O'Mara, Doolan, and Daubert; Olson, Doolan, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; Jacobs, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 7 innings; Grimes, 0 in 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 2; Grimes, 1; Jacobs, 1. Losing pitcher—Marquard.

EVEN BREAK FOR BROWNS.

Win Second Game After Losing First Contest to Indians.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Cleveland and St. Louis split another double-header today, Cleveland taking the first game, 5 to 4, and St. Louis the second, 4 to 2. Cleveland won the first game in the third inning, driving Sothoron from the hill after two errors by the St. Louis pitcher had paved the way for four of the visitors' runs.

A double by Hendryx with the bases full in the eighth inning gave the locals the second game.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	o	A
Johnston,1b	4	1	0	12	2		Tobin,cf	5	0	1	2	0	
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	1	6		Austin,3b	4	1	0	0	1	
Speaker,cf	3	0	2	1	0		Demmitt,rf	4	1	2	5	0	
Roth,rf	3	0	1	2	0		Hendryx,lf	3	1	0	0	0	
Wamb's,2b	4	1	1	2	2		Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	4	4	
Wood,lf	3	0	0	6	0		Johns,1b	4	1	2	8	2	
Evans,3b	4	1	1	1	4		Nu'maker,c	3	0	0	4	4	
O'Neill,c	3	0	1	1	0		aJohnson	0	0	0	0	0	
Covelesk'e,p	4	0	1	1	0		Sothoron,ss	3	0	0	4	2

COLONEL TO SPEAK, WHITMAN ALARMED

Roosevelt Agrees to Address Senator Wadsworth's 'Assembly' at Saratoga.

GLYNN HURRIES TO CAPITAL

Governor Telephones from Ithaca to Make Every Effort for Harmony.

BARNES MADE AN ISSUE

Ex-Congressman Cocks Attacks Lewis Statement Favoring the Albany Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Announcement was made this afternoon by Senator Wadsworth that ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft had accepted invitations to speak at the conference called by Senators Wadsworth and Calder to be held at Saratoga on July 18. Tonight the New York Senators received a message from Chairman Glynn of the Republican State Committee that he would be in Washington tomorrow morning and desired to have a conference with them.

Following this message word came from New York that Chairman Glynn had left for Washington at midnight to see Senators Wadsworth and Calder in an effort to reach an understanding through which the two gatherings at Saratoga could be merged. His departure, it was stated, had followed a hurried conference of Whitman leaders in New York after word had been received that Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft had accepted invitations to address the Wadsworth-Calder conference.

Governor Whitman, over the long distance telephone from Ithaca, it was said, had directed that nothing be left undone to bring about harmony and to counteract any impression that Colonel Roosevelt had espoused the cause of his opponent which might be created in the event of his addressing a gathering composed almost exclusively of Lewis men.

HARMONY THREATENED BY DOUBLE CONVENTION

Whitman and Lewis Forces Still Far Apart in Their Saratoga Gatherings.

The question of whether there will be one or two Republican assemblies next month, convened to adopt a party platform and promote party harmony and success, remained open when the headquarters of the rival Republican candidates for the nomination for Governor were closed last night. Indications then pointed distinctly to two gatherings and a widening of the breach between the Republican factions.

The Republican State Committee will meet on Saturday to issue the formal call for an unofficial State Convention. Chairman George A. Glynn said last night that he did not see how the convention very well could be called for an earlier date than July 30. The Republican "assembly," alluded to by the Whitman supporters as a "town meeting," has been called by United States Senators Wadsworth and Calder to meet at Saratoga on July 18. The Convention Hall at Saratoga has been obtained for that date by the Wadsworth-Calder group and there was no indication that they were contemplating calling their meeting off. According to reports from Washington, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft had accepted invitations to address the Wadsworth-Calder assembly on that date.

While the supporters of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who is preparing to fight Governor Whitman in the Republican primaries, did not as such take the initiative in calling the July 18 gathering, they are emphatically opposed to having it called off or to any modification of the Wadsworth-Calder program. They express fear that the proposed unofficial State Convention will be packed with "hand-picked" delegates irrevocably pledged to a platform that would suit Governor Whitman but on which their candidate could not possibly stand, and to a third term, to which all the supporters of Mr. Lewis naturally are opposed.

Had a Temporary Grievance.

The Lewis supporters thought for a couple of hours yesterday that they had a new grievance when newspaper reporters told Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, manager of Attorney General Lewis's primary campaign, that Republican State Chairman Glynn had shown them a letter which virtually amounted to a contract for the use of the convention hall at Saratoga on the dates for which it had been obtained by the promoters of the Wadsworth-Calder assembly. The letter was signed by W. G. Lansing, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works at Saratoga, and bore Monday's date.

Senator Robinson at once got in touch with Saratoga, and learned that Mr. Lansing had not known that two Republican gatherings were in prospect and had written the letter to Chairman Glynn under the impression that in a prior telephone conversation about renting the hall he had had reference to the meeting on July 18, for which the hall had already been rented by representatives of the other faction. He informed Senator Robinson that he had sent a telegram to Chairman Glynn, telling him that the letter had been written under a misapprehension.

Governor Whitman and Chairman Glynn will be invited to the Wadsworth-Calder assembly. Governor Whitman has indicated that unless other engagements prevent, he will gladly address the meeting. Chairman Glynn has remained noncommittal.

Chairman Glynn, upon his return to Republican State Headquarters in this city yesterday, made haste to assure newspaper reporters and other persons who called upon him that there was nothing to the contention that the Republican State Committee, when it meets on Saturday, could not in compliance with the election law and the rules of the Republican Party in this State both, call an unofficial convention. The contention was that thirty-five days' notice was required in advance of unofficial primaries at which delegates to an unofficial convention were elected under Sections 75 and 92 of the election law. And that, inasmuch as under the party rules the convention would be held no later than July 30, there was not sufficient time to comply with the processes the law requires.

"That question was all thrashed out in 1916, when the State Committee issued its call for the Spring convention of that year," said Mr. Glynn. "In that instance the call was issued on Jan. 15, and the convention was held on Feb. 15, which shows that the thirty-five day notice clause was ignored. We intend to stand on that precedent now and be bound by nothing but the party rules."

"Of course it would be far better if we could have just one gathering," continued Chairman Glynn. "We might be able to arrange for a meeting on July 18, but it would be inconvenient, and a majority of the Republicans with whom I have been in touch seem to think that we should do it the other way."

According to Secretary Lafayette B. Gleason of the State Committee there will be 1,020 delegates in the proposed unofficial convention. The basis will be the Republican vote for President in 1916. One delegate is allowed for each of the 150 Assembly districts, and, in addition, one for each thousand Republican votes or major fraction thereof cast in each district. The aggregate of the Republican vote for President in the entire State was 869,000.

Denounces Lewis Statement.

Ex-Congressman William W. Cocks, manager of the Whitman primary campaign, made a statement last night referring to Attorney General Lewis's anouncement on Tuesday regarding a visit to his headquarters of William Barnes, that he saw no reason for making a secret of the fact that he had the support of Mr. Barnes, and that some Governors "might have done well" if they had advised with Mr. Barnes. Mr. Cocks said that he regarded this the most extraordinary political statement he had seen in years. Calling attention to the fact that Mr. Barnes had opposed Colonel Roosevelt and Charles E. Hughes when they sat in the Governor's chair, and that he was opposed to woman suffrage and direct primaries, Mr. Cocks said:

"It is beyond belief that at a time like this, when the whole civilized world is fighting for the cause of democracy, that any candidate for any office in this country should run upon a platform of which the main plank is that a Governor should consult with and take advice of Mr. Barnes. By Mr. Lewis's own words and statement this then makes Mr. Barnes his issue of the campaign and we accept it as such. We have here the real reason why Mr. Lewis is in the field—because Governor Whitman does not run the affairs of the Government of the State of New York on the advice of Mr. Barnes."

William Bryant Brown, former Progressive leader, also took a fling at Mr. Lewis for his statement. He said he had sent telegrams to a number of former Progressives, including Horace Wilkinson of Syracuse and Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown, suggesting a Statewide Progressive Republican gathering. He announced that he had sent this telegram to Colonel Roosevelt:

> As one of those who worked and fought for you in 1910, and also in 1912, against reactionary practices and bosses in government, I wish to call your attention, in view of your statement that you were going to be neutral in this fight, to the astounding admission of Merton E. Lewis in today's papers, in which he says the Governors of the State of New York should take the advice of William Barnes of Albany.
>
> "Mr. Lewis is not aware that he has assumed a position extraordinary in American politics," said Mr. Brown. "In no other State would a man who is a candidate for Governor advocate boss government, as this proposed recognition of Barnes does."

Franz Sigel to be at Mount Vernon.

The friends of German Democracy announced from its headquarters yesterday that Franz Sigel would be a member of President Wilson's party in the observance of July 4 at Mount Vernon. Mr. Sigel is President of the organization.

CITY BREVITIES.

A farewell reception will be given by the staff of Bellevue Hospital at Osborne Hall, 420 East Twenty-sixth Street, tonight, to twenty-seven physicians of Bellevue Hospital, who are soon to leave for France, making a total of 150 physicians from Bellevue Hospital who have entered the service since the beginning of the war.

Military music and songs and details of the war work of the girls of the Junior Red Cross Auxiliary by Cecile Reimer marked the graduating exercises yesterday of Public School 44, Throop and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, of which Dr. John Harris is the Principal. Sylvia Moskowitz announced that the pupils had sold war stamps amounting to $20,503.39.

EXPLAIN HUNGARIAN PLANS FOR JULY 4

Yaselli, Who Protested for Italians, Believes Now There Will Be No Inconsistent Display.

MANY TROOPS IN PARADE

Army Units Will Represent Varied Branches of the Service—Floats To Show Naval Activities.

The Hungarian division in the Independence Day Pageant Parade, against whose reported plans considerable protest had been made, is not likely to embody any objectionable features, according to indications yesterday. E. Paul Yaselli, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who protested in the name of the Italians against the possibility of features of the Hungarian display which would give offense to nations opposed to the Central Powers, conferred yesterday morning with Director General Henry MacDonald of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which is in charge of the parade, and said afterward that he was confident that the committee would take care that there would be nothing in the Hungarian display inconsistent with the position of the Hungarian marchers as loyal American citizens who happened to be born in an enemy country.

Nothing in the Hungarian plans looks toward anything like support of the present Hungarian Government or to the presentation of a display connected with Hungary in the present war, according to Geza B. Berko, editor of The Amerikai Magyar Nepszava, who is in charge of the Hungarian division.

"There will be three floats in the Hungarian parade," he said. "The first will represent the struggle of Hungary against the Turks in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, with the motto, 'They Did Not Pass.'

"The second will deal with the Hungarian struggle for liberty under Louis Kossuth in 1848, and the third will represent the homage paid to Columbia by Americans of Hungarian descent. It was in this third float that the original plans provided for the use of the Hungarian flag, but it was to appear as being lowered before the Stars and Stripes. This feature has been eliminated.

"As for the 150 horsemen in national costume, they will be used only to illustrate the periods of the first two floats. They will represent historical characters, or will be dressed in the costumes of the period of the war against the Turk and the revolution of 1848.

"There will be nothing in the way of mottoes or displays supporting the present Hungarian Government; if there is any reference to political conditions it would certainly be quite the other way. Nearly all the Hungarians in this country are supporters of the independence party."

It was recalled yesterday in connection with Mr. Yaselli's suggestion that the Hungarians, if they marched at all, should go in mourning for the misdeeds of their nation at home, that a recent parade of striking workmen in Budapest had carried a coffin ostentatiously labeled with the name of Count Stephen Tisza, strongest of Hungarian political leaders.

Julius Koettgen, director of the Friends of German Democracy, who is in charge of the German division of the parade, said that the "melting pot" at a point on the line of march, into which German decorations were to be thrown by their holders and later auctioned off, the proceeds to be put into War Savings Stamps, was expected to catch a good many Iron Crosses that were given to soldiers in the war of 1866-71.

"The German-American War Veterans, a benefit society of soldiers who fought in the Franco-German war, wanted to march as a body in the parade," said Mr. Koettgen. "Of course this could not be thought of, so we advised the veterans that if their members wanted to march they could do so as individual American citizens, and could very profitably contribute their Iron Crosses to the War Savings movement along the way."

Franz Sigel, President of the Friends of German Democracy, will not be in the local parade, as he has been invited to Washington to represent the Americans of German descent in the loyalty celebration to be held there and at Mount Vernon, Va.

It was announced yesterday by the Mayor's Committee that among the troops in the parade would be a detachment from the Polish army which is training at Fort Niagara, accompanied by a band of sixty pieces. Ninety Polish recruiting sergeants will escort the ambulance which the Poles of Bridgeport presented to the Polish army, and Poles serving in the American army and navy will obtain furloughs and march in the same division.

General J. M. Hernandez, formerly Venezuelan Minister to the United States, will lead the Venezuelan division of 300 members. Syrian-Americans were added to the list of nationalities yesterday, with floats depicting the history of Syria from the days of Hiram, King of Tyre, down to the present.

Twenty automobiles have been provided to carry the mothers and wives of American soldiers who have been killed or wounded in the war, and women eligible for this detachment are requested to file their names, together with those of their soldiers, at the parade headquarters in the Hall of Records.

Among the army features in the parade will be 250 men with rifles and packs, one machine-gun company mounted and on foot, one company of coast artillery marching as infantry, one detachment of the Medical Corps with stretcher bearers, one detachment of army ambulances, four army bands, four army trucks, one detachment of wounded men in automobiles, one detachment of army aviators, one anti-aircraft gun mounted on truck, and the various types of tents used in campaigns.

Acting under instruction from the Secretary of War, the Commandant of the Third Naval District, New York, yesterday announced the following as the navy's additional contribution to the parade: Four bands, of more than 250 pieces; a float on which will be represented the evolution of the civilian into a seaman, and a float showing activities aboard ship; a float giving the picture of a navy crew rescuing survivors of a sunken vessel; a float with a partially finished pulling boat, with the ship's carpenters at work completing it; a float showing acetylene torches cutting through steel plates; a float with a complete wireless plant in operation; a float with a six-pounder gun manner by an armed guard crew that has had actual encounter with a submarine, and a miniature self-propelled battleship with the turret gun firing subcalibre ammunition.

ITALY TO OBSERVE FOURTH.

Great Celebration to be Held in Rome—Florence to Honor Wilson.

ROME, Tuesday, June 25.—The coming Fourth of July, which will be proclaimed an Italian national holiday, will be celebrated throughout the country. The cities and villages will be decorated with the American and Italian flags.

The day will be marked in Florence by the granting of citizenship in that municipality to President Wilson. Others of the large cities will have processions as part of their celebrations. One of the most imposing of these will be in Rome, the line of march leading to the monument of King Victor Emmanuel II., where speeches will be delivered by Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and Deputies. Other addresses will be delivered by Salvatore A. Cotillo of New York and Major James Byrne of the American Red Cross. The procession will afterward proceed to the American Embassy.

All over the kingdom political associations, schools, soldiers, and veterans' organizations will join in the celebration.

LONDON, June 26.—Celebration of July 4 in Great Britain is urged by The Daily Mail in its leading editorial today. The newspaper says:

"July 4 is the one hundred and forty-second anniversary of American independence. In America elaborate plans are under way to make 'the glorious Fourth' the most glorious on record, and the day has been rechristened 'Liberty Day' for the occasion.

"We suggest that an organized movement be launched to permit Britons to celebrate Liberty Day also. The King has already taken a gracious lead by arranging to attend, with the Queen and Princess Mary, the American Army-Navy baseball game on that day. The King could hit upon no happier idea."

Justice Davis Steadily Improves.

Justice Vernon M. Davis, who was operated on for appendicitis a week ago, was reported to be steadily improving yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital.

McCALL ENTERS RACE FOR WEEKS'S SEAT

Massachusetts Governor Announces Candidacy for Republican Nomination for Senate.

BOSTON, June 26.—Governor Samuel L. McCall tonight announced his candidacy in the September primaries for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. In an open letter he calls attention to his record of public service, emphasizing his experience as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means of the National House of Representatives as qualifying him to act intelligently upon permanent revenue matters that will occupy the attention of Congress as a result of the war.

"One thing I believe is certain," he says, "and that is after the endowment of our Government with all powers necessary for carrying on the war to the best advantage and after peace shall have come again, the American people will insist upon a resumption of their liberties without abatement.

"In this appalling crisis there is no time for the assertion of personal claims. It surely is no time, and indeed there can never be a time, when the quest for this office in Massachusetts should be pursued with money. In a contest waged upon such a basis, I have neither the means nor the inclination to take part."

Governor McCall takes the field against Senator John W. Weeks, who already has announced his candidacy for renomination.

DEMOCRATS WILL MEET, TOO

Their Saratoga Conference Will Be Held on July 16 or 23.

The Democratic State Committee will meet at the Hotel Knickerbocker at noon today to issue the formal call for a Democratic State conference. This, it was said last night, would be called either for July 16 or July 23 at Saratoga. Originally it had been intended to hold the conference on July 17 and 18, but Convention Hall has been obtained for the latter date by the Republican "assembly" called by United States Senators Wadsworth and Calder. The official business to come before the committee in addition to the calling of the conference is the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms to succeed Charles S. White, who died recently, and the filling of vacant places on the committee from three Assembly districts, one in Westchester, one in Suffolk, and one in Kings.

A committee will probably be appointed to prepare a tentative platform, and it is likely that Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the upper house at Albany, will be Chairman. In other years the basis of representation in such a conference has been three from each Assembly district. It is likely that this year a larger representation will be provided for, due to the admission of woman as voters.

While there will be no open discussion of candidates at the meeting today, that being reserved for the meeting of the Committee of Forty-two of the Syracuse Conference, which will be held in Syracuse on July 9, the seven members of the so-called Steering Committee appointed to canvass the State for Gubernatorial timber will all be in attendance. This committee has about concluded its work, and it was said last night that Mayor Harry C. Walker of Binghamton, and Alfred E. Smith, President of the Aldermanic Board, were about the only names of Gubernatorial candidates that remained on the slate.

Some leaders feel William R. Hearst has not been fully eliminated, despite abundant evidence of his unpopularity among Democratic voters in up-State districts. Friends of Mr. Hearst have not yet given up the fight for his nomination, and one of Hearst's political lieutenants in a speech made at a private dinner last week declared bluntly that Hearst would be a candidate for Governor and would win.

Among the advance guard of leaders who were in the city last night were Joseph J. Murphy of Troy, William M. Manning of Saratoga, Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Mayor John Fitzgibbon of Oswego, William H. Kelley of Syracuse, George R. Van Name, Secretary of the committee; John Wallace of Monroe, Mayor Walker, and W. W. Farley of Binghamton, William Church Osborn and T. Harvey Ferris of Utica, who was singled out for attack by Patrick F. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany County. McCabe called Ferris "amateurish," his politics "funny," and referred to the fact that Mr. Ferris had retired as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the late Constitutional Convention after he had been assailed for his activities as a lobbyist at Albany. Mr. Ferris said yesterday:

"McCabe is getting old. He is merely trying to convince people that he is still on earth, and thinks that in order to make himself heard he's got to howl."

RENOMINATE GOV. HOLCOMB

Connecticut Republicans Adopt War Till Victory Platform.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 26.—Governor Marcus H. Holcomb was renominated unanimously for Governor by the Republican State Convention here today. He is now serving his second term. The remainder of the ticket, all renominations except those of State Treasurer and Attorney General, follows: Lieutenant Governor—Clifford B. Wilson of Bridgeport; Secretary of State—Frederick L. Perry of New Haven; Treasurer G. Harold Gilpatric of Putnam; Controller—Morris G. Webster of Harwinton; Attorney General—Frank E. Healy of Windsor Locks.

The platform adopted by the convention declared that the task of the world is "to crush the attempt of German autocracy to substitute a military dictatorship for self-government and the right of independent thought. We want no peace without victory. We demand a victory so complete and conclusive that military ambition will be forever silenced and a peace secured that will make an end of war."

ROBERT EDESON MARRIED.

Actor Takes Miss Mary Newcomb, Actress, as His Third Wife.

Robert Edeson, the actor, and Miss Mary Newcomb, actress, were married on Tuesday afternoon by the Rev. Otis M. Trousdale, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Newark, N. J. They obtained a marriage license on Monday in Newark.

Josiah T. Newcomb and Louis S. Newcomb acted as witnesses at the ceremony.

This is Mr. Edeson's third marriage. His first wife, Ellen Burg, the actress, died in 1906. On June 5 last he was divorced from his second wife, Mrs. George E. Porter, daughter of the late Linn Boyd Porter, the novelist.

Mr. Edeson's bride formerly resided in La Grangeville, N. Y., and last season she appeared in one of the leading roles of "Sick-a-Bed."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Edith Taliaferro in "The Best Sellers," the musical comedy which has proved the feature of the program now being given at the Fulton by the Actors' and Authors' Theatre, will be one of the attractions at the Palace next week. It is understood that another play will be substituted for the piece on the Actors' and Authors' program.

Lou Tellegen's next play, in which he will be seen in New York next season, is entitled "The Blue Devil," and is the work of Frederic and Fanny Hatton. The star will again be seen under his own management.

Bertha Kalich will return to the legitimate stage next season in "The Riddle Woman," the rights to which have been obtained from the Shuberts. The play, which is a foreign work, was written by Carl M. Jacoby, and has been adapted by Dorothy Donnelly and Charlotte Wells. The play will be produced in Washington on Sept. 23.

MISSIONARY SHOT IN CHINA.

Eckerson Reported Severely Wounded by Bandits Near Amoy.

AMOY, China, June 20, (Associated Press.)—The Rev. Frank Eckerson, a missionary of the Reformed Church in America, is reported to have been shot and severely wounded by bandits forty miles northwest of Amoy.

Since he went to China in 1903, Mr. Eckerson has had charge of a missionary station at Tong-An, thirty miles northwest of Amoy. He is 42 years of age, a native of Nyack, N. Y., and just before his entrance into the mission field resided at Newark, N. J. He is a graduate of Rutgers College.

Jewish War Relief Fund Grows.

Collectors for the Jewish War Relief Fund yesterday, the third day of the ten-day campaign in Newark, raised the total to $137,000. Robertson S. Ware, Captain of one of the teams, reported $6,435, and the city firemen came next, with $4,100 for the day. This amount was collected in pennies, nickels, and dimes on the streets and in the cars. The day's total was $36,903.74. It is planned to raise $200,000 in all.

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CASINO 30th & B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4th 2:30. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece. OH, LADY! LADY!! Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2. Popular Mat. Wed. Reg. Mat. Sat.

BOOTH The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy, 45th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4th at 2:30. SEVENTEEN. SIXTH MONTH.

SHUBERT THEA. 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & July 4 2:15. BLANCHE BATES in HEARTBROOK BLINN. GETTING TOGETHER with PERCIVAL KNIGHT and Lieut. Gitz Rice.

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., July 4th 2:30. ROCK-A-BYE BABY. MUSICAL COMEDY. Best Seats at Box Office, 50c to $2

Maxine Elliott's B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., July 4. MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN EYES OF YOUTH

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Sat. & July 4. MAYTIME. PLAY WITH MUSIC. With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS, John T. Murray—Carolyn Thomson.

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STRAND Pauline Frederick in "Her Final Reckoning," "Camp Upton Boys in B'WAY & 47th ST. London." Orchestra.

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The British moving forward to stop the German advance.

American artillerymen manning big guns at the front.

How camouflage screens are made by women behind the lines.

A map showing the vast area patrolled by our navy and the location of our naval stations.

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DAILY & SUNDAY	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week, 35c.			
DAILY only	8.00	4.25	.75
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THE PUBLIC UTILITY EMERGENCY.

The Federal War Labor Board announces that when a case is made out for the increase of wages of street railway employés the increase will be ordered "without regard to the financial condition of the companies." Where, then, are the wages to come from, if the companies are operating at a loss? In that respect the electric railways are in the same condition as the steam railways, and for the same reason. There is no authentic statement for all electric railways, but a statement was put in evidence before the Ways and Means Committee on behalf of 103 electric railways for the first quarter of this year and last. Their expenses increased five times as much as their earnings, so that, although their gross increased, their net decreased 14 per cent., compared with 1917, on operation alone. Including taxes and other items, their net income decreased over 59 per cent. Further, it was put in evidence that the conditions are similar for gas companies, street railways, and other public utilities.

That may seem incomprehensible to those who know from personal observation that cars are jammed to the doors, and that power and light are used at the old prices as never before. The explanation is simplicity itself. The services, according to the showing, are supplied below cost, and the volume of the business is a measure of loss, not of profit, as so many think. It is not a question of the payment of dividends on watered stock, but of preservation of the equity. If the wages are increased enough to wipe out the equity, the operation of the utilities will be checked, and that is the same as reduction of their assistance in winning the war.

It is clear that the increase of wages without increasing the fares and charges for services is dealing with the public utility question in the same manner as the railways were dealt with. It was found necessary to increase railway rates in a manner unexpected, and there was surprisingly little protest. The public utility problem may be dealt with in a manner equally surprising. It is objected at once that the Federal power does not extend to local matters. Ordinarily that would be so. But it is to be remarked that the wage increases are ordered by the war power, and it is difficult to say where war power ends, or to foresee the manner of its exercise. The pressure of Federal advice already is felt on the makers of rates for public utilities by cities and States. In some cases they have acted in that sense, whether or not for that reason. The Connecticut Public Utilities Commission has ordered a six-cent fare because rates which were reasonable in normal times may be unreasonably low in war times. Therefore a war-time rate should be established, subject to reconsideration with peace. In New Jersey the highest court holds that contracts limiting fares are not binding, and that rates may be raised by the Public Utility Commission, because fares must not only be reasonable when fixed, but must be kept reasonable.

Possibly the War Finance Corporation may be brought to a reconsideration of its position that it will not make advances to companies whose accounts show that they need additional revenue. As a means of putting pressure upon rate-making authorities, that position may be defended. But the practical effect of it is that one application is all that had been granted up to the date of the hearing, although 192 applications had been made, and many more were awaiting encouragement. It was thought that the corporation was formed to meet the emergency of these public utility corporations, but it referred them to the banks. That would seem the reverse of the action the case calls for. Perhaps if the corporation indorsed the utility paper it might be thought more acceptable to the banks, whereas it is no part of the function of the banks to indorse paper to be financed by the corporation. It is peculiarly the function of banks to care for business, and it was thought to be the function of the corporation to care for utility corporations embarrassed by action of the Government.

Such certainly was the opinion of those who created the corporation. In the words of Representative RAINEY: "I want to say, as a member of the committee, that we intended by this act to give the public utilities corporations relief." Committeeman MOORE said: "So far as this committee is concerned, when it passed the War Appropriation bill, it had in mind fully that the public utilities companies would receive some assistance from that corporation." Now they are cold-shouldered and referred to the banks and the State Commissions. It is all right to light a fire under the authorities who are oppressing the utilities. Also it is no more than right to say to the corporation, and particularly to its legal advisers, that it is not meeting the expectation of its creation. The case is urgent. Since New Year's 200 cities in thirty-three States have raised the rates for gas, but there has been only limited action on fares.

WAR.

Mr. GOMPERS, speaking for the Federation of Labor, protests against wartime prohibition. Chairman HURLEY of the Shipping Board says that "there is more risk in this proposal than there would be in the conscription of labor, because it is a partial interference with liberty without any increase of control." This is no time for experiment, no time to "stir up new antagonisms." No nation, friend or enemy, in this war has made such an experiment. Divert not an ounce of energy in investigation or controversy over the frailties of human nature." "We've got to put all the smash and drive we've got into the war." The war against Germany, not the war against King Alcohol and the Black Valley Railroad.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S speech in the House of Commons on the Irish situation was a confession of evident failure, the usual unfortunate result of efforts to deal with Ireland. At least credit should not be withheld from the British democracy for goodwill and readiness to allay the secular quarrel. It is not for the United States, which has had the Mexican question so long as its own "baffling" and "insoluble" problem, to be impatient with British Governments for their ill-success in Ireland; and domestic and interior troubles are often harder to compose than exterior or border wrangles.

The fatal connivance of the Sinn Fein leaders, or some of them, complicates the Irish question with treason, and chills for the moment the sympathies of those of us who have steadily shared in the aspirations of the majority of the Irish people for Home Rule. The project of the Sinn Fein revolutionist for an independent Ireland is the direct contradiction of Home Rule in its legitimate meaning; and of its support, under German auspices, this country has seen a little, but too much.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is hopeful that "normal conditions will be restored," hopeful of a settlement of the Irish problem "even during the war." Can Ulster and the rest of Ireland agree on any plan? Not unless there has been a great change of heart since the close of the Irish Convention, from which the Sinn Fein abstained. The Government is pledged not to force the inclusion of Ulster. The Nationalists jeer at the thought of "partition." The formation of a "Federal" system, including Wales, Scotland, England, the two Irelands, North and South—if non-Ulsterian Ireland can be brought to consent to that division—is obviously a matter of long discussion. If a just settlement can be arrived at, it will be welcomed heartily here, but the American point of view is other than Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and Mr. ASQUITH seem to suppose.

The foremost, the overshadowing interest and purpose of Americans is to beat Germany. So far as, for political reasons or old enmities and grievances, the Sinn Feiners have not followed the example of so many men of Irish stock in Ireland, in the Dominions, in the United States, so far as they have preferred to hate England rather than to love freedom, so far as, against their own temperament and character, against the immemorial chivalry of their race, they have been persuaded to stand aloof from the defense of free civilization, they have saddened their friends; they have saddened even their friends of their own blood. In the peril of the free world they have refused to look beyond their own parish.

ARTHUR LYNCH, who fought against England in the Boer War, is recruiting in Ireland. If Sinn Fein Ireland should be touched by that generous spirit which Irishmen have been wont to show, if that Ireland, passionate and, as we think, wrong-headed against conscription, should manifest her willingness to fight on the side of free civilization, she would be herself again in all American eyes. She would at last have conquered England.

CHANGING THE DRAFT AGES.

The request of Secretary BAKER that legislation to change the draft ages be postponed until the War Department submits to Congress a new army program, in from sixty to ninety days, could not very well be disregarded by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. It was not easy to resist Mr. BAKER'S argument that there remain in Class I. enough men for "our prospective needs," that is to say, in the next three or four months. Even General CROWDER could not gainsay this, much as he would like to see a change made in the draft ages without delay. Looking ahead, he says that wastage in France as soon as the American forces become actively engaged will necessitate heavy drafts of men from civil life in the first six months of 1919. He is opposed to drawing on Classes II., III., and IV., because it "would mean a derangement of industry and a breaking up of families." For another reason he has recommended changes in the draft ages, and that is that the problem of labor shortage could be solved by classifying all men included for some line of essential work. This "could be done," he has said, "without hampering our strictly military draft at all. It would provide all the help needed for manufacture, mining, agriculture, and everything else." But General CROWDER is a good soldier. While he believes that delay in, this case is dangerous, he yields gracefully to his superior.

There can be no doubt that by combing Class I., as now registered, several hundred thousand men can be obtained for the army, but hardly the total of 500,000 calculated by Senator WADSWORTH; and that after deducting defectives the list can be swelled from the 700,000 available under the amendment, bringing in those who have reached the age of 21 since July, 1917. The Provost Marshal General himself has told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that the American Army would have a strength on paper of 3,000,000 by Aug. 1, two-thirds furnished by the draft and the remainder by enlistments. If more men were available, it would be difficult to find accommodations for them in the camps, and it must always be considered that our shipping facilities are limited. It is true, as Senator HITCHCOCK observes, "there is no emergency"—that is to say, no military emergency—"calling for changes in the draft ages now." It is a matter that may wait awhile, but not long. The lesson of preparedness the country should have learned by this time.

Perhaps the postponement is for the best. It is evident that the Administration has not concluded what the desirable draft ages should be. There will be time in the interval indicated by Mr. BAKER for the country to make up its mind on the subject, so that the way for prompt legislation shall be smoothed. Senators like Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. MCCOMBER and Mr. HITCHCOCK thoroughly understand and approve of General CROWDER'S "fight or work" policy, which policy explains in part his reluctance to assent to the shelving of the draft amendment bills; but the country at large does not fully understand the relation of the "fight or work" policy to the winning of the war. There is latent opposition to a change in the draft ages, especially upward. The country needs to be educated. But there is one point to be considered in connection with the delay in the necessary legislation. Congress is talking of a recess. It should not adjourn until the France bill, or a similar measure, is put on the statute book.

OUR BANKS UNDER WAR STRAIN.

The reports of the national banks of the United States under the call of May 10 show that their resources have increased over two billions during the year. Their deposits have increased since May a year ago $1,309,000,000, and their loans have increased $508,000,000. It is not possible to find in that statement evidence of inflation of credit, as it shows that depositors are banking their profits, rather than relying upon the banks for loans to bolster declining business. The reserves are now over a billion dollars, the excess reserves over legal requirements having increased by $38,748,000 during the year. It is an unspeakable benefit that our banking affairs function under strain most admirably. That is further shown by both the expansion and contraction of the banking figures in this city in connection with the Liberty Loans.

Mr. TREMAN, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, in his address at Atlantic City gave similar figures in connection with all three loans. In connection with the third loan the expansion was from $262,000,000 to $655,000,000, with a contraction within a month to $538,000,000, and the reverse of the expansion is not yet done. Simultaneously, the Treasury publishes the figures of the country's currency for June 1. The decrease during May was $71,884,000, and the increase of gold within a year was $285,384,000. The Federal Reserve notes have increased $1,089,686,000. That is a remarkable growth, but not more remarkable than the growth of trade on which it is based, or than is justified by the amplitude of the gold cover. Within a year it has doubled, to over a billion. Under old conditions there would be anxiety about an increase of a billion in bank notes, but they would have been irreducible. Now the total will shrink when trade shrinks, as naturally as it increased when trade increased.

It is singular to remark that, despite this satisfactory functioning of our banking affairs, there is a deluge of proposals in Congress to improve upon it, and outside of Congress a like surprising number of protests against such action. In a single day a score of banking amendments were introduced at Washington. None of them was asked for, and some of them were almost unanimously condemned. For example, the bill to guarantee deposits. The loss of deposits is only nominal, and a guarantee would work to increase the loss by making care unnecessary. Considering how satisfactory the situation is, attempts to improve upon it are well described in the words of Superintendent SKINNER, addressing New York State Bankers at Atlantic City:

> To my mind, any one who proposes radical changes in the banking laws or the banking systems of the country at this time invites disaster.

WISCONSIN SOCIALISTS.

In their platform adopted the other day, the Wisconsin Socialists say:

> In this dark hour of bloodshed and strife, we, the delegates of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin, reaffirm our belief in international socialism and in the principles of human brotherhood as the only great force in the world that can bring order out of this chaos and prevent a repetition of the catastrophe.
>
> The perfect work of international socialism is evident in Russia, the only country where internationalism has conquered nationalism. These American Majority Socialists, opposed to this war and true to their brethren, the Majority Socialists of Germany, declare that socialism represents "the only genuine patriotism of today." They protest "against the establishment of European militarism in America." That is the measure and extent of their American patriotism. Yet, much as they boast of their internationalism, the only patriotism of which they are capable displays itself in their platform. They demand "the right to teach besides the English language any language in public or parochial schools that the patrons may desire." They are good German patriots and they cannot hide their German patriotism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bad Methods Hurt Good Causes.

With the effort now making to sell a great number of both Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps every good citizen is, of course, in cordial sympathy. Thus can and will be raised much-needed billions of dollars for the Government, economy will be substituted for wasteful and careless expenditure to a larger or smaller degree in innumerable families, and, incidentally, the money thus collected for public use will not be a loss, even from the individual point of view, but it will be invested in a sound security, to be returned in due time with good interest.

And by the great majority of the men and women who are devoting so much time and energy to placing the stamps in the hands of investors the warmest of praise is deserved. But of not quite all who are thus engaged can this be said. Some of them, and too many, though they are but a minute minority of the whole number, are displaying more of zeal than of judgment, and are seeking to serve their country in ways unworthy of a land where patriotism abounds and next to everybody is willing and eager to do for it what and all that circumstances permit.

These misguided distributers of the stamps are resorting to methods of intimidation and coercion which, with excuse if not with reason, have been described by justly resentful victims of them as "Prussian." The erring ones ignore the possibility that those whom they so urgently solicit may already have done what they could, or that they have pledged themselves to buy from others than this or that roamer of the streets or at this or that booth. So tactless and irritating are some of these demands that they threaten to arouse the ever-ready suspicion of "propaganda" by German agents. For such suspicions there is in all probability, and more, no basis, but there is unintentional as well as intentional service of our enemies, and the one kind may be as effectual as the other.

Whoever brings the stamp-selling campaign into disfavor is helping Germany, no matter how much he or she hates the German Government, and just that is what the flourishing of yellow slips and the scolding or scorning of all who decline to buy in response to every request is more than likely to do.

Now Is the Time to Protest.

In days like these, few things or questions not more or less closely related to the war receive attention or awaken effectual interest. It is for this reason, presumably, that there have been only a few protests against the proposal to establish the Museum of Public Safety in the old Arsenal in Central Park. The people who in the past have so often opposed and prevented similar invasions of the Park are thinking of other things now, and well they may be, but surely they could spare a little time—and it would not need much—to convince the Board of Estimate and other members of the Municipal Government that the city's most precious pleasure ground and beauty spot must be protected.

Nobody has, or could have, a word to say against the Museum of Public Safety. It is an institution deserving of all commendation for the good work it has done, is doing, and will do. It well deserves to have a convenient and readily accessible site, and city money easily could be—often has been—worse spent than in buying for it such a site. There is, however, not one defensible argument why the museum should be allowed to enter Central Park, even as a temporary solution of the problem which confronts its trustees. On the other hand, there are many and unanswerable arguments why this wrong should not be committed, now or ever, no matter how worthy may be the object for which the letting down of the bars is demanded. The adverse arguments have been presented on this page many, many times, and, as they have never been refuted, it is hardly necessary to go over the old ground again.

It is enough, for the present, perhaps, urgently to suggest, in order to remove one temptation from before the too numerous people of good intention, but unable to realize what parks are for, that the old Arsenal be removed and the ground it occupies and defaces be restored to its one legitimate use. As long as the building stands untenanted, it will inspire the unenlightened to seek permission to carry out in it whatever may be the particular worthy object that fills their minds. And with the Arsenal should go the menagerie, for that, too, is out of place in Central Park.

Physicians at Home and Abroad.

Attention is deserved by the speech of Dr. HERMANN M. BIGGS, made at the meeting in Saratoga of physicians and health officers assembled there from all over the State to discuss the problems that naturally would come before such a gathering at this time. Among the most important of those problems is that of supplying our army on foreign service with medical care in adequate quantity and quality, and negligence in that matter would indeed be unpardonable and immeasurably disgraceful. Dr. BIGGS, however, reminded his hearers that the efficiency of the soldiers depended in no small measure on the maintenance of good health conditions here at home, and that this cannot be done without doctors and sanitarians to do the work.

Some of the current talk more than implies that the right place for every American doctor is in France, and a good many of them who remain here are coming to feel as if they were more or less on the defensive against the charge of being slackers. In this, as in other things, exaggeration should be avoided and judgment used. There are doctors whose duty it is to go to France, and they are slackers if they do not go, but there are many others who, for reasons of age, physical condition, or abilities more useful in civilian than in military practice, are under a like obligation to remain where they are.

They, too, can serve their country and its soldiers here, and the service is not the less meritorious for being indirect. One great service they can render is by exerting all their energy to the end that their colleagues in the field may have the rank and the authority upon which the doing of their best work depends.

SPAIN AND THE FOURTH.

Why Her People Here Will Help Us Celebrate This Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The celebration of the Fourth of July cannot pass unnoticed by Spaniards and Spanish-speaking peoples. Spain nobly contributed to the glory of this date, helping the United States to gain her independence. How, then, refrain from expressing our homage on such a day in this cosmopolis, where all peoples and all ideas find a haven.

All men who emigrate have two fatherlands; that of their birth, which they cannot choose, and that of their adoption, to which they ally themselves voluntarily. The native land, which, many times, is not even that of our fathers, lives always in the most intimate recesses of our soul. The adopted fatherland, which we are free to choose, is the altar on which that same soul places, with its life, all its aspirations. Man can never be a slave to the tradition or to the prejudices which rocked his cradle. The earth is of all and for all. Where man finds it congenial, there he makes his abode. He is reborn there; he is the same, yet he is another. That part of him which was born far away dies; the other, the product of his own volition and choice, is nourished with the new belief and new hopes.

We, the Hispanic people, always adventurous ones, men who have known how to make a second fatherland in all corners of the earth, we did not do like other peoples have, taking with them from their own countries wives to share their exile. The immense majority of us have chosen a woman from our adopted land for the mother of our children and the maker of our homes.

And, married or single, with or without family, our home, our fatherland, is with us. If we, through our own sovereign will, have chosen a land which is not our fatherland, that spot we should cherish in our hearts; and if we make it ours, if we live for it and through it, how can we help but love it, but defend it against aggression? To love and to defend the country in which we live, the liberty and the right which protects us, that is the same as to love and to defend the land of our birth.

Thus, for all those who have sought and found protection in the United States of America—the most cultured and most progressive country in the world—to love and to defend that land is a doubly sacred debt which cannot be avoided. No matter what our sympathies and convictions in this disastrous conflict were before the moment in which the United States allied herself with one of the powers, we owe it to these United States to follow her now without any question of a doubt.

The menace to the United States is a pitiless menace to all of us, Americans or strangers. And this is the question which faces us: Should we and can we continue to be neutrals, we Spaniards who live in North America? No! absolutely no.

Spain—and with her some of the free nations of America—can maintain an appearance of official neutrality in this conflict in which the world is plunged. We ourselves, as foreigners, are not obliged to enlist in the army which is fighting in France for the preservation of our civilization. That which we cannot do, and that which we do not do, is to remain indifferent to the noble stand taken by the United States. All our efforts and all our resources, our money and our work, go without stint to her.

Whenever we were called upon, our purse was always prodigally open. Many millions have been given to the United States by the sons and descendants of ancient Spain. And not only their money, their blood, too, was offered and given by them to the sacred cause of justice; many thousands of Spaniards have been dying for France since the beginning of the war in the Foreign Legion.

On the face of these facts it will not be a surprise to the people of New York that the coming Fourth of July the Hispanic peoples will assemble as one man and will publicly give voice to their love and admiration of this land. Representatives of the numerous publications that are written in Spanish, all the Hispanic societies, those engaged in commerce, all the Spaniards and Spanish-Americans who reside in New York, will organize in a solemn procession and pass under the arch of Washington, in order that the United States, witnessing the homage of the innumerable people of Spanish descent, may be able to say with pride: "Legendary Spain, the cradle of chivalry, lives in our own life, her heart is with us for the triumph of justice, right, and liberty."

MIGUEL DE ZARRAGA.
New York, June 25, 1918.

THE SALONIKI FRONT.

Greece's Important Role in the War from Now On.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a brief article which prefaces a recent number of Les Etudes Franco-Grecques, Auguste Gauvain emphasizes anew the importance of the Saloniki front. May I here present some of his chief arguments:

Through the Russian collapse and the peace terms forced upon Rumania, the Entente is brought face to face with a new danger in Southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. A defeat on the Saloniki and Greek front would bring about a tightening of Germany's grip on these regions and would seriously threaten the Allies' control of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. Venizelos has fully realized the effort that Greece must put forth to insure her own safety and to hasten the victory of the Entente Powers. His successful efforts, so willingly seconded by the Allies, in organizing and equipping the Greek Army and in arranging for the revictualing of Greece, most of whose shipping has been destroyed by German submarines, have made of Greece an important and thoroughly dependable base for military and naval activity directed either toward the north or east. The importance of Greece's rôle at this time far surpasses her geographical extent, for only in this part of Eastern Europe do the Allies at present still have a foothold for action against the Central Powers in their most vulnerable part, the jugular vein, as it were, of their Hamburg-Bagdad railroad. Some hundreds of thousands of enemy troops who would otherwise be fighting on the west front or in Italy are here held fast, and Bulgars and Turks are kept from moving east and south against the British forces in Palestine, Syria, and Egypt. If the shipping of the Eastern Mediterranean were once more effectively menaced from the shores of Greece and Asia Minor, where could the Entente, with any hope of final success, attack the Mittel-Europa octopus? It is at Saloniki that it has and must keep its stranglehold, while it continues to attack the head of the monster, on the Franco-German front.

We must make it as nearly as possible a mathematical certainty that Crete shall not become the last refuge of Hellenism and the extreme naval base of the Allies in eastern waters; that we shall not see Venizelos, who came from Crete to regenerate Hellas, compelled to retreat thither before the attacking Turanians, in order, from there, to organize once more the conquest of his fatherland.

Solidarity, Gauvain feels, is the main thing in this war. Let not jealousy deprive us of the aid of Albanians, Epirotes, or Greeks. The part played by the smaller nations may, after all, be the deciding factor. Time is no longer working with us, so that it behooves us to work twice as hard or twice as rapidly as before. We shall reap only what we have sowed. As for the Greeks themselves, let them feel proud that Greece plays today an important part in this, the greatest drama of all time; let them realize that the eyes of the world are on this land which once produced an Alexander the Great. Let them rejoice now in their good fortune in possessing an Eleutherios Venizelos, a leader worthy of Greece and of its high destinies. Few countries have an equal privilege. The certainty of being well led doubles the chances of victory. Venizelos has an invincible faith in his country and the Allies have implicit confidence in him. Let him have, therefore, that aid which will bring him success and victory.

CARROLL N. BROWN.
Greek Department, the College of the City of New York, June 24, 1918.

The Suffrage Amendment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to draw to the attention of your readers the fact that it is a mistaken view of the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution to say that it is a democratic measure and as such appeals to the countries fighting for democracy? Is any policy which is forced upon a nation by the voice of the minority an indication that that nation is "governed by the people"? Does this rule of the few tend to "make the world safe for democracy," and are we to relinquish all our State rights, so long a part of our Constitution and traditions?

There is quietly and rapidly growing up in this State a women voters' anti-suffrage party, which plainly indicates that New York is not unanimous in the view that "the women of America" claim the vote as a "reward" for doing their duty.

The women who are doing war work are not the women who have time to demand any further privilege than they already have in serving their country. Nonpartisan effort is claimed as all important for the successful prosecution of the war. Will the addition of an admittedly partisan class to the electorate be a desirable war measure?

It is not yet too late to urge this view (by telegram or telephone) upon the ten Senators acknowledged to be doubtful on this question. They are, according to report, Borah, Vardaman, Beeckman, Culberson, Kellogg, King, Page, Sullivan, Gulon, and Baird.

HELEN S. HARMAN BROWN.
New York, June 25, 1918.

A WOMAN'S THANKS.

Whenever I meet a Sailor or a Soldier
on the street,
My thanks lie at his feet,
While, o'er his head, I place a helmet
fair of prayer,
That he may come again to all
Who hold him dear,
Both far and near.

I long to say, "You give your life,
Your future fair, to spare
Me from the lash of driven labor
'Mong strange neighbors,
To keep from battered ruin, cannon-blown, my dear home,
To let me live in my own body's Peace,
Not loathing it, defiled,
Bearing a stranger child,
Of your young flesh you build a living wall, around all
To Women's hearts most dear. The Young, the Old,
You guard from fear untold!

Far out of reach of human eyes,
The ramparts of our sacred country rise,
Impalpable, but stronger far than Death.
Freedom and light and love, our nation's breath,
Dwell safely there, free from all thought of care.
These walls your noble spirit builds and bears!

This, while I pass a soldier on the street—
This vision fleet!
I do not even hold a grateful hand, thus,
While I stand.
I only bow my head and say,
"Dear Lad, God bless you on your way,
And bring you safe, some day,
To that dear harbor where you long to be.
I cannot thank you for your gift to me,
For who can thank for life, love, Liberty,
The One who gives life's hourly sacrifice?

E. V. A. FURMAN.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

The Growing Demand for Action by the Allies—Possibilities in Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been apparent to me in the couple of momentous weeks just past that action by the United States Government on the situation in European Russia via Siberia would primarily wait upon a formidable expression of American opinion as to its necessity and its possibility of success. The magnitude of the critical war operations on the western front, the thrill of the stiff Italian resistance to the Austrian offensive were enough to arrest public attention. The immediate problems of the draft, the aircraft and shipping construction, the munition and food supply of our growing armies, and the movement of our fighting men across the Atlantic were enough for the Government. Still the leaven of reason has been working.

It is splendidly characteristic of the modern mind that in spite of the great actualities pressed upon us, attention to the sinister and enormous danger from a German-controlled Russia should be consistently growing. In this there is another hopeful omen. The possibility of another campaign in Russia against Austro-German offense and infiltration could scarcely have taken the hold it has upon the public mind if there was any belief here that either the German "drives" in France or the Austrian offensive in Italy had immediate chance of successful finality. We have, in fact, been witnessing the practical frustration of both. Hence, great as has been the pressure upon our mentalities, we have had time to think, to be certain that when we had done with or done for the armies of the Kaisers along the fronts in France and Italy, the menace of the German in Russia and Siberia would still have to be dealt with.

It has been grasped widely that a stretch of intense German power from the German Ocean across the temperate zone of Europe and Asia to the Pacific Ocean would be more to be feared than a crushed France and a prostrated Italy. The latter two nations could after a time of awful suffering rise again, but in the case of Russia and Siberia, left to the horrible mercies of Germany, time would only make the situation more terrible for her and the rest of the world. Against this we should strike as we can and as quickly as we can. It remains with our Government, our President, our Congress to act.

I therefore hail the awakening of the press to the need for action. THE NEW YORK TIMES has taken its stand at the front of the column for intervention. Nowhere has its argument been met with contradiction. Ex-President Taft supports the idea with his customary clear reasoning. Speaking at the Yale commencement he did not have the restraining influence of the Presidency upon him to limit his utterance, but he has been Secretary of War as well as President; he knows the Far East, and the weight of his words is unquestionable. We must, he said, establish an eastern front in Russia. He put it pictorially as a means to "marching from that direction into Berlin," but it is more soberly the need of damming up for all time the tide of Germanization over Russia, Siberia, the countries of the Asian tablelands, and China and Japan. Let the Germanizing process proceed in peace—a German peace—for ten years or less, and it would be the turn of America.

Nearer to the regions of decision, I hail the spirit of the speeches of Senator Fall of New Mexico, Senator Lewis of Illinois, and Senator Kenyon of Iowa. In differing tones they voice the clear thought that the new danger point is accessible through Siberia, and that action is called for.

Too little attention has been paid to the call of our allies—France and Great Britain—for action on the Siberian front. It has possibly been felt that they, fighting tooth and nail along the western lines, have merely turned their heads a moment to say, "Yes, of course, attack the Germans anywhere; it is sure to help," but why deny them the real vision, the well-reasoned conclusion that victory to be at all complete must be equally sweeping in the Far East as in the west, where now they struggle alongside three-quarters of a million American men against the massed divisions of the Hun? Mr. Asquith sees clearly and speaks pointedly, and M. Clemenceau's and the French Generals' opinions are well worth convincing study. They favor, they urge, immediate action in Siberia.

It would, no doubt, be doubly onerous on us as on our allies to make this Siberian crusade if we were not sure that the best, the most vital of Russia, is calling on us for help. The Bolsheviki, the ruffians who made hells of Petrograd and Odessa, are not asking the aid of civilization. But the Russia they betrayed is calling. The anti-Germanism of the Muscovite is not dead. A nucleus of Russian resistance in Siberia has gathered around Semenoff. From the Don to the Urals the Russians not seduced by the plunder gospel of the Bolshevist scum are signaling their hopes of allied intervention. It would be our own blunder if we failed to make clear to them that they will be safe in our hands; that our aim is to help Russia rebuild itself as Russia and not as the appendage of any outside power; to make Russia one of the family of civilized owners of a civilized world.

While we speak of this movement as mutual, co-operative among the Allies, it is not to be forgotten that in its opening, and very much of its continuance, it must be Japan that will be, must be, relied on to carry the flag. She has her army ready. Our help and that of Great Britain and France must be meagre at the beginning. All three powers have armed forces in China—a relic of the Boxer troubles—and these may be at once transferred from Peking and Tientsin to Harbin. France and England and the United States have larger forces in Asia which might reasonably be spared from their present posts, and which could, after all, be soon replaced by new drafts. There is always a way in such details.

But as far as I may read from a long distance, England, France, Italy and America must present a united call to Japan before Japan will move. She is able, doubtless, to take care of herself in any Far Eastern contingency that may arise within a year or two. Neither Germanism nor Bolshevism can get past Japan in that time. She can punish any local aggression swiftly. She can, I take it, better afford to wait than the rest of the world can. Moreover, no one should know better than Marquis Terauchi that a successful war is only fought out at the peace conference. The bitter after-clap of the war with China led really to the war with Russia. The peace of Portsmouth was not so disappointing, but it failed to please Japan. The proceeding now must be regular. So Japan proclaims it, and there is no reason to doubt the Premier's word.

Here, then, is the situation: Since France and Great Britain favor intervention, favor even giving Japan a free hand; since the United States has just as vital an interest as they have, and the American people are urging the need, should not our Government learn as quickly as may be under what conditions and within what bounds Japan would operate, and if we all co-operate, what is her idea of the share of her Allies in the enterprise? All this may have been done. I hope it has or is in the doing. As Japan has done her share in the war nobly and quickly, she can be relied on to be clear with our statesmen as to her hopes and beliefs in the present juncture. She has always stood by her treaties, and her less formal agreements. She will know that the dark menace of Germanism is for her as it is for others—a thing to be crushed, or it will crush you. Let her be asked to join in a great united effort. It is the key to the future.

JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE.
New York, June 21, 1918.

The Case Complete.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your deeply significant editorial article on "Help Russia While There Is a Russia to Help" impels me to add a word respecting the most important matter now engaging the attention of the American people, namely: How and in what manner shall Russia be succored and aided to regain its solidarity for its own good and also as a means of winning the war?

Your own, and the enlightened suggestions of the able writers who have voiced their views in your columns respecting Russia, have covered the ground. The argument should be closed, and the action of our Government should be immediate. Without Russia's aid the Allies may not grandly win. But words are not ideas, and much talk leadeth to penury, while labor is profitable in many ways. No longer should we watchfully wait, for Russia is being engulfed in a sea of anarchy and enslaved to the German monster, through the perfidy of Lenine and Trotzky.

Our duty then is a word and a blow. Let me give my ideas on this subject:

The President should address to the Russian people one of his matchless deliverances and follow it up by the immediate dispatch to that stricken land of a commission composed of three of our most eminent men, who should, by their intelligent action, bring to the attention of the masses of that country a knowledge of our disinterestedness, and how and in what manner they may save their great country, and also convince them that their freedom is as dear to us as to themselves, but that they must strike Germany if they would be free.

Three movements of the allied forces (our own participating) should, without further delay, be decided upon, one entering the country by the way of Vladivostok, one co-operating with the British in Mesopotamia and in Palestine, a field for Japanese action, and one (the third) entering the country through Russia's far northern port, now occupied by the British and French troops. Courage and determination will overcome the obstacles, although they may appear to be insuperable. Where there is a will there is a way, and we cannot fail in such a cause.

There is no time to lose; the life of a nation is at stake. The victory of the allied peoples fighting for the freedom of mankind must be decisive and overwhelming. The enemies of that system of international law which eternal justice would establish in the earth must be overcome or the world would better be dead.

Russia has been a friend of this country for over a century. A thousand years have expanded their cloudy wings since she emerged from Cimmerian darkness, groping her way toward the freedom which in her trustfulness and simplicity she would now establish. The Slav is a noble race; far nobler than the Teuton, with its present ideals. Besides, the Slavic peoples, it is believed, are destined along with the Anglo-Saxons, the heroic French and the brave Italians to aid in the spread of true civilization, and of those principles which the redeemers of our kind have exemplified in their lives, and for which Washington fought and Lincoln died. Save Russia and save the world!

LYMAN LEWIS SETTEL.
New York, June 24, 1918.

"Start for Russia!"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would make the following suggestions to those interested in helping Russia by means of enlightened propaganda:

1. That a meeting of all in favor of the plan be called and an organization perfected.

2. That we communicate with the Russian Embassy in Washington and other high Russian officials now in America, among them Mr. Konovaloff, Vice President of the Russian Republic under Kerensky.

3. That we issue an appeal to Americanized Russians of oratorical ability (not of the Bolshevist type) to offer their services to their country, whose loyalty to America and a democratic Russia will be carefully investigated.

4. Start for Russia!

It becomes necessary for us to pass from words to deeds and we must not delay, for every day of our inactivity means so much lost for our cause and that much gain for the cause of our common enemy.

Naturally we will look to our Government to aid us in this plan. We cannot start as private citizens on our mission. By having our Government sanction our mission we would be, to some extent, immune from attacks of the Bolsheviki in Russia and in America as supporters of the Czar going to preach and try to restore Czarism, as they would surely say.

All this can only be accomplished when an organization of all interested is formed. So let us start out at once.

SAMUEL I. SAX.
New York, June 26, 1918.

A Suggestion for Visiting Troops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find that the people of New York are very desirous to entertain the troops that are passing through the city and that are stationed for a short time in its neighborhood.

I suggest that a most desirable form of entertainment for these young men, many of whom have never seen a large river or a large body of water, and the great majority of whom have never been to New York City before, would be to provide steamboat excursions up the Hudson and the Sound for them.

The soldiers need nothing in the way of charity. They really have all the cigarettes and food they need, and are able to pay for their own entertainment in the city playhouses, but they have no means of seeing the Sound or the Hudson River unless some special arrangement is made.

A. U. FAULKNER,
Colonel 344th F. A.
Headquarters 344

SENATE MAY DELAY VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Measure Will Be Held Up Unless Absent Opponents Are Able to Obtain "Pairs."

WOMEN GO TO WASHINGTON

Mrs. Pankhurst a Member of the Party That Will Watch Debate in Senate Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A vote on the woman suffrage amendment is threatened with delay in the Senate because opponents of the measure will not permit action until its supporters agree to arrange the proper "pairs" with opponents who are forced to be absent from the Senate.

Senator Fletcher of Florida and Senator James of Kentucky, both ill, have insisted that pairs be arranged for them, but to date, according to the leaders of the opposition, no pairs have been available.

Although the suffrage resolution will be called on Thursday, debate on it will be limited to two hours or less, by reason of the fact that the Army bill is the unfinished business, and will be taken up at 2 P. M., two hours after the Senate meets, unless the suffrage forces can muster votes to force it to be laid aside. They claim votes enough to do this, but have not definitely decided to make the effort.

Senator Martin, Democratic leader, is prepared to call up a resolution which he introduced today instructing Senate conferees on the Agricultural bill to recede from their $2.50 wheat amendment if the suffrage forces try to force a vote without arranging the pairs its opponents demand.

"They will not get a vote unless they do arrange the pairs," Senator Martin said.

Confidence that the suffrage amendment, which is to come before Congress today, would be favorably considered, was expressed last night at the headquarters of the National Woman's Party, 13 East Forty-first Street. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst accompanied a committee to Washington yesterday to urge quick action on the measure. The members of the committee were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, New York State Chairman of the National Woman's Party; Mrs. John Rogers, Chairman of the National Advisory Council, and Mrs. Robert Adamson, a member of the National Advisory Council. They will remain in Washington today.

"Both from the standpoint of international policy and national political conditions," said Miss Elsie Hill, one of the national organizers of the Woman's Party, "we believe that the measure will pass. With the war being fought for democracy, the United States could not afford to give Germany a chance to question her motives by refusing to extend the suffrage. If we are going to beat down autocracy we must stand for democracy ourselves. If the amendment did not pass Germany would point out to her citizens that America is hypocritical, that she preaches democracy to other nations but refuses to let her own people vote.

"Political conditions at home also make it necessary for Congress to submit the amendment. The politicians of the West realize that they cannot delay longer making good the promises they gave their women constituents in the Presidential campaign. These women will not tolerate laxity in the matter for which the war is being fought."

Miss Hill has just returned from Hartford, Conn., where she spoke before the Resolutions Committee of the State Republican Convention. The Republicans, she said, were not sympathetic, but she believed, from talking with Democrats, that the Democratic State Convention, which opened in Hartford last night, would adopt strong resolutions indorsing the amendment, and telegraph them to Washington. Connecticut Democrats, she added, have always been friendly to woman suffrage.

If the amendment is submitted, Miss Hill said, the organization of the National Woman's Party will remain intact and work for ratification by the States. If Congress had submitted the amendment last Winter, she said, it could have been considered by most of the States immediately, because the Legislatures of forty of them were then in session. Because a special session can be arranged in some of the States, the amendment will be delayed several years, since Legislatures will not convene in more than a dozen States next Winter. It could be submitted at once to three Southern States, whose Legislatures are now in session.

Mrs. John Winter Brannan, Acting State Chairman of the National Woman's Party, has spent the last week in Massachusetts, working for suffrage.

MISS BUTLER WED IN PARIS.

Niece of Columbia University President Married Lieut. H. Bauscher.

Announcements have just reached this country of the marriage of Miss Mary Murray Butler, daughter of Henry M. Butler of Paterson, N. J., to Lieutenant Harry Bauscher, A. E. F. The wedding took place on May 24 in Paris, Bishop Brent officiating.

The bride, who is a niece of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is a graduate of the Roosevelt Hospital Training School for Nurses. She enlisted for war work shortly after this country entered the war and went across with the first Roosevelt Hospital unit. Lieutenant Bauscher's home is Montclair, N. J. He enlisted at the beginning of the war as an ambulance driver.

Miss Wiese Wed to R. S. Erskine.

The marriage is announced on Saturday last of Robert Scarborough Erskine, a member of the law firm of Kirlin, Woolsey & Hickox, 27 William Street, and a son of Professor John Erskine of 609 West 115th Street, and Miss Marguerite E. Wiese, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wiese of Sagamore Park, Bronxville. It was celebrated in Christ Church, Bronxville, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger, Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, and the reception followed at Sagamore Park. The Misses Jean Isador, and Rhoda Erskine, a sister of the bridegroom, attended the bride. Milton Wiese, Paul Wilcox of Montclair, and Captain Cletus Keating were the best man and ushers, respectively.

Betrothed to Ensign S. W. Harris.

Carl Reinschild of 5 Hamilton Terrace, this city, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Amalia Dorothee Heinschild, to Ensign S. Willis Harris, son of Mrs. W. R. Sullivan of New York. Ensign Harris is stationed at the Naval Air Station at Miami, Fla.

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RICH WIDOW WEDS ORRIN JOHNSON, ACTOR

Mrs. C. R. Smith, Whose Husband, Wisconsin Timber Man, Left $20,000,000, Married in Park Ave. Home.

Mrs. Isabel B. Smith, widow of Charles Robinson Smith of Neenah, Wis., and this city, and Orrin Johnson, the actor, were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, 570 Park Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. M. Warrin in the presence of about fifty relatives and friends.

Mrs. Johnson's first husband died at their home in this city, 260 West Seventy-second Street, in May, 1916. He was a classmate of President Wilson at Princeton, and was one of the wealthiest men in Wisconsin. He was a banker and timber man, and his estate at the time of his death was estimated at more than $20,000,000. He left two sons and a daughter by a former marriage.

Mr. Johnson was born in Louisville, Ky., and made his earliest appearance in New York at the People's Theatre, in 1890, as Jack Rogers, in "The Governess." He has been a prominent leading man for many years. He first appeared as a star in 1903, as the Marquis de Roulerie in "Hearts Courageous."

He was identified in leading parts in the palmy days of the Madison Square, Palmer's, Lyceum, and Daly's. Some of the plays in which he appeared were "Squire Kate," "A Bachelor's Romance," "Mice and Men," "Miss Hobbs," "A Royal Family," and "The Heart of Maryland." In recent years he appeared in "The Commuters," "Father Eve," and in "Speed," and was also in stock for a season at Los Angeles.

BRIDE OF CHAS. A. TAUSSIG.

Miss Demaris Risner Weds Admiral's Son—Her Father Officiates.

The wedding of Charles A. Taussig of this city, a son of Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, U. S. N., retired, of Jamestown, R. I., and Miss Demaris Risner, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry Clay Risner of Knoxville, Tenn., was celebrated at 6:30 last evening at the residence of James A. Abeles, a cousin of the bridegroom, at 345 West Eighty-eighth Street. The bride's father officiated, and the bride's sister, Miss Ouida Risner, was her maid of honor.

The bride wore a white satin gown draped with cream lace and a tulle veil held with orange blossoms and carried roses and valley lilies. Her brother, Emzy Risner, gave her in marriage, and her flower girls were Miss Betty Taussig, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawley Taussig of Philadelphia, and Miss Shirley Owen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Owen of Bronxville. Mr. Taussig's best man was his brother, J. Hawley Taussig. A small reception followed the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Taussig will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks and at Jamestown with Rear Admiral Taussig.

Mrs. Taussig has just been graduated from the Teachers' College at Columbia University. Her father is one of the Chautauqua lecturers. Mr. Taussig is a lawyer, with offices at 220 Broadway, and his residence is 65 Central Park West.

WEDS LIEUT. J. A. CAHILL, JR.

Miss Florence Jane McKinney Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The marriage of Lieutenant James A. Cahill, Jr., United States Medical Corps, and a son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Cahill of Washington, D. C., and Miss Florence Jane McKinney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James P. McKinney of 102 Bay Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was solemnized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city, the Rev. Father H. F. Murray of St. Mary's Church, Bensonhurst, L. I., performing the ceremony.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown veiled with chiffon embroidered in silver thread and pearls, and a coronet of Duchess lace and orange blossoms held her net veil in place. She carried white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Miss Dorothy Cahill, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor.

Lieutenant Cahill's best man was his brother, Victor Cahill, and the three ushers, all doctors, were Lieutenant Thomas Crowley, U. S. M. C., of Washington, and Captain William Weed and Lieutenant Charles Thalon, U. S. M. C., both stationed at Base Hospital No. 1, Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, where the bridegroom is also stationed.

Lieut. Dwight Harris, U.S.A., Marries

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 26.—Miss Anna Law, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Law of Germantown, became the bride of Lieutenant Dwight Harris, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Harris of New York, at a quiet home wedding this evening. The ceremony was performed by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Dr. T. H. Law of South Carolina. A reception followed the ceremony.

Henry G. Meem Marries Miss Hill.

The marriage of Miss Louise Hill and Henry Grant Meem of Washington, D. C., was solemnized yesterday in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral by Mgr. Lavelle in the presence of the immediate relatives of the bridal couple. Boyce Burritt of Washington was best man. A breakfast followed at Delmonico's.

Mrs. Meem is the daughter of Mrs. Peter Henry Hill of Washington. Mr. Meem is a son of the late Peter Gilbert Meem and is Vice President of the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Miller—Casper.

Miss Abbie Elizabeth Casper, daughter of Frederick Casper of 561 West 180th Street, and Charles O. Miller, U. S. N. R. F., were married last evening at the home of the bride's father. Miss Dorothy Swift of Auburn, N. Y., a classmate of the bride, was her only attendant.

The bride is a graduate of Miss Wheelock's School in Boston. Mr. Miller is a war graduate of New York University, class of '18, and is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

Cleary-Muldoon.

Miss Marie Veronica Muldoon, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Muldoon of Flushing, L. I., and James J. Cleary of Bayside, L. I., were married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Father Duffy, a cousin of the bride, in St. Monica's Church, this city. After the honeymoon at Old Point Comfort Mr. Cleary and his bride will reside in this city.

Brown-Boynton Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Morton Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hosmer Brown of Brookline, Mass., to Ensign Nehemiah Boynton, Jr., son of Chaplain and Mrs. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, has been announced. Ensign Boynton is a brother of the Rev. Russell Boynton of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn, and was a member of the class of '19 at Amherst College.

ADVERTISEMENT.

VENEZUELANS:

The undersigned has the honor to invite all Venezuelan residents to participate in the Parade-Pageant which will take place on July the Fourth, anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, the day designated by President Wilson to demonstrate the solidarity of the Cause of Liberty by all peoples and races living under the American Flag.

The place where the Venezuelan Contingent is to meet will be specified in the program of festivities which will be given to the press in due time.

P. R. RINCONES,
Consul General of Venezuela.

THREAT TO QUIT SOON BY TELEGRAPH UNION

Head of Organization Says Strike May Follow Payment of W. U. War Bonus.

EXPECT FEDERAL ACTION

Report in Washington That Wilson Will Ask Congress to Give Authority for Government Control.

Percy Thomas, Deputy International President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, announced last night that he had received the following message from S. J. Konnenkamp, President of the organization, who is now in Chicago:

"You may announce that as soon as the Western Union Telegraph Company bonus is paid strike may be matter of few days. Joint committee meets here Friday to prepare final instructions for railroad and commercial telegraphers and electrical workers. The instructions will be mailed to reach all points by next Wednesday."

The bonus referred to is a bonus averaging 4 per cent., which is to be paid next week by the Western Union, on the annual salaries of its telegraphers and other employes, outside of executive officials. This is a war bonus which has been paid semi-annually for the last two years by the Western Union. Next week is its normal date for falling due.

When the War Labor Board, presided over by William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, gave up the attempt last month to mediate between the Western Union and its employes, President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union made a statement in this city that the strike would be declared in a few days.

He went to Washington, however, at the request of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and was induced to hold up the strike order, pending further attempts by the Government to bring about an adjustment. President Wilson then called on Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph, and Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, to agree to mediation by the War Labor Board. Mr. Mackay wrote at once agreeing to the President's request. President Carlton of the Western Union, however, politely refused.

The Western Union took the position that the War Trade Board, in asking it to concede some of the demands of the union, was seeking to violate guarantees which the Government had previously given to labor and capital. The Western Union pointed out the proclamation creating the War Trade Board had announced that neither employer nor employe would be asked to change fundamental pre-war conditions. Before the war the Western Union had followed the "closed shop" policy. They insisted that the Government was contradicting one of its own assurances in asking that the Western Union should give up its "closed shop" policy.

Mr. Carlton asserted that the Western Union employes were satisfied with conditions and did not want to join the union, and he offered to demonstrate this by putting it to a vote of the employes whether they wanted to join or not.

Mr. Carlton offered, if the vote was in favor of joining, to let the men join, but insisted that even in that case the Western Union would not recognize or deal with the organization. On this point the Western Union has taken the position that the value of the public service of a telegraph company lies in its continuity and that this service would be endangered by allowing the wires to be handled by men belonging to an organization which used the strike as a method of enforcing its demands.

If it came to a show down, Mr. Carlton asserted, he would prefer to have the Government take over the telegraph lines, rather than to agree to unionize the Western Union employes.

During the discussion which has followed the announcement of the War Trade Board that it could not mediate, because the Western Union denied its jurisdiction, President Konenkamp of the telegraphers has repeatedly manifested restlessness and asserted that the strike order had been issued originally in April and put off from time to time since then on assurances of intervention by the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The announced decision of President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union that a strike of the union against the Western Union Telegraph Company might be ordered in a few days is likely to bring quick action from the Washington Government. The intention of President Wilson in the matter is not known, but there is an unconfirmed report that if a strike should take place the Administration would seek authority of Congress to assume control of telegraphs throughout the country. There is a belief here that the President will not permit a strike to take place if he can find means of averting it, and there may be another effort on his part to bring about a settlement.

BRITISH DOCTORS HONORED

Dinner Guests of Physicians Here —Colonel Bruce Lauds England.

A farewell dinner was given by sixty prominent members of the medical profession at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, last night, in honor of Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Sir James Mackenzie, and Colonel Herbert A. Bruce, who will return to England soon. They visited America as the official representatives of Great Britain at the recent meetings of the American Medical Society. All three departing physicians made brief speeches.

Sir William Lane urged the importance of training men in the several forms of reconstruction work. He said that in the surgical treatment of the wounded specialization afforded the best way of dealing with injuries in the most economical and efficient manner.

Colonel Bruce, who is a consulting surgeon to the British armies in France, said he had been at the battlefronts for about a year and a half. He asserted that never in his life had he been so profoundly and deeply stirred as when he saw the grateful faces of a great Parisian crowd look with thankfulness, too deep for expression and too sincere for demonstration, when General Pershing and his staff made their initial appearance. In closing, Colonel Bruce stated that 70 per cent. of the entire British Army was composed of English and Welsh subjects. Scotland supplied 8 per cent., Ireland 6 per cent., and the colonies 16 per cent.

"I stand here today," Colonel Bruce said, "as a Canadian citizen, and I take second place to no man in my appreciation of what Canada has done in this war, but my time for the last year and a half has been spent with the Imperial forces, and I want to say as a Canadian that the achievements of the mother land have not been surpassed even by the brilliant efforts of her daughters."

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BRITISH AIR MINISTER LAUDS LIBERTY MOTOR

United States Can Go Ahead and Push with Confidence, Weir Asserts.

LONDON, June 26.—"Tests which recently have been applied in France and this country to the latest American engine have justified the prediction that it would prove a most valuable contribution to allied resources, and the United States can go ahead and push its production with every confidence."

These are the words of Sir William Weir, the new Secretary to the Air Ministry, who presided at the Wilbur Wright lecture delivered by Dr. Durand, scientific attaché of the American Embassy, in the Central Hall at Westminster on Tuesday evening. In thanking Mr. Durand for his lecture, Sir William said that the lecturer's suggestions would be studied cheerfully by all technical members of the Government and by all engaged in the application of aeronautical science to manufacture.

Sir William then paid tribute to the skill, ingenuity, and technical capacity of the aircraft designers of Great Britain. The new policy of intrusting pure design to the industry itself has been very successful, he said. The allied technical position in relation to the enemy he defined by saying that the allied technical superiority at the present time was equal to the superiority in the human qualities of skill, enterprise, and endurance displayed by allied pilots.

"In the assistance given us in aerial warfare," he continued, "the United States has already rendered us a very great aid in the way of personnel. Reports of the work of American pilots have already appeared in the press. Their officers and men have won golden opinions from all with whom they have come in contact. The universal opinion that they are unsurpassed in their energy and modesty, for their willingness to learn, and their desire to co-operate in everything. As far as personnel is concerned we entertain the fullest confidence in the future success of the American air force.

"With regard to material, we may now begin to speak with equal confidence. Tests which have been recently applied in France and in this country to the latest American engine justifies us in predicting that it will prove a most valuable contribution to the allied resources. The United States can go ahead and push the production of this motor with every confidence. The results of the experiments so far obtained have placed the engine in the very first line of aeromotors. It is well understood that some criticism will be directed against the slowness of production of these motors during the last three or four months, but I would like to point out that a considerable interval will, and always must, elapse between the experimental and commercial production of any new motor.

"Every engine, even the best designed and in a country with the greatest resources and facilities, cannot escape a period of what may be called 'teething troubles' before the motors can be produced on anything like a large scale. The Liberty engine is, accordingly, an example of what the Allies might expect in the matter of aircraft production from the scientists and designers of America whom Mr. Durand represents.

"The various methods of utilizing aircraft in warfare are growing very rapidly, so rapidly that it is perfectly clear that, even with all the help America can give, the fullest demands which could be made to fulfill all the different functions of aircraft will never be met during the war. We will always require more aircraft, with personnel, than can be possibly supplied today."

MAY ASK PRESIDENT TO ADVANCE CAR FARES

War Labor Board Suggests This Plan to Settle Street Railway Troubles.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The National War Labor Board, sitting tomorrow in wage controversies between street railway companies and employes, plans to act finally upon a proposal agreed on today by representatives of both sides that President Wilson be asked to advance local car fares if it is demonstrated that the companies cannot increase wages without more revenue.

The proposal was made by attorneys for the companies and joint Chairmen Taft and Walsh agreed with them that the powers conferred on the President by the declaration of war, reinforced by the Overman bill, were sufficient to enable him to order increased fares. Final decision was deferred and the joint Chairmen granted a request of attorneys for the City of Cleveland, who said they desired to present differing views to the full board. They will be heard tomorrow.

At the request of the joint Chairmen, representatives of the interests present today agreed to draw up a plan embodying their views as to how the President could administer the power to increase rates, should he agree with the view that it has been conferred upon him. Members of the board are agreed that the final policy will affect every community in the country having street railway lines.

Chairmen Taft and Walsh also began hearings today on the subject of a living wage preparatory to establishing a minimum wage rate commensurate with the increase in the cost of living.

AMEND RAILROAD ACT.

Congress Committee Move to Protect Short Lines.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—After amending it so as to prohibit relinquishment of Federal control over one railroad while control over a competing line is retained, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee favorably reported today a resolution extending from July 1, 1918, until Jan. 1 next the period provided in the Railroad Control act during which the Government can return carriers to private ownership.

The resolution also was ordered favorably reported by the House Commerce Committee with a similar amendment.

Adoption of the amendment was urged before the committee by representatives of the short line railroads, who contended that because of the Administration's attitude toward them 10,000 miles of those lines were threatened with bankruptcy.

The resolution was introduced at the request of Director General McAdoo, who said that, because of the numerous questions connected with the taking over of the railroads, he was unable to determine all the problems within the period designated in the act.

GOVERNOR FRAZIER BEATEN.

Nonpartisan League Candidate Far Behind in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., June 26.—Early returns tonight from the State-wide primaries held today gave John Steen, indorsed by the Independent Voters' Association, a lead of two to one over Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Non-partisan League candidate for the Republican Gubernatrial nomination. Supporters of the Governor, however, claimed that the rural districts, returns from which are coming very slow, would give Frazier a commanding lead.

Figures, received but not tabulated in the race for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, gave S. J. Doyle a comfortable lead over G. W. Wilkinson.

GERMAN WOMEN REGISTER.

The number of German women who had completed their registration yesterday is 34,917. Yesterday was the last day of the period for registration, and those who have failed to act may be interned. The registration by boroughs was as follows:

Manhattan, 15,541; Bronx, 5,547; Brooklyn, 8,692; Queens, 4,537; Richmond, 590.

A few women, unable to register on account of illness, will be allowed, it is understood, to enter their registration later, but those who neglected to register without good reason may be interned or prosecuted.

BENSON GETS OUT OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Once Its Candidate for President, He Declares It Is Not American Now.

RULED BY FOREIGN BORN

Morris Hillquit Says Former Leader Will Return, and That Party Will Soon Announce Its War Stand.

Allan L. Benson, who ran for President on the Socialist ticket in 1916, announced his withdrawal from the party yesterday, and made public his formal letter, in which he said that the party had gone under the control of foreign-born leaders, who were devoid of Americanism, and of "an anarchistic, syndicalistic minority." Mr. Benson said that the leaders he referred to were not pro-German, but were incapable by reason of their birth of seeing the difference between a covetous and imperialistic nation like Germany, fighting for conquest, and a nation like the United States, fighting for principles of freedom. In his letter Mr. Benson said:

I herewith present my resignation from the Socialist Party to take effect at once. I do so with profound regret. I believe in democracy as applied both to Government and to industry, but I do not believe in the attitude taken by the party toward the war in what has come to be known as the "St. Louis resolutions." I do not believe in pledging the party to acts of violence. Nor do I regard the belligerents as equally guilty. I know, for instance, that Belgium is not guilty at all and that Germany is guilty of all. I know the Government of the United States wages war for neither money nor land, while the Government of Germany covets both money and land. I know that Germany, any moment she will accept it, can get a just peace, and I feel that until she will accept a just peace she should be compelled to accept war.

Believing that nothing worse could happen to the world than to be placed under the heel of German imperialism I sever my relations with a party that nationally places the belligerents upon a parity and, in the State of Wisconsin, recently demanded the withdrawal of the American Army from Europe—a demand which, had it been granted, would have meant the speedy if not the instant collapse of the Allies. Nevertheless, I do not share the view of those who regard the Socialist Party as "pro-German" if that term be deemed to indicate a state of mind which desires a German victory.

I believe the rank and file of the Socialist Party, like the rank and file of all other American parties, is essentially American, and therefore ardently desirous of the defeat of the Central Powers. The Socialist Party differs in this, that it has among its leaders an undue percentage of the foreign born. What is mistaken as pro-Germanism in these men is non-Americanism. By reason of their foreign birth they cannot get the American point of view. All nations look alike to them, while to Americans no nation looks like America, however much they may criticise it at times. These foreign-born leaders mislead the party not because they desire to do so but because they are incapable by reason of their birth of doing otherwise.

They cannot feel what Americans feel. And they are assisted by an anarchistic, syndicalistic minority that the party, prior to the war, had always suppressed. The last suppression of this faction was the beginning of the party's downfall. When the party, by direct vote of its membership, overwhelmingly prohibited the practice of sabotage the dues-paying membership was 125,000. Pursuing their policy of rule or ruin, the syndicalists began work within the party to capture or to destroy it. By persistent wrangling and quarreling at party meetings they discouraged and disgusted enough Socialists to bring the dues-paying membership down to 65,000, where it was at the beginning of the 1916 campaign. Moreover, the syndicalists have contaminated Socialist doctrine by foisting anarchist ideas upon the country as Socialist ideas.

A few men in the party, who should have known better, have accepted and proclaimed the false doctrine that a workingman can have no country, and, therefore, that it is immaterial to him whether the country in which he lives, if it be at war, shall be defeated or not. Such men seem quite unconscious of the fact that this is the doctrine of Proudhon and Bakunin, the anarchists, rather than that of Marx, the Socialist. Marx believed that workingmen everywhere had a very real interest in the success of the North in our civil war, and upon at least one occasion wrote to Lincoln congratulating him upon what he was doing to bring such a victory about. The present foreign-born leaders of the American Socialist Party, if they had lived during the civil war, would doubtless have censured Marx for congratulating Lincoln.

For these reasons I now take leave of the Socialist Party a year after I ceased to agree with it. It seemed to me that, having been at the head of the national ticket two years ago, it was particularly my duty to walk and see if the party would not right itself. It has not righted itself. I therefore resign as a protest against the foreign-born leadership that blindly believes a non-American policy can be made to appeal to many Americans.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor at the last election and a national Socialist leader, after having the letter of resignation read to him, said last night:

"Mr. Benson's resignation is by no means unexpected. He has never really been an active party member. As far as his facts are concerned, they are entirely incorrect. The views on the war, which he expressed in the letter, are not inconsistent with membership in the Socialist Party. I have no doubt that Benson, and others like him, will not in any way affect the movement.

"Mr. Benson's statements misrepresent the Socialist Party. The fact is that he does not know the Socialist Party at all. He has seen it from one narrow angle at Yonkers. He doesn't know the leaders of the party. He is also mistaken in assuming that the party has in any way lent itself to the philosophy of syndicalism or anarchism. It is anti-anarchistic and anti-syndicalistic. The party at the present time consists of about 100,000 dues-paying members and about 1,500,000 voters, all individuals who have various opinions. Since the first day of our entrance into the war the party has not expressed itself. It is expected now to announce its stand within a short time."

Mr. Hillquit said that he had been reading a statement attributed to Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist, urging the Socialists of the United States to back the war. He said, however, that the report of the interview was too fragmentary to justify comment. He said that the attitude of Branting on the whole had been for a long time opposed to the Socialist Party, and that he could see no occasion calling on Branting to give advice to American Socialists."

Joseph Thomas Brown.

Joseph Thomas Brown, formerly Vice President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, died yesterday at his home, 17 Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Georgetown, Md., and began his banking career with the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., the famous banking house of civil war days. He joined the Knickerbocker Trust in 1884, retiring in 1908 because of ill-health. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Dr. Henry M. Brown of Pilgrim Church and Joseph T. Brown, an attorney.

PLAN FOUR NEW CANTEENS.

Women's League Will Open First One at 70 Manhattan Avenue.

A large canteen for soldiers and sailors will be opened Saturday night by the National League for Women's Service, at 70 Manhattan Avenue, it was announced at a big meeting of the canteen department in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. More than one thousand women filled the room. Mrs. Donn Barber presided. The women will open by request a day and night canteen in lower Broadway to care for the workers in the Censor Department and Admiral Usher's office, where there are workers, including women yeomen, who work in shifts throughout the twenty-four hours. A canteen for the colored men, who have asked for one of their own, will be opened in the Lenox district, and another canteen in connection with Grace Church will take care of the Fourteenth Street district.

Mrs. Barber, in advising the workers, said:

"Dress as simply as you can. Wear the uniform when possible; it looks better over a shirt waist than over lace. I can't tell you not to wear jewelry, because I have not the right, but the canteen is not the place for it."

Mrs. Casper Whitney, head of the League Canteen service for the State, and Colonel Frank Evans also spoke.

DR. WM. M. POLK'S FUNERAL.

Prominent Men at Services for Noted Gynecologist in Trinity Church.

Funeral services were held in Trinity Church yesterday for Dr. William M. Polk, a nephew of President James K. Polk, and a gynecologist of note, who died in Atlantic City in his seventy-fourth year last Sunday night. The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery, read the Episcopal rites.

The body reached the church at 10 o'clock and was escorted up the centre aisle to its temporary resting place by the clergy and the honorary pallbearers, who comprised the wardens and vestrymen of Trinity. Frank Polk, Counselor of the State Department, a son of Dr. Polk, escorted his mother, and then came Mrs. Frank Polk and Mrs. Chapman, a sister of Dr. Polk.

Among those who attended the services were August Belmont, Walter W. Price, Clarence H. Mackay, Adrian Iselin, Morton S. Paton, Dr. Lewis Conner, Egerton Winthrop, Alonzo Potter, Frank Bishop, Moses Taylor, Robert L. Harrison, Dr. Alexander Walter McCorkle and Oscar S. Straus. Others present were former comrades of Dr. Polk in the Confederate Army, members of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Faculty of the Cornell Medical School, members of the Southern Society, and a representation from Bellevue Hospital.

ABRAHAM SHUMAN DEAD.

Boston Merchant and Philanthropist Succumbs at 80 Years.

BOSTON, June 26.—Abraham Shuman, merchant and philanthropist, died early today at his home in this city. He was 80 years old and had been in business here for upward of sixty years.

Entering business at an early age, Mr. Shuman established the store of A. Shuman & Co., which, because of its success and the many years it was located at the same place, gave Boston a landmark in "Shuman's Corner." Though engrossed in business, Mr. Shuman found time to devote to philanthropic work, and for many years was President of the Board of the Boston City Hospital, and was connected with several other hospitals.

He was a Director of the Commonwealth, Puritan, and United States Trust Companies of Boston, a Trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Beacon Society, the Exchange, Boston Art, and Boston Athletic Clubs. He held an honorary M. A. from Tufts College.

DR. HENDRICK DROPS DEAD.

Gained Publicity Through His Marriage to Laura Biggar Bennett.

Dr. Charles C. Hendrick, who gained much publicity through his marriage to Laura Biggar Bennett, an actress, dropped dead yesterday in a drug store at Plainfield, N. J. Dr. Hendrick, who was 55 years old, first got into the newspapers in 1910 when the then Mrs. Hendrick filed a $100,000 suit against Mrs. Laura Biggar Bennett, alleging alienation of Dr. Hendrick's affections, and got an award of $55,000. Mrs. Bennett, following the death of Henry M. Bennett, a former Pittsburgh theatrical manager, sued his estate and received a large sum after a protracted contest.

Until recently Dr. Hendrick had lived in this city, but had gone to Dunnellen, N. J., to arrange to open a sanitarium on the Robert Fitzsimmons farm. Dr. Hendrick was graduated from Seton Hall College and was a lawyer as well as physician.

Mrs. Hendrick, it was said, is in Los Angeles, Cal.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH VALENTINE, who was associated with his father, Conrad Valentine, in the plumbing business in Brooklyn, died in the Seton Hospital on Tuesday. His home was at 886 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

RICHARD SAMUEL PARKER, President of the Parker-Preston Company, paint manufacturers at Norwich, Conn., and a former resident of Brooklyn, died at his home in Norwich on Sunday. Mr. Parker was 65 years old and was born in England.

Mrs. MARTHA M. CORNELL, widow of William H. Cornell, died in her eighty-fourth year on Tuesday at the Baptist Home for the Aged, Brooklyn. Mrs. Cornell for forty years directed a private school in the Greenpoint section and later for years taught in the Sunday school of the Noble Street Baptist Church.

MICHAEL P. KENNEDY, for thirty years head tailor at the Brooklyn State Asylum for the Insane, died there on Tuesday, aged 68 years.

DODGE B. HICKS, a farmer at Winslow, N. J., and formerly one of the owners of the Brooklyn Auto Livery Company, died on Monday. He was a resident of Brooklyn for twenty-five years and belonged to Mistletoe Lodge, No. 647, F. and A. M.

Mrs. MARY O'MALLEY, wife of James O'Malley and an old member of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, died yesterday at her home, 576A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease.

Miss LOUISE VAN IDERSTINE, a daughter of the late Peter Van Iderstine, who was a well-known manufacturer in Long Island City, died at Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday, and the funeral services will be held at the home of her brother, 330 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon. Miss Van Iderstine was an active member of the women's societies of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church.

STEPHEN DOLBEER, for many years Chief of the Lynbrook Fire Department and one of the best-known volunteer firemen on Long Island, died at Lynbrook on Tuesday, aged 65 years.

JOSEPH DRUKKER, head of the commission firm of Joseph Drukker & Sons, 66 Leonard Street, died yesterday in his apartments in the Hotel San Remo, Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West. Mr. Drukker was born fifty-seven years ago in St. Louis, Mo., and received his education in the public schools of that city. He was a member of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

ARTHUR BAKER of 23 North Washington Street, Jamaica, died on Tuesday at Wurtsboro, N. Y., where he had gone in search of health. He was 36 years old and had been in the automobile business.

Mrs. CAROLINA FAIRWEATHER BOARDMAN, widow of Joel Boardman and the oldest member of St. George's Church, Flushing, died Tuesday at 57 Locust Street, Brooklyn. She was 85 years old and is survived by two daughters.

CHARLES B. ALLEN, 23 years old, of 50 Lawrence Street, Flushing, a soldier at Camp Upton, died in the hospital there on Tuesday. He had been ill a week from heart disease.

The Rev. SAMUEL B. DARNELL, retired Methodist Episcopal clergyman, died yesterday at his home in Mountain Avenue, Hackettstown, N. J. He was 80 years old and formerly head of the Cookman Institute for Colored Children, Jacksonville, Fla. A daughter and son survive.

JOSEPH H. FIRTH, Mayor of Phillipsburg, N. J., died yesterday at his home there. He was 59 years old and served three terms in the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. ERNEST J. SCHMIDT, pastor of Emanuel Evangelical Church, Irvington, N. J., and Essex Park Chapel, Newark, died Tuesday night at his home, 23 Lincoln Place, Irvington. He was 63 years old and was born in Pirlan, Germany, having been at one time an instructor in the German State schools. For a number of years he was President of the Foreign Missions Board of the German Evangelical Synod of North America.

Mrs. FANNIE MIRIAM SHERMAN, whose father, Captain William D. Sherman, U. S. N., once was Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, died on Tuesday at her home, 311 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 75 years old.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EMANUEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Benzion Emanuel (nee Clara Friedman) of 13 Clarence Av., Arverne, announce the birth of a son, June 25.

Married.

BALDWIN—DAVIS.—On Saturday, June 22, at Acworth, N. H., by the Rev. John P. Garfield, cousin of the bride, Carolyn Frances Davis to the Rev. Fritz Walter Baldwin, D. D., Pastor Emeritus of Trinity Church, East Orange, N. J.

BANSHER—BUTLER.—Mr. Henry M. Butler of Paterson, N. J., announces the marriage of his daughter, Mary Murray Butler, to Lieutenant Harry Bansher in France on Friday, May 24, 1918. Bishop Brent officiated.

ERSKINE—WIESE.—Margaret E. Wiese to Robert Scarborough Erskine on Saturday, June 22, 1918, in Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, D. D., Vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York City.

JOHNSON—SMITH.—

BRITISH LABOR ENDS POLITICAL TRUCE

Party Conference Decides That It Shall No Longer Be Recognized in By-Elections.

PLEDGES UNITY IN WAR

No Rebuilding Industrial Life Until Militarism Is Crushed, W. F. Purdy Declares.

LONDON, June 26.—The British Labor Party, at its conference held here today, adopted a resolution to the effect that the party political truce, which has been in effect in Great Britain since early in the war, should no longer be recognized. Delegates representing 1,706,000 votes favored the resolution, while representatives of 815,000 votes were against it.

Arthur Henderson, former member of the Cabinet without portfolio, in moving the resolution that the political truce should no longer be recognized, said that if the resolution were read along with the context it could have no other meaning than that the truce should no longer be recognized "regarding by-elections.

There had been no signed truce between the Labor Party and the Government since David Lloyd George came into power, Mr. Henderson continued, as the Government desired to include words which the Labor Party would not accept. A change had come about, however, owing to the action of certain parties in by-elections, the speaker declared. He had hoped, he said, that the old truce would be continued, because it was much better on the whole not to contest by-elections. The executive of the party, Mr. Henderson added, was of the opinion that the Labor representatives should not be withdrawn from the Government.

Robert Smillie, leader of the miners' organization, expressed surprise at Mr. Henderson's statement.

"We are going to end the truce today," he declared, "for the country is as sick of the truce as it is of the Government."

Pledges Unity in War.

At the opening of the conference W. F. Purdy, the presiding officer, made it clear that there would be no wavering among the members of the party in their determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Having spoken of the necessity for reconstructing the party, Chairman Purdy said:

"But let us not forget that all plans for reconstruction and all hope of rebuilding a better social and industrial life after the war depends on one cardinal fact—which, whether we will it or not, is ever present—and that is the winning of the war; not the winning of the war out of a spirit of revenge, but because labor the world over has everything to gain by the crushing of that spirit of militarism and domination which has been the outstanding policy of the Central Powers for generations.

"The Russian and Rumanian peace conditions," continued the speaker, throw an illuminating light on the peace terms they would impose if they obtained victory. We cannot and will not accept any such terms. The trade union labor movement have declared that they want no inconclusive peace. The war aims of the movement represent what we are fighting for, not negotiating for. These principles admit of no compromise. They represent the principles on which, we believe, a genuine and world peace can be secured."

Mr. Purdy appealed for unity in the party and the nation, without which, he said, their war aims could not be realized. As far as labor was concerned, he declared, after the war a strong industrial organization, backed by a strong political labor party, was the hope of the future.

In addition to many British representatives the conference was attended by Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader; Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Socialist; Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of Munitions, and Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Secretary of the International Socialist organization.

Sweden Leaning to Allies.

Branting informed The Associated Press today that he made an unsuccessful effort to bring about the postponement of the Socialist conference until the German offensive was finished definitely, because he believed the time would be more propitious then for a free exchange of ideas.

The Swedish leader doubted if the Socialists would adopt any attitude that would be construed as an effort to establish a basis of peace. He said he supported the idea of a league of nations, but that such a league would be valueless without Germany. He hoped, however, that such a league could be effected because, he added, "there can be no real peace without an association of all nations which will be able to enforce its will and thereby make disarmament possible."

The Swedish people, he declared, are becoming more pro-Ally.

"I say this with great pleasure," he continued. "There has been a marked change of sentiment, even in the Conservative Party and in army circles."

M. Branting, however, was convinced that Sweden would continue her neutrality and that she would maintain the same attitude even in the event of a trade war after peace was declared.

The Swedish leader manifested regret in commenting upon the exclusion of Pieter Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist, from the conference. He said it was a mistake to think that Troelstra was pro-German, and pointed out that the Dutch leader had defended the rights of Alsace-Lorraine against German abuses.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

BASIL PAMPOS, repairing watches and jewelry, 480 Mott Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $26,433, unsecured claims, and assets of $25, consisting of machinery, tools, &c. Among the largest creditors are Stephano Bros. of Philadelphia, Penn., $23,000; State Bank, $800, and Security Bank of New York, $800.

BESSIE LEVINE, housewife, of 615 West 147th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $65,495, of which $60,000 are secured claims. Among the largest creditors are the Home for Incurables, $40,000, secured by bond and mortgage on premises at 67 Montgomery Street, and Joseph & Libby Epstein, $20,000.

MORRIS M. LEVY CO., INC., of 632 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Isaac Fallick, $3,477; Sigmund H. Spitz, $419, and Finkelbrand & Co., $146. An assignment was made on May 23, 1918.

ERNEST RUDLOFF at 100 Convent Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $857 and no assets. There are only two creditors, whose claims are for injuries by automobile.

HERMAN GOLDSMITH, buttons, at 147 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $25,-099 and assets of $22,882, consisting of real estate, $12,300; stock, $9,000; fixtures, $407; accounts due, $883, and money in bank, $96. Among the largest creditors are Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $6,500; William Baruch, $5,000; Eva Goldsmith, $2,800, and United Button Company, $2,206.

CARL HEVSSER, restaurant and cafe, at 226 West 125th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $28,142 and assets of $2,297, consisting of property in reversion, &c. Among the largest creditors are Jacob Ruppert, Inc., $16,000; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $5,000; Rudolph Gelsner, $3,883; and Gotham Hotel Supply Company, $1,832.

JOE ROSEN, dress goods, at 115 Eldridge street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,026 and assets of $5,235, consisting of stock, $1,400; machinery, tools, &c., $75; accounts due, $3,760, and money in bank, $16.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 26.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today by Alexander C. Chisholm, a real estate dealer of Brookline, with liabilities of $19,487 and assets of $816.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, June 26, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

A. & A. Cohen, Inc.—S. I. Halpern...$400.00
Appell, Louisa—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....189.95
Benny, Aaron H.—J. D. Schorser.....901.70
Buckley, Barney, and Claude Gould—Samuel Streit Co.....113.64
Bischof, Guido—J. L. Thornton.....266.26
Bennett, Ella—W. J. Rapp.....111.91
Bradley, William—Commercial Trust Co. of N. W.....48,506.87
Butler, Mary C., Zenephan P. Huddy, and Margaret Scott—Union Building and Loan Ass'n of the Town of Woodbury, Orange Co., N. Y.....1,042.87
California Wineries and Distilleries—P. Gargullo.....6,185.16
Dress Embroidery Co.—B. Harris.....184.68
D'Angelo, Carmine—A. G. Austin et al.209.81
Danvin, C. Kolb—C. A. Driscoll.....128.28
Fastoff, Meyer—J. Lapman.....4,188.80
French Broad Lumber Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....147.25
Feist, Edw. D.—A. G. Murray.....1,687.25
Same—Same.....2,086.02
Fehr, Caroline C.—A. Turner, costs.....138.59
Friedman, Joe—S. Berrman.....873.10
Fine, David—E. H. Williams.....138.39
Gardner, Edw. E.—Mtehling & Kayser.....1,032.46
Ginsburg, Leon S.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....207.30
Gross, Moses—Structural Eng. Corp.....998.40
Ginsburg, Leon S.—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....297.70
Gotlieb, Bernard—Strauss & Adler, Inc.346.37
Hausman, Moses—N. J. Coated Paper Co.....850.93
Horn, Jacob H.—N. Y. Edison Co.....342.47
Jones, Paul, (City Steam Laundry Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)—E. G. Trimble et al.....461.18
Johnson, Roland C.—F. W. Blauvelt et al.....126.60
James, Norgan T.—J. J. Riley.....483.46
Kaplan Mfrs. Supply Co.—M. Arkin.....582.19
Kalbich, Andrew E., receiver—C. Burke.....500.00
Kohn, Joseph—I. Lemport.....1,391.50
Klein, Anna, and Nat Beecher—People, &c.....300.00
Kramer, Samuel—G. Trosk.....201.00
L. L. D. Realty Co.—F. Gallagher.....3,003.40
Longley, Charles E.—National Oil and Supply Co.....439.90
Lebovitz, Harry—M. M. Diamond.....1,815.29
Merda, Jacob—I. Levine.....133.65
Maresca, Marie C.—N. Connell.....365.41
Moore, George G.—J. C. Tomlinson, costs.....100.50
Manheimer, Adolf, and Ludwig E. Rosenthal, (V. Manheimer)—E. Newgrasel..301.70
Mann, Moses—Security Bank of N. Y...594.74
Murray, Marie B.—G. Gerdob.....1,659.49
N. Y. Railways Co.—S. Wiechner.....500.00
Newman, Paul—Knickerbocker Metallic Bed Co.....317.07
Nannariello, Frank, and James Similie—A. Forpes et al.....2,021.23
Newgold, Morris—N. Y. Edison Co....138.90
Pantet, Gustave, and Seraphine Alexandre—People, &c.....300.00
Parker, John H., Co.—Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.....3,328.22
Rountree, Alice M. and Moses E.—New England Equitable Insurance Co....1,161.30
Rose, Eleanor—B. Altman & Co.....387.03
Rankin, Wm. H.—F. J. Thompson et al.606.90
Rod, Samuel (Rod Pennant Co.)—E. Menke et al.....184.65
Schooley, Clifford C.—Curtis & Brown Mfg. Co., Ltd.....300.07
Schaldov, Adolf (Ornamental Casting Co.)—H. Daub.....187.74
Solomon, Joseph—Regnor Realty Corp..668.65
Schlam, Anna B.—McMorrow Eng. & Const. Co., costs.....100.85
Trainer Contracting Co. and Wm. H. Trainer—Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.....321.29
U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.—I. Newmark.....750.00
Vatable, August—J. J. Cisler.....150.31
Van Beuren & N. Y. Bill Posting Co.—A. T. McGregor.....1,802.57
Well, Sidney M.—G. B. Read.....541.12
Wolf, Bertha—Ebling Brewing Co.....251.06
Winstanley, Grace—G. G. La Cava.....538.16
Wolflinger, Morris—G. Ullmann.....104.20
Walter, Susan—Minson Violette.....102.20
Ziegenbein, Otto F.—Frederick Loeser & Co.....442.30

In Bronx County.

American Real Estate and Const. Co.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.$50.92
Barnett, David—J. Goldfarm et al.....51.95
Beck, Betsy—City Real Estate Co.....30.42
Fogg, Arthur E., and William H. Gaetjens—A. B. Belth et al.....70.63
Greenfield, Samuel—J. Kilner Co.....182.09
John J. Tully Co.—D. Minta.....85,154.54
Tennis Building Corp., Solomon Herman, Mary Silver, Joseph Wasserman, and Ethel A. Barney—Bathroom Fixtures Co.295.95
Tully Building Co., Inc.—D. Mintz...60,250.45
Union Railway Co.—J. Grossman.....1,124.18

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Mochi, Rizzieri, and Gino Bardi—R. A. Valentine, May 21, 1918.....$122.70
Richard Carvel Co., Inc.—M. Buelles-bach, May 14, 1918.....1,650.55
Minskoff, Samuel—P. R. Kinney, March 27, 1916.....1,206.64
Same—W. F. Hooley, March 27, 1916.2,249.44
Buchler, Morris and Samuel—B. Bren, Jan. 26, 1915.....152.65
Downey, Wallace—City of N. Y., Dec. 14, 1916.....134.20
Hollander, Theodore C., and Ben F. Pitman—J. Blaustein, June 21, 1918....1,958.10
Nora Constr. Co. and Jacob I. Frankel—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., June 17, 1915.....243.32
Davis, Henry—American Woolen Co., of New York, June 25, 1918, canceled..3,000.00
Residence Realty Co.—City of New York, Dec. 18, 1913.....169.77
Schepp, Leopold—Spray View Realty Co., June 24, 1918.....970.20
Wagner, Jacob, and Morris Jawits—O. Jawitz, Oct. 1, 1914.....2,975.03

In Bronx County.

University Heights Presbyterian Church—J. B. Robert Co., May 9, 1918....$1,526.70

STEAMBOATS.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT

Daily, Including Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany and Troy. Evening Line tickets accepted for passage. Music. Restaurant.

Religious and patriotic services each Sunday 2:15 P. M., Pavilion No. 2, Bear Mountain Park. Captain Chaplain Harry C. Meserve, 68th Coast Artillery, the speaker June 30.

Half fare rates for all soldiers and sailors in uniform between Day Line landings.

UP BOATS	A. M. Through Service	A. M. Poughkeepsie Service	P. M. Saturday Special
New York: Desbrosses St.	8:40	10:00	2:00
West 42d St.	9:00	10:20	2:20
West 129th St.	9:20	10:40	2:40
Yonkers	9:50	11:10	3:10
Bear Mountain	*11:30	*12:50	*4:50
West Point (weekdays only)	*11:50	*1:15	*5:15
Cornwall	12:20	1:45	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*1:60	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:25	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	6:30	....	....

Saturday Only / Sunday Only / Daily except Sunday

*Ideal Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain. For information telephone Canal 9300.

Hudson River Night Lines

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY

Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, week days, 6 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M.; West 152d Street, half hour later.

During June and July Steamer Berkshire will sail from New York on odd dates; Steamers Trojan and Rensselaer on even dates.

Express freight service. Automobiles carried. Sunday day trips to Newburgh and return, $1.60.

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To BOSTON $5.23

via CAPE COD CANAL

Enough Daylight for Sightseeing
The Whole Night for Rest

Steamers lv. Pier 18, N.R., ft. of Murray St., daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M.

Staterooms, Meals—The Best
TELEPHONE BARCLAY 5000

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

COLONIAL LINE BOSTON BY BOAT AND RAIL PROVIDENCE

Best Direct

ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., from Pier 19, N. R., foot West Houston St.
Phone Spring 9461.

Iron Steamboat Co.

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Special Schedule for THURSDAY, June 27
Subject to Change Without Notice.

Lv. W. 129 St., 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20. Pier 1, N. R., 11:15, 12:15, 1:20, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7, 8:20, 9:30. Coney, 12:35, 1:25, 2:25, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:35, 9:25, 10:30. Telephone Rector 872.

WEEKDAY and SUNDAY TRIPS to

BEAR MOUNTAIN

45 MILES UP THE HUDSON

Str. "Grand Republic" Lv. Battery 9 A. M. W. 132d St. 9:45 A. M.

MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
ROUND TRIP Weekdays, 55c.; Children, 30c. Sundays, 85c.; Children, 55c. Including War Tax.
Bear Mountain Line. Tel. Broad 1709.

RED BANK LINE

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point & Red Bank, Week days lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:40 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 3:15 p. m. SUNDAYS: Franklin St., 8:30; Battery 8:55 a. m. Trolleys

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COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
PASSENGER AGENTS, 398 BROADWAY.
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STEAMSHIPS.

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Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to

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T. S. S. New Amsterdam
Will Sail from
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DIRECT

For Sailing Date, Rates and Reservations apply
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(a) SOUTH AMERICA
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By
UNION-CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agents,
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Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

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Frequent Sailings

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Frequent Sailings
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DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
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For reservations apply to the General Passenger Agency of the

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CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
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Frequent Sailings to Durban, Beira, Lourenco Marques, Delagoa Bay, Chinde, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Aden, Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang, Surabaya, Macassar, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama.
South Africa & India
Norton Lilly & Co., Produce Exch. Bldg., N. Y. Gen'l Agts. for Silberman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.

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NEW YORK.

4TH JULY EXCURSION
Special Reduced Rates July 3 to 8
$3.00 PER DAY

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GRANT HOUSE

Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.

"Where tired people grow strong and strong people enjoy life."

3 Hours by rail. Fare $2.25 by boat.

Wonderful location and views. Private park of 25 acres of lawns and shade trees. Own vegetable and fruit farm. Broad, cool porches 800 feet long. Well appointed bath suites. Tennis, Golf, Baseball and Croquet on hotel grounds. Motor boating and canoeing. Deep water and bathing beach. Fine orchestra. Dancing afternoon and evening. Fine State roads.

Capacity 300. Now Open. Garage.
PETER G. CORNELL, Manager.

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MOHEGAN LAKE, N. Y.
Season Opened May 18, 1918.

REAL COUNTRY

"45 MILES FROM BROADWAY"
Special Attention to Automobile Parties
A DELIGHTFUL RUN FOR YOUR SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY DINNER.
GRILL AND RESTAURANT
TENNIS DANCING BOATING BATHING FISHING
SPECIAL JUNE RATES.
2 IN ROOM, $30.00 UP.
FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST
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F. J. AND W. F. WELTON, Proprietors

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MILLBROOK, N. Y.
NOW OPEN

Stop and enjoy good golf on the well-kept, sporty course adjoining the Inn. A pleasant place to spend a week-end or a season. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. 83 miles from New York. Booklet and road map on application.

Phone 8 Millbrook.
M. E. SNIFFEN,
Proprietor Hotel La Salle,
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"The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills"

New GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now open. Scenery Unequalled.
UNDOUBTEDLY "MOUNTAIN YEAR"
20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Pure spring water. Orchestra; dancing. Instructors; prizes; golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's saddle horses. Special family rates. Army tents, raised floors.
Special attractions and inducements for the younger set.
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A few delightful rooms in cottages on ocean front; one block from Inn; 45 minutes by private boat from Battery.

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Seashore and country. Sound and ocean. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating. Music and Dancing. Booklet on request. CHAS. R. NICKSE, Mgr.
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Desirable Cottages for Rent
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing and Fishing. Orchestra. Steam heat.
Supplies from nearby farms.
Rates $25 per week up. Booklet.
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Open all year. Refined Health Resort. Hotel accommodations; also cottages and bungalows with board. 200 acres. Private lake. All sports. Excellent table. 2 hours from New York.
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Estate of Dr. Churchill. Now Open.
Largest hotel in Western Catskills. Rooms with bath. Orchestra. Excellent Golf. Cottages for rent. New York Office, 1180 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748. E. R. Jenkins, Mgr.

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Opens June 27. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 Rooms, 40 bathrooms.
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Booklet at 1180 Broadway, or Ruffner Bureau, Hotel McAlpin, New York.

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Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches; tennis, saddle horses, dancing; capacity 150; $12 and up; $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet.

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Modern Hotel. Extensive pleasure grounds. Address, MANAGER, Catskill, N. Y.

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Klamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.
Strictly Kosher. Bathing, boating, fishing.

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Farm Products. All Sports. J. A. G. MIDLAR.

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Modern. Excellent Table. Music. Dancing. Tile.

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Entire Ocean Block Front
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Modern. Private Baths.

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First-Class a la Carte Restaurant.
Moderate prices. Orchestra. Dancing. Grill. Opens June 29. L. WINTERFIELD, Mgr.

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OPENS JUNE 29TH. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Dance and Concert daily. Accommodates 300.

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Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., 45 miles from New York on the Jericho turnpike, at the Nissequogue River. Canoeing, bathing, horseback riding, shooting and fishing. Rooms en suite, with private and shower baths. American and European plan.
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76 miles from Albany, Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing. Capacity 300 Guests — White Service. With or without private baths. Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage. Booklet Free.
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Charming location on Upper Chateaugay Lake. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Dancing, etc.

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Housekeeping cottages & camps, also private hotel cottages. All hotel rooms with bath, private telephone, electric light & steam heat. Electric elevator to all hotel & annex floors. Music & dancing afternoon and evening in Grill. Golf. Automobiling. Through Pullman service direct to hotel via N. Y. C. & Paul Smith's Electric R. R. Capacity 500.
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The largest, most modern hotel in the mountains. American and European plans. New 9-hole golf links. Booklet on request.

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Modern in all its appointments.
CHOICE COTTAGES & CAMPS FOR RENT.
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All modern improvements.
Certified Milk.
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All improvements; electric lights; steam heat; tennis. Orchestra. Fine cuisine.
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ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Heart of Adirondacks
Dancing, Tennis, Saddle Horses, Golf, Orcheatra, Grill. B. F. Stetson.

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Homelike, get-together all-one-family place. Established reputation for superior excellence of table. Booklet. C. D. PETRIE, Old Forge, N. Y.

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Hotel and bungalow life featured. Golf, tennis, etc.; $14 up. C. H. Wardner & Son.

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Attractively situated on lake. Modern. All sports. Booklet. $16 up. G. A. Burdick, Big Moose, N. Y.

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An ideal spot to spend your vacation; home cooking and good beds; row boats free; rates $12.00, $14.00 and $16.00.

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Cottages for rent, $15 to $21. ORLANDO BEEDE.

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Excellent cuisine. Dancing. Orchestra. R. J. Bolton

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Large, light, airy rooms $12 up. Excellent meals.

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Modern. Own Farm. $9-$15. S. G. RILEY.

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Excellent table; golf, tennis, etc. Ernest Blanchard.

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Beautiful surroundings. Rates. JOHN J. RARICK.

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Spring Lake Beach, N.J.

where ocean breezes temper the summer sun.

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Large ocean frontage, safe surf bathing. Tennis, golf, fishing, etc.

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Ideal Home for Spring and Summer.

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MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
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The coolest spot on Jersey Coast.

NEW LEIGHTON Directly on Ocean.
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Two hours from New York. Both hotels entirely refurnished, redecorated. Private baths, safe bathing; fishing, boating, golf, tennis; music, dancing.
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Now open. Within easy commuting distance of New York. Special attention to week-end and automobile parties. An exclusive seashore hotel operated only on the European plan. Private golf club and golf course. Tennis courts. Garage facilities.
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Reconstructed, refurnished; cuisine, service, music, first class; 50 suites with bath, running water; phone every room, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, ocean and pool bathing.
A MODERN A LA CARTE RESTAURANT
for the convenience of motorists.
TELEPHONE 2201 DEAL.
ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE, President.
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ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. Opens June 28. W. B. Stubbs, Prop. N. Y. telephone 7140 Schuyler.

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Nestled on the side of one of the Morris Hills—just an hour to real country. The 4:45 makes its first stop within ten minutes of the Inn at 5:30. Favorable weekly rates, open all year, folder. G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

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Right on the beach. Every room ocean view. A quiet, restful, refined, homelike, family hotel. Surf and still water bathing; tennis, golf, dancing. Country surroundings; no boardwalk. Booklet.

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LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
accommodates 250; boating, bathing, tennis, music, dancing. Superior table.
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Ownership Management. L. N. Moss.

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Resident physician. Booklet. Tel. Madison 34.

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Directly on beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

QUEEN Ocean Grove, N.

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BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Open for quantity of seconds or tender, F. & H. or Botany; all colors. Madison Square 7162.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted. — Taupe only. I. Novick, 9614 Farragut.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Tan and scarlet shades. Gramercy 5174.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—315 serges 9, 99, 1464, 11433, 0936. Madison Square 8598.

CAMBRICS-NAINSOOKS Wanted. — United States Textile Co., 200 5th Av.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS WANTED.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on smart new Fall coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber, placing stock orders on chicken coats. 15 West 26th St., third floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy Fall coats. 5th floor, 34 East 10th.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade. 122 West 26th St., tenth floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber; high grade only. 9th floor, 32 East 31st.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted in brown, green, burgundy, etc. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th St.

CREPE DE CHINE Georgette Laces Wanted. —Job; quantity and quality no object. 1,170 Broadway, Room 409.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Flesh color; open to buy 500 pieces, 68-72 pick. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th St. Farr. 9018.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Flesh, three-thread, 92c-$1. Room 1211, 100 5th Av.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, for cash. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—Stylish stout dresses; placing large orders; bring samples; wanted, only those who work for jobbing trade; material supplied. 15th floor, 6 West 32d St.

DRESSES WANTED.—Jobber, looking at better satin jerseys and serge dresses, will furnish our own material, your cloth; will also place stock orders. Call mornings, 9 A. M. to 12, 303 5th Av., room 512-13.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy satin jerseys and serge dresses; will furnish our own material; placing stock orders. Call mornings, 1,237 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing big orders on silk and serge dresses. Apply bet. 9 and 10, 37 West 28th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders on serge dresses; bring samples. 38 West 20th, 9th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—5,000 georgette and silk, also waists; cash. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRILLS Wanted.—Khaki or gray, 64-60 bombazine. Rosenhain, 32 East 23d.

FURNISHINGS Wanted.—Men's, small jobs; must be cheap; give description. M 151 Times.

GABARDINE Wanted. — White cotton, not over 31½c; quantity no object. Oboll, 440 4th Av., Room 1305. Phone 4592 Mad. Sq.

GAMBROMA Wanted. — 7 oz., any quantity. Call with samples, 118 West 22d St., 11th floor. 3650 Chelsea.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—100 pieces for cash, white and flesh. Abe Garfiel, 248 West 23d.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Children's socks, with straight tops, in stripes and solid colors, cotton or silk, all sizes. Phone 6114 Rector, or call with samples, Room 1539, 17 Battery Place.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Black wool only; lightweight. Telephone 8650 Madison Square.

JERSEY WOOL Wanted.—All colors. Drucker, Madison Square 1767.

KERSEYS Wanted.—Black lightweight; also all colors broadcloth and heavyweight burella. Louis Baumann, 12 East 32d.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton, for army uniforms; any quantities. Room 1613, 354 Fourth Av.

MACKINAW Wanted.—Open for quantity American and McKenney, Yale. Madison Square 1280.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR and Petticoats Wanted of all kinds, bought for cash. Drop card or phone 5604 Farragut. R. Lewis, 40 West 25th.

MUSLIN Wanted in large quantities; immediate or future delivery. Call with samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

OVERCOATINGS Wanted. — Plaid back. Thomas F. Shaw, 111, 112, or similar. M. R. Silverman, Farragut 3290.

OVERCOATINGS Wanted.—9670 or Wallack Hoexter fabrics. Lenox Woolen, 693 Broadway, Spring 1743.

PILGRIM GABARDINE Wanted.—Any quantity. Call with samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. 3650 Chelsea.

PLUSHES Wanted. — Striped plush and Mianus Metlamb, also Chases's Pannete. Chelsea 6018.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Rusch's No. 50. Mad. Sq. 3604.

POMPOM Wanted.—American, 0816; all shades. Madison Square 8475.

POPLINS Wanted.—Whitman 767, 774, B. P. L. or H. P., colors brown, green, burgundy, taupe. Goldberg & Eisen, 118 West 22d. Chelsea 2109.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for American woolen poplin; style 90610 and 06077. Call Chelsea 9861.

POPLIN WANTED.—Whitman's 227. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th St. 2228 Farragut.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna, 171; any quantity; cash. Call Orchard 5128.

SATIN AND PEU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Open for large quantities; bring sample pieces. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th.

SATIN AND CHARMEUSE Wanted.—In 40 inches; large quantities; black only. Grant Dress Co., 1,237 Broadway.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for French serges and velours, 11050, K 544, small and large quantities. Virginia Garment Co., 33 5th Av. Madison Square 5339.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 0936, navy, 50 pieces; also 611 H. & L. crystal cord, 20 pieces. Call 10:30 A. M. Farr. 9576.

SERGES, Tricotine, and Poiret Twill Wanted.—Good quality; for high-class dresses; will pay cash. Room 501, 37 West 28th st.

SERGE Wanted.—1210, black, quantity, 60c, 30 days. Telephone between 9 and 10 A. M., 326 Gramercy.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantities C. S. G., F. S. G., C. S., C. F. L., 3684, 54289. D 116 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—All makes, any quantity; cash; state full particulars. D 131 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 54289, spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 3043.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman 1210; spot cash, Store, 41 W. 25th. 9

SERGES Wanted.—6301, 7801, 7614, or similar style; any quantities. Stuy. 1175.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash, C. S. 235, S.S. and Dunmeres. Tel. Orchard 3018.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, any quantity. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

SILKS Wanted.—Will pay cash for silks that you have no use for; small or large quantities. 8807 Mad. Sq.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks; small or large lots; can use seconds. Spring 7934.

SILKS Wanted.—Black taffeta at 95c.; also striped poplins in all colors. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

SILKS Wanted, Can use tender, streaky, and seconds in silks. A 83 Times.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open to buy any quantity, Brickley Cohen 428, Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7559.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Busy David 1600 and quantity, cheap; black, medium. Tel. Greeley 2003.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Open for all colors; spot cash. Farragut 3823.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Farragut 3023.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber open for wool, serge skirts, cheap; bring samples. 15 East 26th St., Room 1905.

SUITS Wanted.—Will place stock orders on snappy style suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS WANTED.—Large jobber now placing orders on snappy new Fall suits. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders, better grade suits. Hershfield, 101 West 25th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits. 12 West 27th, 8th floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and colors; also moire, black and colors, and Duchess satins, small and large quantities. 4th floor, Kaye Building, Madison Av. and 30th St.; use 30th St. entrance. Phone Mad. Sq. 1168.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for large quantity black taffeta for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bros., 14 West 24th.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Taffeta, messaline, and satin, in all shades. M. Weisman & Son, 118 West 22d.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718, navy or similar. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—S. & H. navy and black. Phone Madison Square 4537.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13046; taupe; any quantity; best cash price. Merit Co., 1,333 Broadway, Greeley 1120.

VELOUR Wanted.—American, K544, and 13009, in all shades. Telephone Chelsea 8846.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—Heavyweight Burgundy, taupe for cash. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

VOILES Wanted.—White cotton two ply, 100 at a price. Oboll, 440 4th Av., Room 1307. Madison Square 4592.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quality, all colors. Hanauer-Arnstein, Mad. Sq. 1868.

YARNS Wanted.—Khaki woolen 9 and 14, cut, unscoured cops or cones; large quantities, continuous deliveries; manufacturers, dealers, mail samples. Chas. W. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

ZIBELENES Wanted.—Chase, Dorset, glazette, pannete, or similar; any quantity; spot cash. Harry Kipzinger & Co. Greeley 2030.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AUTO DUSTERS.—Close out cheap; Fall coats ready. Plotkin Bros., 110 West 25th.

BOLIVIA, all shades, to close out, for cash; also 12075 pompom. Farragut 9758.

BROADCLOTH.—Colors, velours, heavy and lightweight; poplins to close. Gramercy 2066.

BROADCLOTHS.—5 plum, 3 black, 2 green, $3.25 net, cash, for lot. Mad. Sq. 8001.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ Thibets and Meltons; good assortment. Kaplan, 20 West 22d, Gramercy 1515.

COATEES AND STOLES. — Plush, beaver, kerami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulln Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS, Suits, Capes to close out; headquarters for velvet coatees, F. & K. tweed coats. 5% Cloak Co., 11 West 32d.

COATS. — Smart styles in broadcloth and velour coats of the better kind; popular prices. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—300 new Fall models in velours, pompoms, and plushes to close out; very cheap. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COTTON DRESSES, voiles and ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Large quantities below market price. Georgia Textile Mills, 385 Broadway. Franklin 3505.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COVERT CLOTH.—1,500 yards for sale. Madison Square 8396.

CRASHES, Mohairs, and Beach Cloth suitings for sale; reasonable prices; a call will convince. Room 1105, 44 East 23d St., New York City.

CREPE DE CHINES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.02½. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses to close out at a price; also 5,000 silk and serge at popular prices for immediate delivery. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, satin serges and georgettes; few hundred to close out; styles up to the minute; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, also Anderson's and Scotch imported ginghams, immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Clearance sale silks, foulards, satin, georgette, jerseys, serges, washables, khaki, including special stouts. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, to close out, georgettes, taffetas, jersey, satin; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—200 wash dresses and middy suits, $1.90; 200 snappy silks, $5.50; better dresses proportionately. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—800 left to be sold at a price, in georgettes, taffeta, organdies, and wale; get in early and pick your bargain. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Large assortment of the better class cotton dresses for immediate delivery. Robt. L. Davis, Inc., 31 East 32d St. Van. 4188.

DRESSES.—Closing out, below cost, wash dresses, also piece goods. Frank, 48 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Up-to-the-minute styles, in cotton and satin, for immediate delivery. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, jersey, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobs 1,800, variety of styles, $5.50. Pauline, 36 West 33d. Madison Square 9859.

DRESSES.—1,000 georgette, taffeta, satin, organdie and voile; immediately delivered. Call 1,182 Broadway; Room 904.

DRESSES.—First-class assortment navy beaded georgettes and taffeta dresses; large sizes on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—500 samples of cotton dresses to close out at a price. Greenberg-Wiener, 31 West 27th.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Big lot of net dresses to close out at a price. Simon, 44 East 32d.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H., also velour and Stevens 4281; all colors. Farragut 2616.

FLAGS.—50,000 U. S. flags, all qualities; also allied flags, parade purposes, low prices, immediate delivery. Arthe, Levy & Bernhard Co., 37 Union Square West.

FLAGS.—12, 20x30 feet, best wool, below cost. Humphry, 909 Filbert, Philadelphia.

FUR MOSS, Sidney Blumenthal's, for sale. Farragut 3176.

GABERDINES—Garfields, 4666, 5 navy, 10 mouse, 5 rookie, 4 burgundy, 3 green, 2 black; $2.75 net. D 85 Times.

GLOVES.—Fabric dress gloves, men's and women's; immediate delivery; exceptional values to jobbers and big buyers. Koffler, 266 Broadway. Franklin 639.

HABUTAI.—500 pieces at 5½, at 66 cents. Hanover 1539.

JERSEYS.—Wool jerseys to close out at a price. Madison Square 1864.

KERSEY.—Clark & Dana, 6 pieces, $3.50 cash; leading shades. Farragut 4153.

KHAKI CLOTHS, 54 inch, all wool and cotton warp; also plain and striped Sicilian, 54 inch, suitable for Summer clothing. Phone Gramercy 2901.

KHAKI CLOTH, 25 pieces, Shaw's 625, reasonable price. Tel. Chelsea 9994.

KERSEYS, Jullliards 2002, black, $4; American 0360, $3.50. Madison Square 506.

KERSEYS.—Black; 18 to 20 ounce. Phone Spring 6421.

KEVAR, Oxford cloth, $2.25; poplins, serges, velours, and S. & H. cheviots at a price. Farragut 4470.

LACES.—Closing out $10,000 stock of laces, bugle trimmings, nets, chiffons, silks, and veils; party installed; must sell out. Refer to the Boston Mdse. Exchange, 106 Essex St., Boston, Mass.

LONSDALE JEAN for sale, 87,000 yards, at 32½c.; immediate delivery. D 123 Times.

MALINES.—White and colors; remnants; 7 cents; perfect. H. Gladstone Co., 681 Broadway.

NIGHTGOWNS, &c.—Large quantities of flannel nightgowns; also percale and gingham aprons and petticoats. O 227 Times Downtown.

OVERCOATING—Plaid backs, blue flannel, serges, velours. Alden Woolen Co., 160 Greene.

PIECE GOODS.—American poplins, 90610; serge, 09070, all colors; below market price. Gramercy 3262.

PLUSHES.—50-50 Philadelphia, also 0360 velour, in taupe, reindeer, and plum. Call Madison Square 4761.

PLUSHES for sale, 10 pieces, Peerless plush. Farragut 2347.

PIQUES.—27 inch and 36 inch, No. 4 wale. H. Elson, 11 West 25th. Farragut 9683.

POIRET TWILL. — Gera Mills 50236, all shades, $3 net; also serges, 10707 navy, $2.90 net. 2138 Madison Square.

ROMPERS.—For sale, as job lot, 200 dozen rompers, 2-6, cambric and linen, at reduced prices; must be sold immediately. Jack Farsati, 102 Allen St

POMPOMS.—0816, full assortment; also Bachmans 3135 and Parker Whiders 4050 cotton warp serges. Room 819, 1,133 Broadway.

POPLINS and Panamas.—We have a quantity of 36-inch cotton-warp poplin; also 36-inch all-wool panamas. Phone Gramercy 2091 or 2092.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLIN.—Black and navy, also cotton warp velour. Chelsea 6018.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 774; navy. Farragut 8990.

POPLIN.—781 William Whitman, 100 pieces navy, at 49c. Chelsea 2620.

RAINCOATS.—Job men's and boys'. Chelsea 6524.

SEAL PLUSH.—Immediate delivery. Phone 5264 Mad. Square. Hydol.

SERGES.—1464, 104, 528, W. F. T. 54289, 7120; big variety of Gera French serges, Jamestown 7502; Lorraine 3665; also Poiret twills, poplins, Panamas, and broadcloths. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SERGES.—1438, W. F. X.; 54221, 54289, 3665, 764, W. F. T.; 3850, 7512, 7120, 11433, 809, 7713, 9288, 528, 104, Amesbury; 4002, C. S.; also velours and kerseys. Utopia Mills, 29 East 21st St. Gram. 4475.

SERGES.—6002, 6801, 7801, 94, 211, 7614, 3, 54289, 9056, 6122, 7120, 780, 528, 519, 11433, 809, 0936, 1464, 9, 230. L. Finkelstein & Son, Spring 6311-6312.

SERGES.—54289 Gabardines, poiret twill, wool, jersey, satina, &c., to close out at low prices. Phone Greeley 1733.

SERGE.—Gera Mills 10707, $2.85 net; also jersey heather mixture 1988, $3.15; also Hyde & Sons 40-inch satin-de-luxe, all colors. Farragut 3825.

SERGES, Velours, Broadcloths, Poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Madison Sq. 292.

SERGES.—Huebshman 41-103, 7 pieces of navy, sponged, $2.85 net cash. Madison Square 3001.

SERGES.—4040, 25 pieces navy, $1.85, on terms; 54289, good assortment, $2.50 net cash. Dubin, Mad. Sq. 4845.

SERGES. — Gera 10280, mouse 11, reindeer 10, brown 6, Burgundy 5, Pekin 5, $2.75 net cash. D 132 Times.

SERGES.—Will submit upon request sample of serges, coatings, velours, poplins; prices and terms right. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGES.—Newport serge, navy, $2.75; 54292, $2.70; 0360, 9700, and Steven's velours, $3.55. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

SERGES.—11433 botany, 100 pieces, Gramercy 3614. M. Millstein, 24 East 22d.

SERGES.—1210, 35 pieces navy, 10 pieces black, 62½c. Chelsea 3809.

SERGES.—6234; Selden 1059, 7301, 6614, 6158; Lorraine 2698; cheap. Greeley 1121.

SERGES.—4059, 4060, 54292, 6120, others; low prices, long terms. 2235 Farragut.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, Whitman's No. 9, all navy. Stuyvesant 324.

SERGES.—Storm 4040, 4848; also 833. Call 32 East 22d (store.)

SERGES.—Botany 780, wonderful assortment, $2.47½ net cash. Kraus, Mad. Sq. 4845.

SERGES.—11433, $2.80; 104, $2.75; 99, $2.87½; 54289, $2.50; cash. Farragut 3282.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 8380.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONES, Fall shades, reasonable; also Ethan Allen Oxford suiting. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES, Fall shades; cash. 105 Madison Av., 18th floor. Ask for Palmer.

SILVERTONES AND POMPOMS for sale. I. Arbus & Son, Farragut 3334.

SKIRTINGS, plaids, stripes, checks, all wool and cotton warp, big varieties, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SKIRTS.—Plain taffetas and fancy plaid silks; also discarded samples of skirts. H. B. Schwartz, 127-133 West 26th. Farragut 8207.

SKIRTS.—Silk cloth and wash skirts; best styles and value; immediate delivery. Pioneer Skirt Co., 8 West 29th St.

SKIRTS.—Job of 200 skirts to close out. Heiman, 270 West Broadway.

SKIRTS.—100, all wool, velour checks, to close out; also striped silks. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade in all prevailing material. Gitteison & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—Ramie linen suit, all colors; immediate delivery. Max Fensterstock, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $17.50 values cannot be beat; call to see. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 W. 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery; jersey silk. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

SUITS.—Spring, mostly navy; also silk coats, suits, jobs. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Twenty-five job Spring. Chelsea 6024.

SUITS-COATS.—Popular prices; Fall line complete. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

TRICOTINES.—Garfields 4718, $3.75 net, 5 Burgundy, 3 navy, 3 black, 8 tan, 5 brown, 6 Peking, 1½ Copen., 1 gray, 3 green 6½ taupe. C 144 Times.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 5010, Fall shades; Baken's Poiret twill, 5286, black and navy; Deering Milliken army 718, oxfords; special prices. Wolf & Luntz, Vanderbilt 3507.

TRICOTINE.—Botany, 5889, 30 pieces, $3 net; botany, 780; white chinchilla. A 214 Times Annex.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield 4718, F. & H. velour, and Duvet De Laine. Chelsea 2840.

TUSSAHS AND SHANTUNGS, heavy, all-silk, domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

VELOUR DU NORD, large quantity, Sidney Blumenthal 38-inch, to be sold below market price. Farragut 2949.

VELOURS—American, 0360, and other heavyweight velours; large quantity; excellent colors. Madison Square 1864.

VELOURS.—American heavy weight, also Behring seal plushes; no sacrifice. Farragut 2924.

VELOURS.—B. P. Reidings velour, all colors, cheap for cash. 37 West 28th, 8th floor.

VELOURS.—F. & H., also Garfield velour 5038, Steven serges. Farragut 9357.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, Norrall back dye, 21 inches wide. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av.

VESTINGS.—Very fine lot of fancy silk vestings. Telephone Jacobs, Franklin 3260.

WASH DRESSES.—3,000 on hand; will close out very reasonable; prices range from $18 up. Ipp & Kwint, 118 West 22d.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS.—Mannish serges, velours, and poplins; reasonable. 109 W. 26th St., 5th floor. Farragut 2840.

WOOLENS, 5 pieces 8145, blue serge, $3.50 net cash; goods in New York. X 837 Times Annex.

YARNS.—Red Cross knitting, khaki, gray, blue; spot deliveries; special prices to close few lots. Becker, Gramercy 1240.

Contracts Offered.

WAIST CONTRACTOR Wanted.—Jobber of waists would consider partnership with contractor of waists; answer at once. D 121 Times.

CONTRACTORS wanted on stylish stout dresses; large orders placed; bring samples. 15th floor, 6 West 32d.

CONTRACTORS wanted on georgette waists. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber wants contractors to show Fall samples. 39 West 32d, 5th floor.

Allied Industries.

FOR SALE.—Manufacturer going out of business desires to sell beautiful show room fixtures; have lease up to Feb. 1; most desirable location for dress, suit, coat or waist house; particularly good opportunity for out-of-town manufacturer who desires show space only. D 55 Times.

INTERESTED to make connection with resident buyers before buyers come to town; we have very good line of popular priced coats. Farragut 3207.

Machinery.—Will sell 2 Singer buttonhole machines, 71-1; one for eyelets. Gramercy 2871.

WANTED.—Loft about 15,000 square feet; immediate possession if possible. D 52 Times.

CABINET, 8¼ feet, with sliding doors. Kaybell Waist Co., 404 4th Av.

Goldberg display fixtures in first-class condition, cheap. Telephone Gramercy 555.

Situations Wanted.

YOUNG MEN, (2,) live wires, want to connect with concern to establish agency; articles no object. J 258 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wants side line general merchandise, city only. A 65 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday .....6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Carpets and Rugs Will Go Up.

Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company has sent to the trade a notice stating that the following advances in prices will go into effect on Monday on 12 by 4 rugs: Manor tapestry, $1; Nepperhan tapestry, $1.12½; Palisade velvet, $1.25; Wilton velvet, $2.25; Ardsley axminster, $1.25, and Yonkers axminster, $1.75. All other sizes will be advanced in proportion on the same day, when these increases in carpet prices will also become effective: B Palisade tapestry, 7½c; velvet, 10c; velvet filling, 10; Wilton velvet, 12½c; Wilton velvet special, 12½c; Wilton velvet filling, 17½c; Amackassin velvet, 20c; Saxony axminster, 10c, and Nonpareil axminster, 20c.

***

Maline Hats for Dress Wear.

Draped, accordion pleated, shirred, and used in almost every other conceivable way, maline is being employed to considerable extent here for "dressy" millinery. Much of its popularity is due to the fact that it lends a certain touch of elegance to smart costumes. Crowns of satin are mainly used in these hats, but in many cases maline crowns are seen. In models of the latter type, the crown usually consists simply of a puff of maline through which the hair can be seen. One smart way of using maline is to draw it through the back of the brim and use it in a long streamer effect as a swirl around the neck. Extremely large shapes are most popular in maline hats, though medium and small ones also are seen.

***

Some Buyers Will Be Lucky.

There is a certain knit goods selling agency in this city that is going to play the rôle of the fairy godmother during the next couple of months, and buyers who are "on the job" will not regret having this concern on their list. Its principal product is women's sweaters, and it handles both silk and wool ones. While its offerings in silk goods will not set the river afire, as compared with competing lines, it will offer a quantity of zephyr and worsted sweaters to large buyers at prices that are claimed to be only slightly in excess of those asked a year ago. The merchandise is said to be of prime quality, and the low prices (compared with those now generally asked for similar goods) to be due to liberal purchases of zephyr and worsted yarns more than twelve months back.

***

Drug Demand Is Better.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the demand for these articles has been slightly more active in the last week, but that the shortage of supplies has become more acute. Government rulings of various kinds, labor conditions, and the transportation situation are restricting business more and more each week. Price changes have been few of late, though the trend of the market is upward. Antipyrine is considerably higher. In the miscellaneous drugs and chemicals, mercury has scored a gain of $1 a flask.

***

Quietly Bought for Spring.

It is reported that quite a few buyers of men's wear fabrics have been able to obtain by various means and from different sources a fair supply of merchandise for next Spring. They have been working very quietly, it is said, going from one jobber to another and from one mill to another picking up small lots here and there wherever they might be found. By this scouring process quite a few of the buyers in question are said to have succeeded in accumulating about all the goods they will need for next Spring.

***

Buyers to Return in August.

Inasmuch as few of the buyers of broad silks now in the local markets have been able to obtain supplies in sufficient quantities to take care of their Fall requirements, many of them are returning home with the intention of coming back to market in August. By that time, sellers say, the mills will probably be in a position to take care of further Fall business for delivery after September. At present there are practically no plain satins in staple colorings available at all, and manufacturers will not accept orders for delivery over a long period. About the same conditions prevail in all other popular weaves.

***

Bright Fall Waist Outlook.

"The outlook for business in waists for women next Fall," said the head of a large waist manufacturing concern in this city yesterday, "is very promising. Suits are very evidently going to be popular, and separate skirts are already reported to be in good demand for Fall. This means, of course, that waists will have a large field to appeal to. Sales are pretty sure to be large if our efforts to produce attractive and becoming garments are at all successful. And, if we are to believe the criticisms of buyers who have been looking at the new lines, few of us have failed in this respect."

***

To Defer Spring Showings.

A resolution, recommending manufacturers of men's clothing to defer showing their Spring offerings as long as possible, was passed yesterday at the meeting of the National Association of Clothiers held in the Hotel Brevoort. This action was recommended so that manufacturers might know, before they accept business, just what deliveries of materials the mills will be able to make. The meeting was attended by representatives of all branches of the men's wear industry from all parts of the country. Samuel Weil, President of the association and Chairman of the War Service Committee of Clothing Manufacturers, presided. William Goldman of Cohen, Goldman & Co., addressed the meeting on business conditions, and spoke of the need for conservation of labor and materials. L. E. Irstein, chief of the Procurement Division of the Supply and Equipment Bureau of the Quartermaster's Department, reviewing the material situation, thanked the association for its hearty co-operation in the past.

***

Gray Goods Prices Nominal.

Buyers and sellers of gray goods continue to take little interest in the market, pending the second price-fixing conference that is to be held in Washington on Monday next. At this conference it is expected that some definite decisions will be reached, but until then business is expected to remain quiet. Here and there some odd lots of cloths were disposed of yesterday, but this was done only in instances where goods were wanted quickly for a special purpose and the buying of which could not very well be put off. Printcloth prices were nominally firm at these levels for first-hand spots:

39-inch, 80-80s	28c	38½-inch, 64-60s	18½c
39-inch, 72-78s	22½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	18c
39-inch, 68-72s	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s	16½c
39-inch, 56-44s	15c	38½-inch, 60-48s	16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	19c	27-inch, 64-60s	13c

***

The Horrors of War.

This is what an executive of a local dry goods store says he overheard in his establishment recently: A woman came up to a counter containing some ginghams, announced that she wanted to get enough to make her little girl a dress, and then asked how much a certain piece of goods cost by the yard. The girl behind the counter told her it was priced at 75 cents. "Seventy-five cents," ejaculated the astonished woman; "why, I used to get it a few years ago at 15. This war is awful." To which the girl replied, "Yes, Ma'am, it's fierce, ain't it?"

WEAR PALM BEACH SUITS
Look for Palm Beach this Label
THE GENUINE CLOTH
Officers' Military Uniforms.
Gaberdine, Moleskin or Khaki.
Immediate Delivery.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.,
93 Fifth Ave., New York.

GABARDINE SUIT No. 1837
All Colors, Beautifully Lined.
Very Special $18.75
D. M. JONAS, 3 E. 28TH ST.

COTTON FABRICS Off Price
R. SERIL & SONS, 486 B'way, N. Y.

PLANS FINANCIAL PEACE.

David Lubin Suggests an International Reserve After the War.

ROME, Tuesday, June 25.—A proposal for the creation of "an international reserve board" on the lines of the American Federal Reserve Board has been sent to President Wilson and the heads of the other allied powers, according to a statement made here today by David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., American representative in the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

"The creation of such a board," said Mr. Lubin, "would mean the setting up of an organization which would serve as an international policeman to preserve financial peace within the borders of the allied countries. The details of the plan have been sent to President Wilson and the leading statesmen and financiers of the allied nations.

"The Federal Reserve Board of the United States was the outcome of the Federal Reserve act, which was intended to preserve the financial stability of America and prevent the perturbation of commerce. It has hitherto served its purpose, but it is insufficient for the future. A credit system has been compared to a 'house of cards,' which is a wonderful structure as long as it is intact, but liable to collapse if struck a sharp blow. The purpose of an international reserve board would be to protect the credit system from blows.

"One of the chief advantages it would afford would be to provide means for the rational handling of the closely interlinked, far-reaching problems relative to the war bonds of the Allies. Its international character would tend to concentrate the best financial minds in the world to the solution of the difficulties of any individual country, thus safeguarding the entire credit structure.

"At the end of the war commerce will again flow in its usual channels. The duty on imports will be paid in gold, with a consequent depreciation of paper money, which, coupled with its constant fluctuations, is sure to cause widespread panics and crises unless effectively controlled.

"It is, therefore, necessary to create an institution on broader lines, namely, an international reserve board formed by the allied nations, acting as an international clearing house, regulating the ebb and flow of gold, supervising factors, determining interest and exchange rates, and performing, on international lines, the functions of the Federal Reserve Board. It would be competent to do whatever is necessary toward the end in view, including the issuance of international gold notes guaranteed by the securities of the Allies, which notes would be legal tender at face value for gold payments in allied countries."

Inquiries made among local bankers yesterday showed that nothing was known here of the proposed International Reserve Board as described by David Lubin. Bankers were not inclined to take the matter seriously, saying that even long before the outbreak of the war and at various times since suggestions had been advanced for the establishment of an international gold reserve fund which would make unnecessary the shipment of gold from one country to another. This proposal, like the one for an international currency system, has excited only an academic interest.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron Dry Goods Co.; J. H. Vineberg, underwear, hosiery, waists, furnishing goods; G. A. Lawler, curtains, rugs, linoleums; 37 West 26th.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Edwards Bros. Co.; A. S. Edwards, clothing; Collingwood.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. M. Eytinge, ribbons; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Carter, Webster & Co.; G. Satue, working shirts, overhalls, sweaters, gloves; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, clothing materials; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterlie, linens, blankets, comfortables; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Cloak Manufacturing Co.; F. Dupkin, coats, suits; Wallick.
BALTIMORE — H. Shapiro, silk, cotton dresses; Room 1217, 2 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss D.

Public Utility Statistics

We shall be glad on request to supply full information regarding the business, capitalization and earning power of any of the Public Utility properties with which we are identified.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

San Joaquin Light & Power Corp.
First and Refunding 6% Mortgage Gold Bonds
Due August 1, 1950

1. Longest established of all hydro-electric plants on Pacific Coast.
2. Practically no competition.
3. Large possibilities for expansion.
4. First Mortgage on about 60% generating capacity.
5. Seasoned and time-tested earning capacity.

Price to yield about 6.40%

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 50 Cities
Bonds-Short Term Notes-Acceptances

Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Free from Federal Income Tax

City of Passaic
New Jersey

5% Coupon Bonds

Due serially 1920 to 1947 Incl.

Prices to Yield
4.55%

Legal investment for New York and New Jersey Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

Passed by the Capital Issues Committee

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Railroad Bonds

New York

Interest Credited Monthly
on accounts subject to check.
Special rates on time deposits.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Capital & Surplus, $6,000,000
55 Cedar St. Madison Av. at 75th St.
B'way at 73d St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

New York City Bonds
Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. *Specialists.* New York.

Investment Suggestions
Glidden, Davidge & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
5 Nassau St., New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Better Tone in Stocks, with Substantial Gains in Numerous Issues.

Yesterday's stock market assumed a stronger tone after fluctuating irregularly in the early part of the session and numerous issues closed higher by several points. There was a slight increase in activity and a distinctly better tone resulting from further highly encouraging war news. As in other sessions lately, the most striking advances were made by some of the less active industrials, but there were fractional gains in numerous railroad issues as well. American Tobacco sold up 2½, Car and Foundry up 2⅜, Central Leather up 2, and General Motors up 5½. Leading the other rails in both activity and strength, Reading gained 2¼ points on publication of a new version of the old segregation rumor, enlarged this time to include all of the railroads holding outside interests in the form of coal properties, land or steamships. Steel common closed near its best price for the day at 100⅛, up 1⅜. Among the inactive issues there were noticeable gains in Worthington Steam Pump, Royal Dutch, Bethlehem, and South Porto Rico Sugar preferred.

Union Pacific neither gained nor lost on the announcement of the sale of an issue of $20,000,000 6 per cent. bonds running for ten years at a cost to the company of slightly more than 6¼ per cent. per annum. This transaction was interesting as the first effort to meet a railroad's needs through the sale of long-term securities, but it is of little value in pointing the way to similar financing by other companies in view of the fact that the Union Pacific is unusually fortunate in the possession of unpledged treasury assets which are used as collateral for the new issue. From the comment heard in investment circles it is expected that the issue will find a ready market, hitherto given little opportunity to buy corporation issues running for more than three to five years.

According to The Iron Age the steel and iron producers went into the price conference at Washington with the understanding among themselves that pig iron and finished steel prices should not be disturbed. One reason for the trade's acquiescence in a continuation of the existing prices is found in the tentative proposal in Government circles for a pool which would take in the entire output of finished steel under an arrangement providing that purchases should be made at different prices representing cost of manufacture and a profit, while sales to the public would be at flat prices. Surprise was occasioned by the statement that some shipyards are now embarrassed by the receipt of plates more rapidly than they can be used.

The Government's weekly weather report, as might have been expected from the experiences along the seaboard, was the least favorable for some weeks. The continuation of dry weather in important wheat-growing areas is beginning to cause alarm, while the low temperature prevailing from the Mississippi Valley eastward retarded crops and in some cases resulted in considerable frost damage.

TRADING FIRM IN LONDON.

Chief Interest Shown in Russian Development—Discounts Quiet.

LONDON, June 26.—Trading on the Stock Exchange was generally firm today, the chief interest being shown in Russian development.

Mining, shipping and engineering shares were most active. Grand Trunk stocks were weaker, while funds were generally quieter owing to the holiday on Monday. Silver was quiet.

Money was in good supply and demand, and discounts were quiet.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 26.—Trading was fairly active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 60 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Rates Range from 3 to 4 Per Cent.—Time Loans Unchanged.

Rates for call loans were somewhat lower yesterday than on the previous day. The low was 3 per cent. and most renewals were made at 4 per cent. instead of 4¼ per cent. on Tuesday. The closing rate was 3½ per cent. The time money market was practically unchanged, 5½ to 5¾ per cent. being paid for sixty-day loans.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 4	High 4½
Low 3	Low 3½
Renewals 4	Renewals 4½
Last 3½	Last 4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5½@5¾ Sixty days 6
Ninety days	5¾@6 Ninety days 6
Four months	6 Four months 6
Five months	6 Five months 6
Six months	6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....4½@4¾%
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ....4¾@4¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....5¼@5¾%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names,
30 to 60 days 5¾%
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names,
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅛	$4.75⅛	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	..
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8663	London	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.71⅛	5.70
	China—		
	Hongkong	78.00	78.25
	Peking	116.50	116.75
	Shanghai	111.50	111.75
19.30	Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20	Holland	50.25	50.75
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.48	35.73
	Calcutta	35.48	35.73
5.1826	Italy	8.91	8.90
	Japan—		
	Kobe	52.50	52.63
	Yokohama	52.50	52.63
19.30	Spain	27.40	27.60
60.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	35.00	35.45
	Copenhagen	30.90	31.80
	Christiania	31.20	31.70
	South America—		
34.42	Rio	25.35	25.45
42.64	Buenos Aires	44.65	44.75
5.1826	Switzerland	4.00	3.96
51.46	Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
	100 rubles	13.80	13.95
	500 rubles	13.70	13.85

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
4.72⅛	$4.70⅞	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchange.

Clearing House exchanges, $672,226,121; balance, $76,365,913; United States Treasury debit balance, $2,724,957; Federal Reserve credit balance, $54,851,489.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $24.875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d, unchanged; in New York, 90¼c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	620,718	903,222	838,242
Year to date	71,909,788	99,504,887	84,002,792

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
60	68	100	Adams Express	62	62	62	62	— 1
15⅝	16¼	1,100	Advance Rumely	16	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅛
38½	39	1,900	Advance Rumely pf	39	39¾	38	38¾	+ ½
...	...	300	Ajax Rubber	63	63	62¼	63	...
1⅛	1⅜	600	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
1⅜	1⅝	1,800	Alaska Juneau	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
34¾	34½	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg.	34	34¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
85½	85½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	85	85	85	...
34	37	100	Am. Bank Note	35	35	35	35	— ½
40	45⅜	100	Am. Bank Note pf	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅜
69	69½	100	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	69	69	+ ⅜
47	47¾	3,000	Am. Can	47	47¼	46¾	47	...
93⅞	95	100	Am. Can. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
86½	86⅞	15,700	Am. Car & Foundry	84⅞	87	84½	86¾	+ 2⅜
42¼	42⅜	3,600	Am. Cotton Oil	42	42⅜	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	19⅝	6,700	Am. Hide & L.	20	20⅜	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
81	82	1,500	Am. Hide & L. pf	81¾	82	80¾	81¾	+ ⅜
32¼	32⅜	300	Am. Ice	32	32	32	32	—1
54	54½	200	Am. International	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	+ ½
42	42¼	2,700	Am. Linseed	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¼	— ¼
80	80½	10	Am. Linseed pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...
67¾	68	4,900	Am. Locomotive	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ⅜
127	131	200	Am. Shipbuilding	130	130¾	130	130½	+ ½
78¾	79	3,100	Am. Sm. & Refin	78¼	79	78¼	79	+ ⅝
104½	105½	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf	105¼	106½	105½	106½	+ ⅜
67	67¼	900	Am. Steel Found	67⅜	67½	66¾	67	...
108½	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅜
143½	144¼	12,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	144¼	144¼	141¾	144¼	+ ⅜
99½	101⅜	400	Am. Sum. Tobac. pf	100	101	100	100	...
95⅞	96⅜	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	95¼	96	95¼	95⅝	— ⅛
163	164½	100	Am. Tobacco	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	+2½
58¼	58½	1,800	Am. Woolen	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58¼	+ ⅞
93½	94	100	Am. Woolen pf	93⅞	93¾	93¾	93⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	15⅜	3,400	Am. Zinc L. & S.	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	50½	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	50	50	50	50	+1
66⅜	66⅞	13,000	Anaconda Copper	66	66⅞	65⅝	66⅜	+1⅛
85	85¼	300	At., Top. & S. Fe	85	85	85	85	— ¼
83¼	85	400	At., Top. & S. Fe pf	84	85	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅜	2,700	Atl. Gulf & W. I.	100¼	112	109	111⅜	+2½
95¼	95½	33,900	Baldwin Locomo	93¾	95¾	93⅜	95½	+ ⅛
54⅝	55	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	55⅛	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅞
91	92	500	Barrett Co.	90	91	90	91	+1¼
1	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	1	...
86½	86⅞	22,000	Beth. Steel Class B.	87	87⅝	85¼	86¼	— ¼
24¼	24½	400	Booth Fisheries	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	...
36⅜	36¾	3,000	Brooklyn R. T.	37½	37¾	36	36⅜	— ⅞
12	12¼	900	Butte Cop. & Zinc	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	200	Butte & Superior	25	25	25	25	...
19⅝	20½	500	California Petrol.	20¼	20½	20	20	...
147	147⅝	300	Canadian Pacific	147¼	147¼	147	147¼	+ ⅜
46½	49	100	Central Fdry pf	48	48	48	48	+2½
71⅛	71½	24,900	Cent. Leather Co.	69⅝	72	68⅞	71½	+2
104	105	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
82¼	83	600	Chandler Motor	83	83⅝	82¾	82¾	— ¼
56¾	57	1,100	Ches. & Ohio	56¼	57⅞	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	7⅞	100	Chi. Great Western	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	23½	228	Chi. Great West. pf	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	44	1,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	43½	44	43¼	43⅝	+ ½
78¾	74½	2,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74⅝	78¾	78¾	74	...
100	70¾	100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	3,900	Chi., R. I. & P.	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
74⅝	75	1,700	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	74	75	74	74⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	64	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	63	63¾	63	63¾	+1
16¼	16⅞	800	Chile Copper	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
39¾	39¾	300	Chino Copper	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
49½	49⅞	1,400	Colo. Fuel & I.	49	49⅞	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
22	23½	100	Colo. Southern	22	22	22	22	—1
49	51	100	Colo. South. 1st pf	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
31½	32	300	Columbia Gas & E.	32	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
85¼	86	500	Consol. Gas	85¼	86	85½	85½	+ ⅛
10⅝	11	400	Con. Interst. Cal. M.	11	11	10	10⅝	— ⅛
42¾	42⅝	3,500	Corn Products Ref.	42⅜	42½	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅛
101½	103	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
67¼	67¾	3,700	Crucible Steel	66⅞	67⅞	66¾	67½	+ ⅝
90¾	91	200	Crucible Steel pf	90½	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ½
31⅝	32	1,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ½
81	81¼	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	80⅞	81¼	80⅞	81¼	...
110⅜	110⅞	100	Del. & Hudson	110⅜	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞	+ ⅜
4	5	100	Den. & Rio Grande	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
60⅜	60¾	12,000	Distillers Sec.	59⅝	60¾	59½	60⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	400	Erie	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	500	Erie 1st pf	32½	33	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	29⅛	500	Gast. William & W.	29½	29⅛	29	29	...
180	185	70	General Chemical	180	180	180	180	...
51	52¼	200	General Cigar	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
148¼	148¾	300	General Electric	148½	148⅝	148	148	+ ⅛
155¾	156	7,900	General Motors	150½	157	150¼	155¼	+5½
81⅞	82	500	General Motors pf	82	82	81	81	—1
90¾	91	1,000	Great Northern pf	90½	90¾	90	90	— ⅛
33⅝	33¾	1,500	Gt. N. ctfs. for O. P.	33¾	33⅞	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
41¾	42	100	Greene-Can. Cop.	41½	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅛
42¾	43	500	Haskell & Barker	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
62	62⅝	100	Hendee Manufacturing	62	62	62	62	+ ⅛
96¼	98	100	Illinois Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	— ⅛
52⅝	53⅛	800	Inspiration Copper	53	53½	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	500	Interboro Consol.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
37⅛	37¾	400	Interboro Con. pf	37⅛	37⅜	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
18½	18⅞	500	Int. Agricultural	18½	19	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
64	65	1,700	Int. Agricul. pf	64	65	64	64½	+ ⅜
126¼	128	800	Int. Harvester, N. J.	127	128	127	127	+ ¾
65	66	100	Int. Harv. Corp.	65	65	65	65	...
96	97	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
28¾	28⅞	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine	28¼	28¾	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
103¼	103⅝	15,700	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	104	104¼	103	103¼	— ⅛
103¾	104	3,200	Int. Nickel	103¼	104	102¾	103¾	+ ⅛
69	70	900	Int. Nickel pf.	70	70	69	69	—1
124	124⅞	100	United Fruit	124	124	124	124	...
15	15½	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
125	125¼	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco.	124½	125¼	124	125¼	+1¼
96	97	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	97	97	97	97	...
58	58⅝	400	U. S. Rubber	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
42	42¼	100	U. S. Sm. R. & M.	42	42	42	42	...
109⅝	109¾	126,900	U. S. Steel	108	109⅝	107⅝	109¼	+1⅜
111¼	112	400	U. S. Steel pf.	111⅜	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅜
80¼	80⅝	1,000	Utah Copper	80	80½	79⅜	80½	+ ⅛
12½	13⅜	100	Utah Securities	12	12	12	12	+½
60⅜	61¼	4,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	62	62¼	59⅝	59⅞	—1½
11⅜	11⅝	11,200	Wabash	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	43½	4,500	Wabash pf.	43	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	26¾	2,600	Wabash pf. B.	26	26¾	26	26½	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	1,000	Western Maryland	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
23	23½	100	Western Pacific	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
63½	64	200	Western Pacific pf.	63½	63½	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
90⅝	92¼	200	Western Union Tel.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
44	44¼	1,000	Westingh. E. & M.	44	44¼	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
9	9½	300	Wheeling & L. E.	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
61	63	100	Wilson & Co.	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
20¼	20⅝	9,000	Willys-Overland	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
82	83	200	Willys-Overland pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
36	37	500	Wisconsin Central	36	36⅝	36	36⅜	+1⅛
51¼	52	1,900	Worthington Pump	49	51¾	49	51¾	+2⅛

FEDERAL RESERVE DIVIDEND

Directors of New York Bank Declare Regular Payment.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable June 29, and covering the six months' period from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918. The dividend disbursements will amount to approximately $593,000.

The capital of the bank is $19,786,150, and under the terms of the Federal Reserve act dividend payments are cumulative but are restricted to 6 per cent. per annum. All net earnings in excess of 6 per cent. must be paid to the United States as a franchise tax, except that one-half of the earnings are paid into a surplus fund until the fund amounts to 40 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the bank.

The net earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the year 1917 amounted to $3,733,964. Dividend payments made during the year amounted to $1,942,818, the same covering a period from April 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1917. At the close of last year the bank had a surplus of $849,363 after paying a similar amount to the Treasurer of the United States as a franchise tax.

Pennsylvania Co. Pays 3 Per Cent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Directors of the Pennsylvania Company, which controls the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad West of Pittsburgh, declared a dividend of 3 per cent. today. This is the first payment ordered this year. In 1917 two disbursements of 4 and 3 per cent. were made.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Tobacco Merger Talk.

The advance of 6½ points in United Cigar Stores last week, followed by a net gain of another point yesterday, has encouraged traders who like to believe that one or the other of the merger stories recently connecting the names of American Sumatra Tobacco Products and United Cigar Stores will come true. Some one is always trying to make two leaves of tobacco grow where only one grew before through a combination, and market conditions may some day make a deal possible. So far as could be learned yesterday, overtures that have been made have not been taken seriously by the interests holding most of the stocks.

***

More Gold to Chile.

The National City Bank announced yesterday a further shipment of $5,000,000 in gold to Chile for the account of the Chilean Government. Since October a total of about $11,500,000 of gold has been shipped to Chile. The gold is in settlement of purchases, particularly nitrates, that have been made for American account.

***

Cost of Borrowing.

The cost of money to railroad and other corporations these days is indicated by the prices fixed to banking syndicates which underwrite bond issues. Last week, when announcement was made of the offering of $50,000,000 of seven-year 6 per cent. bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at 94 and interest, to yield investors 7.1 per cent., it was learned that the syndicate price was 3 points lower, or 91, and that the cost of the loan to the company amounted to 7⅝ or 8 per cent. The Union Pacific ten-year 6 per cent. bonds that will be offered to the public at 98 have been purchased by the banking syndicate at 95½. Dealers will get the bonds at 96. At 95½ the cost of the loan to the Union Pacific is approximately 6⅝ per cent.

***

July Disbursements.

According to a compilation made by the Journal of Commerce, the interest and dividend disbursements to be made during the month of July will aggregate the sum of $330,530,000, which compares with $321,589,000 in the corresponding month last year. The increase is chiefly due to the interest on Government bonds, which more than offsets the decrease in dividend payments by corporations. Dividend disbursements to stockholders will amount to $99,926,868 compared with $119,317,394 in July, 1917; and interest payments on bonds and notes, including Government and New York City, will total $230,603,593 compared with $202,271,544 during the corresponding month last year.

***

Reserve Bank Practices Economy.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has sent to institutions in the First Federal Reserve District a set of twelve different-colored blanks which are to be used as applications for conversion of the various Liberty Loan bond issues into bonds bearing interest at 4¼ per cent. These multicolored sheets measure 8½ by 18 inches. The quality of the paper is high. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has not gone to the heavy expense of having different blanks printed for each form of conversion and has desisted from adding confusion to the conversion work by displaying so many different-colored blanks. It has had printed one blank which measures 8½ by 11 inches and which may be used for all purposes. For individual conversion blanks, the New York bank has prepared a neat white slip measuring 8 by 5 inches. The New York Reserve Bank recently bought some real estate and it believes in practicing economy with respect to the consumption of paper.

***

Land Bank Bonds Go Higher.

The demand for tax-exempt securities has lifted the price of the 5 per cent. Federal Land Bank bonds, due in 1938, to 102¾. The bonds were recently sold to the public at 101 and interest. The Federal Land Bank securities have the tax-exemption features of the 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds. They are not direct obligations of the United States Government, but are described in the law as "instrumentalities of the United States."

***

Deferred Railroad Dividends.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific emerged from the "waiting list" class among railroads in respect to its dividends yesterday, but the St. Paul, the dean of the chapter, which began "deferring" last January, was not left long without good company, for the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio simultaneously entered it. Directors of these two roads yesterday coincidentally putting over their dividend declarations. Each, by a further coincidence, was careful to explain that the declaration was not really necessary at this meeting, but had usually been made to allow Directors to adjourn for the Summer. There will be no Summer adjournment this year, at least until the railroad contract is settled. Consequently the dividend declaration, likewise, can wait a little.

***

Waiting on the Government.

As illustrating the uncertainties of financial operations when dependent on the Government, a Director of one of the most substantial railroads in the country remarked yesterday that the last time they had a dividend coming due they did not know until the last moment whether or not they would have money to pay it. The dividend was payable May 31, but not until the evening of May 29 did they receive the money needed from the Government, and May 30 was a holiday.

***

Low-Grade Cotton and Futures Prices.

After yesterday's partial reaction in the local cotton market, the difference between yesterday's closing prices and Monday's opening might be considered a fairly good rough measure of the hitherto continuing effect of the presence on the market of a considerable quantity of what one cotton man called "indigestible" stock; low-grade cotton, some of it "linters and bollies" picked last Fall under the lure of high prices, neither spinnable nor acceptable on contract, but much simply low-grade cotton, constituting good delivery on futures contracts, largely unsalable because not coming up to rigid Government specifications, and consequently useless to manufacturers working on Government orders. Now that the Government has revised its specifications to take in this cotton, it will find a market, and the price of futures has gone up accordingly, but spot cotton has done likewise, and the premium on spot delivery remains, consequently, practically as high as ever.

***

The Baltimore & Ohio Loan.

The sale of $10,500,000 of 6 per cent. three-months notes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co., announced yesterday, amounts, it is understod, simply to a bank loan for tiding the company over the present difficult period, while the contract negotiations are still on and its funds are all in the Government's hands, by the end of which time it is hoped the refunding of this portion of its debt can be permanently provided for. It practically amounts to an extension of the $7,500,000 of maturities of the Baltimore & Ohio falling due July 1 and of some $3,000,000 of previous bank loans also coming to maturity in the near future.

Marvin Hughitt, Jr., Out of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Following the Government's policy of abolishing non-essential jobs in railroad management, the office of Vice President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has been vacated, and Marvin Hughitt, Jr., son of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who has held this post, has taken charge of coal properties in which he is interested.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$6,509,000	$4,659,000	$2,458,000
Year to date	727,422,500	502,370,200	536,068,950

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s
$30000 99.00
37000 99.58
12000 99.60
3000 99.58
28000 99.60
198000 99.58
120000 99.60
100000 99.62
6000 99.60
1000 99.64
48000 99.62
1000 99.64
32000 99.60
50000 99.54
1000 99.62
48000 99.64
50000 99.62
10000 99.64
40000 99.66
2000 99.62
50000 99.64
33000 99.60
10000 99.64
61000 99.66
9000 99.64
65000 99.60
85000 99.68
36000 99.66
28000 99.68
2000 99.66
50000 99.64
50000 99.60
1000 99.58
41000 99.60
10000 99.58
42000 99.60
19000 99.58
1000 99.58
1000 99.60
30000 99.58
24000 99.60
4000 99.58
7000 99.60
3000 99.58
$1,426,000, total sales.

U S Liberty 1st cv 4s
$5000 94.04
6000 94.02
4000 94.14
4000 94.08
2000 94.04
12000 94.08
2000 94.10
6000 94.02
33000 94.14
10000 94.18
2000 94.16
9000 94.20

U S Liberty 2d 4s
$190000, total sales.
85000 94
50000 94
14000 94.02
3000 94.18
4000 94.02
50000 94.04
11000 94.02
15000 94.04
1000 94.02
73000 94.04
16000 94.06
18000 94.04
18000 94.06
26000 94.04
10000 94.06
17000 94.04
4000 94.06
12000 94.04
5000 94.04
2000 94.06
10000 94.04
127000 94.10
76000 94.08
69000 94.10
57000 94.12
5000 94.12

57000 94.14
110000 94.16
10000 94.18
54000 94.16
15000 94.18
316000 94.16
153000 94.14
30000 94.16
2000 94.14
110000 94.16
48000 94.18
20000 94.16
8000 94.18
50000 94.16
1000 94.18
42000 94.16
3000 94.18
53000 94.16
3000 94.18
7000 94.14
20000 94.16
6000 94.14
6000 94.16
79000 94.14

$2,017,000, total sales.
U S Liberty 4¼s
$35000 96.04
3000 96.06
12000 96.04
4000 96.08
20000 96.06
15000 96.10
25000 96.12
79000 96.14
11000 96.12
15000 96.14
3000 96.12
4000 96.16
35000 96.14
3000 96.16
79000 96.14
10000 96.12
10000 96.10
9000 96.04
$1,274,000, total sales.
U S 4s, coupon
$1000 106½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000:

Am For Sec 5s
1 97¼
11 97⅝
2 97⅜
1 97⅜
89 97¼
50 97⅛
Anglo-Fr 5s
4 92¼
11 92⅜
1 92½
6 92¾
58 92⅝
2 92½
2 92⅝
2 92¾
2 92¼
2 92½
Argent Gov5s
3 82⅝
CityofBord'x6s
8 91
10 91¼
6 91½
28 91⅝
20 92
12 92¼
6 91⅞
8 92
CityofLyons6s
50 90½
1 90⅝
61 91
1 91½
13 91
2 91¾
CityofMarsl6s
61 91
14 91¼
CityofParis1s
5 83½
1 83
7 82¾
9 82⅝
5 82⅞
4 82¾
DofCan5s,1926
2 93
1931
5 91⅝
1 91⅞
14 91¾
French G 5½s
75 98½
25 98⅝
13 98⅜
Jap Gov 4½s, after loan, 2d Ser, Ger stp
2 79½
UKofGt Brit 5½s
20 99

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B63

INSPIRATION COPPER

The investment position of this issue is treated in Special Analysis A-31 Sent on request.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

New York, June 27, 1918.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

The coupons of the first mortgage 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1918, will be paid at NATIONAL CITY BANK, NO. 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, on and after July 1, 1918.
PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

6,000 MEN IN ONE PHOTOGRAPH.

The current Mid-Week Pictorial contains a striking picture showing what the American Infantry Brigade looks like when drawn up in complete formation. Scenes of the fighting on the western front and in Italy are also presented. The Pictorial contains 24 pages etched in rotogravure. Published by The New York Times, issued every Thursday. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.

UNION PACIFIC SELLS $20,000,000 BONDS

Syndicate Headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to Offer Issue at Price to Yield 6.25%.

SECURED BY $30,000,000

Because of Big Amount of Collateral Put Up, Road Is Able to Get Private Funds at Low Rate.

The first considerable long-term, privately arranged railroad financing operation since the Government took over the railroads was announced yesterday, when it became known that a syndicate, headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had taken $20,000,000 of a new issue of ten-year 6 per cent. bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and would offer them on the market at 98 and interest, at which price the yield to investors will be slightly more than 6.25 per cent.

The bonds are secured by the following bonds, owned by the Union Pacific, and to be deposited as collateral security: $2,000,000 of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company general mortgage 4s, due 1987; $2,500,000 general mortgage 5s of the same company; $3,000,000 New York Central refunding improvement mortgage 4½s, due 2013; $1,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated 4½s, due 1960; $2,500,000 Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s, due 1965; $6,000,000 Southern Pacific first refunding 4s, due 1955; $4,000,000 Baltimore and Ohio general and refunding 5s, due 1995; $5,000,000 Illinois Central and Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans joint first refunding 5s, due 1963, and $4,000,000 of Denver Union Terminal Railway first mortgage 4½s, which are due 1964, and guaranteed jointly and severally by the Union Pacific, the Burlington, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and others.

The total face value of the collateral behind the $20,000,000 of new bonds is thus $30,000,000, comprising premier securities of six of the leading railroads of America. It was because of this remarkable security offered, it is understood, that the Union Pacific was able to obtain the funds needed from private capital at so relatively low a rate compared with the price paid for money in recent borrowings by other concerns. At the same time the arrangement indicates a compromise with the supposed idea of the Railroad Administration, that the railroads should be able to obtain funds under present conditions at a rate no higher than 6 per cent.

As would in any event be the case with a railroad loan at this time, the entire transaction has been approved by the Railroad Administration. The opinion was expressed generally in banking circles yesterday that there would be little difficulty in placing the entire issue, even with the present scarcity of capital, because of the remarkable security offered. The money is needed by the Union Pacific, it is understood, to replenish the general fund, at present much depleted by demands for maintenance and equipment, as well as additions and improvements, required to be carried through by the road by the Railroad Administration, which at the same time has paid no advance on the rentals which it owes the Union Pacific.

Another, but entirely temporary railroad financing operation has been concluded by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in cooperation with Speyer & Co., for taking care of about $7,500,000 of maturing obligations of the Baltimore & Ohio, together with a considerable sum in bank loans, which all must be met on or around July 1. These two banking houses have undertaken to dispose of $10,500,000 of three-month notes of the Baltimore & Ohio, paying 6 per cent. interest, approximately at par, in order to afford a breathing spell during which permanent financing operations can be arranged for this road also. The two transactions, taken together, are considered in the financial district to be highly significant of the policy of the Railroad Administration toward railroad financing, and to indicate the rapid development of a solution for the problems involved in necessary financing of this character during the war.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

State Superintendent of Banks Skinner has approved the certificate of organization of the Tiffany & Co. Safe Deposit Company, capitalized at $100,000. The Directors are John C. Moore, Louis C. Tiffany, Charles L. Tiffany, George F. Kunz, Harry H. Treadwell, E. D. Bird, and L. de B. Moore.

The American Trust Company of Boston has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. and an extra dividend of 4 per cent., both payable July 1.

The Lone Star Gas Company has increased its capital from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Stockholders of record July 2 have the right to subscribe to the new stock pro rata at par.

Controller L. G. Dibble of the City of Schenectady, N. Y., awarded yesterday to A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., $200,000 of 6½ months certificates of indebtedness at 4.57 per cent. plus a premium of $17.

Eugene W. Stetson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Co., was elected a Director of the Pierce Oil Corporation yesterday, succeeding Charles Hayden, who resigned.

The Secretary of State of Michigan has authorized Henry Ford & Son, Inc., tractor manufacturers at Dearborn, Mich., to increase the company's capital stock from $1,000,000 to $6,000,000.

A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company has been elected President of the People's Natural Gas Company, succeeding John G. Pew, who has become Vice President of the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia.

The Carbon Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock, both payable July 15.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company declared yesterday a dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record on July 15.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec. Aus.	1919		97¼	97⅝	6.80
Argen. Govt.		May 15,'20	97	97½	8.00
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.65
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	96¾	96⅞	8.00
Fr'ch Gov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96¼	96⅝	6.70
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	96	97	8.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	101¼	103	5.50
Russian Govt.	6½	June, 1919	36	39	..
Russian Govt.	6½	Dec., 1921	33	37	..
Liv. rubles	5½	Feb.14,'20	86	91	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	101	101⅛	4.25

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.50
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97	97⅜	7.15
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1919	99¼	99⅜	6.35
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98⅜	99⅛	5.90
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	97½	8.00
Brook. R. T.	6	July, 1918	98¼	97	..
B. & N. R.	5½	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
B. & O. R.	5	July, 1919	98¾	99	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb.15,'19	98⅜	98¼	7.00
C. R. & Q.	5	July, 1921	94	94¼	6.20
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	99⅜	99½	7.50
Can. North.	6	Sept. 2,'18	99½	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	99½	99¾	6.00
Cub.-Am.Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Cub.-Am.Sug.	8	Jan., 1920	98¾	99¼	6.80
Cub.-Am.Sug.	9	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.50
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¾	97⅞	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	July, 1919	96½	96¾	8.40
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	7.10
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1919	99¾	100¼	5.90
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	100¼	100½	5.85
Gen. North.	5	Dec., 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97¼	97½	6.30
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99¾	100	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	99	99½	8.70
K. C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July, 1921	85	90	..
Louis. G. & E.	6	Sep., 1920	98¾	97¾	8.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Miss. V. G. & W.	5	May, 1923	75	80	9.00
Mon. T. & P.	5	Apr., 1919	91	93	12.00
Morgan & Wy.	6	Dec., 1918	99	100	8.00
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	97⅞	98¼	6.90
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	June15, '21	94	96¾	5.90
P. R. S. N.	5	Mar., 1918	99¼	97	8.00
Phila. El. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98¾	99	6.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100¾	100¾	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¾	100¾	6.85
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100¾	100¾	6.75
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100¾	101¼	6.80
Rem. Arms. Un. Met. Co.	6	Feb. 1,'19	98¾	97¾	..
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94¼	95¼	7.50
San Diego Con. G. E. Ry.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98¼	98½	6.60
United L. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94½	97¾	7.50
W. E. & M.	8	Feb., 1919	99½	99¾	6.25
Wm. R. Co.		Mar., 1918	99¼	99¾	7.40
Wm. Edison	6	May, 1924	88	92	7.50
W. V. T. & H.	6	May, 1919	94¼	95¼	6.75

COTTON PRICES OFF ON GOOD WEATHER NEWS

Net Loss from 9 to 48 Points, with Volume of Business Showing Marked Decrease.

An unexpectedly good weekly weather report, combined with a general feeling that Tuesday's advance in prices had probably gone somewhat further, under pressure from the shorts for cover, than actual trade conditions justified, caused a partial reaction on the local cotton market yesterday. The market, however, was on the whole much nearer equilibrium, and the volume of business showed a marked decrease compared with the previous session. After opening with most of the active months at or a little above Tuesday's close, all sold off sharply in the morning, and barring one lively but temporary rally early in the afternoon, continued to show a downward tendency to the close, which was easy, off from 9 to 48 points net.

The August option, which is normally considered an inactive month, and in little demand, once more demonstrated the abnormal character of present conditions by opening at an advance of 60 points, although it soon slid down to a parity with the other near positions. It is supposed that these recent unusual demonstrations are due to the need by manufacturers of assurance of continuing supplies, or at least hedges against purchases, all Summer long, throughout the usual dull season, because of Government requirements, and only a few bids are needed to send August up because of the small amount of cotton ordinarily available for delivery in that month.

October resumed its place as the market leader, but there was more business done in December, relatively, than is usually the case at this stage of the season, accompanied by talk that the season will be very late this Fall on account of the increasing scarcity of labor. October and December showed relatively considerable declines, also, on the weather report.

Another factor which was brought to the attention of the market too late to affect the day's business much, but which was discussed with much interest, was the withdrawal, at Secretary of War Baker's request, of the proposals to extend the draft age. This meant only one thing to cotton men—that the shipping shortage is still more serious than recent optimistic stories had indicated. The only conceivable reason, the market argued, for not taking every man who can be spared from industry for the army, is inability to transport men overseas much longer at the present rate, and as between a bale of cotton and a soldier no one doubts which export will be preferred.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
July	28.89	28.45	28.00	28.00 Bid	28.27
August	28.00	28.00	27.85	27.25 Bid	27.34
September				25.80 Bid	27.20
October	25.68	25.75	25.18	25.23@25.29	25.70
November				24.98 Bid	25.40
December	25.26	25.28	24.80	24.85@24.87	25.30
January	25.15	25.16	24.70	24.70@24.72	25.18
February				24.70@24.73	25.13
March	24.25	25.08	24.66	25.07 Bid	25.15
May	25.15	25.15	24.90	24.70 Bid	25.05

The local market for spot cotton was 90 points lower at 32c. for middling uplands; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 32.06; New Orleans, 31; Savannah, 31.25; Augusta, 31c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 31.75; Little Rock, 30c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	5,834	5,931	7,064
Exports		18,188	6,801
Exports, season	3,774,889	3,669,614	3,247,914
New York stocks	154,133	146,618	67,995
Port stocks	1,208,897	1,217,048	772,730
N. Y. arrivals	4,117	6,973	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet, 10 points advance; middling, old contract, 22.92d.; good middling, new contract, 21.92d.; sales, 2,000; American 1,000; imports, 7,000. Futures opened irregular, 29 to 49 points advance. Closed steady, 9 to 41 points advance. June, 22.98d.; July, 22.41d.; August, 21.40d.; September, 20.41d.; October, 19.70d. Manchester: Yarns hardening; cloths quiet and firm.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Thundershowers Thurs.; fair Fri.

Fla.—Rains and thundershowers Thurs. and Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn., Ky., Ohio, and Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Mich.—Fair Thurs.; cloudy Fri.

Ark., Tex., Okla.—Thurs. and Fri. generally fair.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at the Auction Salesroom yesterday:

For Account of Executors.

$4,000 (£800) Imperial Japanese Government Sterling Loan of 1907, Series 875, 5 per cent., due 1947, 66.

1,200 shares Cheshire Mining Company, $25 each, $5 lot.

12 shares United States Pin Company, $25 each, $5 lot.

249 shares Victor Sewing Machine Company, $25 each, $15 lot.

25 shares Scranton Steel Company, $100 each, $25 lot.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

$20,000 Appalachian Corporation 6 per cent. non-registered coupon bonds, due 1987, $376 lot.

100 shares Hispano-American Manufacturing Agency, Inc., $25 lot.

35 shares Lawyers Title and Trust Company, $100 each, 95¼.

40 shares Schleffelin & Co. preferred, $100 each, 80.

7 shares United Gas and Electric Company of Connecticut first preferred, $100 each, 40¾.

$50,000 William R. Jenkins Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1933, 19 of $1,000 each and 34 of $500 each, $1,010 lot.

$18,000 William R. Jenkins Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1933, 15 of $1,000 each and 6 of $500 each, $215 lot.

10 shares Com. Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 110.

30 shares Com. Trust Company of New York, $100 each, 110.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.50	8.75	8.50	8.62½
Antimony	18.12½	18.37½	18.12½	18.37½
Quicksilver	$126.00	128.00	$130.00	132.00
Aluminum	....	85.00	....	88.00
Iron, No. 2 X	....	84.25	....	84.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 23¾c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	d	Tuesday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, future	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	332	0	0	332	0	0
Tin, future	332	0	0	332	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
May gross	$3,524,482	$3,611,498	$112,968
Net aft. tax.	1,221,970	1,498,507	276,536
Total inc.	1,564,228	1,860,362	296,134
Sur. aft. chg.	380,523	854,317	273,794
Pass. car'd	67,226,888	67,471,436	245,048
11 mos. gross	37,208,118	36,608,209	*$59,909
Net aft. tax.	16,295,094	15,857,690	2,542,595
Total inc.	16,786,699	19,335,900	2,549,201
Sur. aft. chg.	6,794,245	8,469,450	1,675,205
Pass. car'd	708,576,203	702,236,801	*6,339,402

*Increase.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
May gross	$267,283	$201,688	$65,597
Net after tax	100,058	88,783	17,275
Sur. after chg.	62,037	44,481	18,156
5 mos. gross	1,246,238	941,850	304,348
Net after tax	447,557	387,178	60,381
Sur. after chg.	280,520	171,672	58,948

THIRD AVENUE—

May gross	856,302	911,855	*25,553
Net after tax	211,603	256,880	*45,280
Total income	224,628	271,452	*46,823
Sur. after chg.	4,704	48,439	*40,787
11 mos. gross	9,854,184	8,034,790	1,329,344
Net after tax	1,928,617	884,861	1,043,753
Total income	2,073,100	1,044,023	1,029,077
Def. after chg.	368,443	1,894,745	*1,029,301

WESTERN STATES GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

May gross	130,660	110,311	20,358
Net earnings	56,236	48,558	7,678
12 mos. gross	1,494,523	1,295,226	199,298
Net earnings	655,625	613,230	42,396

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK DOCK CO.—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
May gross	$442,817	$414,089	$28,728
Net	181,808	219 678	*37,.78
Sur. after tax and charges	89,653	108,888	*19,015
5 mos. gross	2,101,816	1,808,481	292,835
Net	930,206	915,608	14,688
Sur. after tax and charges	478,476	472,602	5,874

*Decrease.

INTERBOROUGH ASKS BOND SALE RELIEF

Minimum Price of 93½ Specified by Service Board Cannot Be Obtained Now.

FEDERAL AID HOPED FOR

A. M. Anderson Says Bankers Might Assist Loan in Co-operation with War Finance Board.

The bond issue of $89,489,000 of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which the Public Service Commission approved last year, cannot be disposed of because the commission directed that they should not be sold for less than 93¾. Efforts by the company to get this price have failed, and the need of the money for third tracking the elevated lines, construction, equipment, and power houses has become so urgent that the commission was appealed to for relief.

There was an open hearing on the subject yesterday, the basis being a discussion of the company's statement that the bond issue authorized has proved to be insufficient in view of the difficulty in getting cash for the bonds at the prescribed price, and because of the increased costs in labor and material.

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel of the company, announced at the hearing that as a result of appeals to the War Finance Corporation a plan might be arranged by which the company could be assisted provided a syndicate of bankers could be induced to cooperate with the company in easing it over its financial difficulties. It was proposed at the hearing that the Interborough Company should issue three-year notes, backed by a bond issue in sufficient amount to meet bills and other obligations which are especially pressing. The company needs $4,000,000 immediately, and will need before the coming Winter is over about $37,700,000. What the amount of the proposed note issue will be was not determined, but it is sure to be as great as the financial needs of the company demand.

Those present at the hearing agreed in saying that because of the law which created the War Finance Corporation it would be necessary for the Interborough to make a very large deposit of collateral. For this purpose, and in order to procure the large amount of cash needed, the Interborough Company would have to issue about $58,000,000 in bonds, or approximately $19,000,000 more than was permitted under the authority given by the combined issues last Summer.

The proposed terms are that the three-year notes shall have a conversion period, during which they may be converted into the bonds at a probable price of 87½. Arthur M. Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co. explained that under this plan a purchaser of notes to the amount of $87,500 would be able to convert them into bonds of a par value of $100,000. These bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

Mr. Anderson said that he believed that a syndicate of bankers could be formed to handle a part of the note issue if the War Finance Corporation would agree to assume a part. It was not definitely stated as to just what the corporation stood willing to do, but the inference was that no decision has yet been reached on the point. One of the bond issues which received the approval of the Public Service Commission was for $16,436,000 and the other was for $23,053,000. The first was for the purpose of financing third tracking equipment on the elevated lines and the other was to meet subway costs.

When the application for authority to issue the bonds was made it was understood that the $25,488,772 which the company asked for practically represented the increase in the cost of equipment since the dual contracts were signed, in March, 1913. The commission made a careful inquiry into the matter and decided that the increase amounted to $23,053,000, which was allowed, including $1,408,710 allowed for the expenses of the sale of the bonds.

What the company wanted the $16,486,000 for was carefully set forth as follows: Third-tracking elevated lines, $10,694,000; extending elevated structures, $2,283,000, and improvements to structures, power houses, substations, electrical appliances, &c., $1,068,000.

ENGINEER HOPE OF NATION.

E. W. Rice, Jr., Pays Tribute to Services of Electrical Scientists.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 26.—Conservation of America's electrical power resources is one of the most imperative problems confronting the nation, E. W. Rice, Jr., President of the General Electric Company, declared before the War Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the Marlborough-Blenheim today. Reference to the part that specialists in electrical science are playing in the great task of equipping America to thwart the Hun on land, sea, and air evoked a demonstration.

"The engineer is the hope of the nation," he said, "not only when we are at war, but in the days of reconstruction following the great peace. Electrical engineers have been devoting much time to the solution of many war problems. It is not desirable or possible to review such work at present, but when the veil is lifted we will all be gratified with the result."

Officers elected were: President, Comfort A. Adams, Cambridge, Mass.; Vice Presidents, Harold Pender, Philadelphia; William B. Jackson, Chicago; John B. Taylor, Schenectady; F. B. Jewett, New York; Allan H. Babcock, San Francisco, and Raymond S. Kelsch, Montreal; Managers, Frank D. Newburg, Pittsburg; G. Faicioli, Pittsfield, Mass., and Walter I. Slichter, New York; Treasurer, George A. Hamilton, Elizabeth, N. J., and Secretary, F. L. Hutchinson, New York.

D. W. Morrow Returns to Office.

Dwight W. Morrow, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., returned to his desk yesterday after a five months' absence in Europe. He went abroad in connection with Government work.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	When Pay-able.	Holders of Record.
Albert Prick & Co.	2½	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Alliance Realty	1½	Q	July 16	July 10
Am. Graphophone.	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 12
Do pf.	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Auto Sales Corp. pf.	1½	Q	July 15	June 20
Burns Bros. Ice.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do	3½	Ao	Aug. 1	July 15
Carbon Steel	2	Q	July 15	July 10
Do	10	Ex	July 15	July 10
C., R. I. & P. 1st pf.	3½	Sa	July 15	July 5
Do 6 p. c. pf.	3	Sa	July 20	July 5
D., L. & W. Coal	2½	Q	July 15	July 1
East Coast Fish. pf.	3½	Sa	July 1	June 18
Elgin Nat. Watch	2	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. 1st pf.	1¾	—	June 30	June 21
Do. 2d pf.	1¾	—	June 30	June 21
Haverhill Gas L.	$1.12½	Q	July 1	June 25
Int. Paper pf.	1¾	Q	July 15	July 5
Jim Butler		—	Aug. 1	July 15
Kan. Gas & El. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 22
Manuf. L. & H.	2	Q	July 15	June 28
Nort. & West. pf.	1	Q	Aug. 19	July 31
Pierce-Arrow	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Pompah Mining	7½	Q	July 20	June 29
Union Nat. Gas.	2½	Q	July 15	June 29
Western Power pf.	1	Q	July 15	June 29

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	7	8	Iron Blossom	35	45
Bay S. Gas	50	60	Iron Cap	18¼	19
Black Hawk	1	2	Majestic	18	22
Bohemia	85	95	Mex. Metals	30	35
Boston Ely	80	85	Mol. Tung	11	18
Bost. & Mont.	52	54	New Baltic	80	90
Butte & Lon.	17	20	Nat. Z. & L.	20	25
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Corn.	18¼	18½
Calaveras	50	1	New. Doug.	55	60
Crown Res.	15	25	Nixon Nev.	44	48
Con. Ariz.	1¾	2	Oneco	20	25
Cortes	8	13	Onondaga	16	25
Champ. old.	6	7	S. W. Miami, part paid	80	1¼
Chief Cons.	2¼	2¾	S. W. Miami, full paid	1	1¼
Eagle & B. B.	2¼	2½	Un. Ver. Ext.	40¼	41¾
Earl-Eagle	3	3½	Victoria Min.	70	75
Fortuna	4	6	Yukon Gold.	1	1¼
Houghton	50	75			
Hema Oil	65	80			

B. & O. AND PENN. DEFER ACTION ON DIVIDENDS

Directors Will Continue to Meet During Summer and Votes Are Expected Later.

Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, meeting in New York, and of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, meeting in Philadelphia, yesterday coincidently decided to defer action on the usual dividend declaration, in each case normally payable at the end of August. The reason given in each case was the same; in other years it has been the custom for the boards to adjourn over the Summer months, and for this reason the dividend was declared in June. This year, owing to the uncertainties of the situation, particularly regarding the Government contract negotiations, both boards will in all probability meet both in July and in August, and there is, consequently, ample time for the dividend declaration, which in any case can be made with more assurance when the contract negotiations have been completed.

Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, commonly known as the "Panhandle," which was organized two years ago as a consolidation of the Western subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania, and which is controlled by the latter, announced yesterday that as the road had no dividend or income record over the three-year "test period" governing recompense under Government control, owing to the fact that it was only organized at the end of 1916, they had decided to defer action regarding the dividend until the matter had been laid before the Railroad Administration, and the approval of that institution had been obtained, together with assurances that the money to pay a dividend would be forthcoming.

Newark Sells $1,073,000 Bonds.

The City of Newark, N. J., sold yesterday $838,000 of street opening 5 per cent. bonds, maturing in 1944, and $250,000 of 5 per cent. water bonds, maturing in 1968. The street opening bonds were purchased at 108.778 by a syndicate composed of Kean, Taylor & Co., Rhoades & Co., and Hemphill, White & Chamberlain, and the water bonds brought 104.811, the successful bidder being the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, acting for Harris, Forbes & Co., Esterbrook & Co., and Remick, Hodges & Co. of New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 26.—Twenty-seven new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $631,750, were chartered today. They include:

Frank H. Stissny Co., Manhattan, laces and embroideries, $20,000; T. C. Farnan, E. Hoffman, F. H. Stissny, 1,183 Broadway.

Beehive Printing Co., Manhattan, $26,000; E. Fountaine, M. H. and W. H. Willis, 85 West 181st St.

The Metropolitan Mortgage Co., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; L. F. Hovey, A. W. Jack, C. Nulle, 770 St. Nicholas Av.

Cosmopolitan Express Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Stewart, E. H. Carman, A. A. Smith, 9th Av., Manhattan.

Public Projection Rooms, Manhattan, motion pictures, $5,000; B. M. Baumgart, D. and S. Hauser, 611 West 177th St.

R. M. Whitney Co., Salisbury Centre, Herkimer County, wheel hubs, $5,000; G. R. Mathers, H. H. Griswold, C. B. Swartwood, Elmira.

Rose-Krem Hat Works, Manhattan, $25,000; M. Greenblat, J. G. Kremer, A. Rosenbaum, 601 West 177th St.

Allgaze and Schuchart, Manhattan, wearing apparel, $5,000; J. W. Allgaze, M. E. and S. E. Schuchart, 10 East 108th St.

Hercules-Byrnes Co., Manhattan, realty, $50,000; J. W. S. Merkle, A. Hess, Kugel, T. A. Stonehouse, 274 Lincoln Place.

National House Cleaning Contractors, Manhattan, $10,000; J. Feld, M. Eltelberg, L. Frankel, 611 West 110th St.

U. S. Cloak Co. of New Jersey, Manhattan, $5,000; J. Schneider, J. Myers, B. Saltman, 908 Tiffany St., Bronx.

Buskeye-Wolf Co., Manhattan, $50,000; H. Rothman, E. Greenberger, S. Landau, 163 Stanton St.

Utopian Transportation Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; N. Racolin, I. and S. Baron, 750 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Frederick Valentine, Brooklyn, sheet metal work and roofing, $10,000; F. J. Valentine, M. Wuts, H. Anderson, 193 8th St., Brooklyn.

Riley, Wood & Fyrns, Inc., North Fulham, jewelry, $5,000; J. L. Fyrns, F. L. H. Wood, W. S. Riley, 85 West 183d St.

Arthur A. Steiner, Manhattan, cotton goods and laces, $10,000; L. J. Steiner, C. Hecht, D. B. Willsey, 4 Washington Square, North.

Roth & Sacks, Manhattan, real and personal property, $20,000; S. Greenfield, S. D. Sacks, J. Roth, 215 West 88th St.

Mondial Mfg. and Trading Co., Manhattan, deal in shoe laces, $25,000; B. Spielberg, J. J. Oldak, M. H. Rothstein, 132 Nassau St.

Eastern Trading Agency, Manhattan, $5,000; M. Hurwitz, L. Katz, D. Steinberg, 1 East 101st St.

William MacBeth, Manhattan, paintings and art work, $180,000; R. W. MacBeth, R. G. McIntyre, H. Miller, 106 East 125th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

J. & R. Lamb, Manhattan, $40,000 to $100,000.

Elysee Garage and Automobile Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $75,000.

Hobe Button Co., Manhattan, $12,000 to $80,000.

The Beechhurst

Penna. Coal & Coke

Actively traded in on New York Curb

DUNHAM & Co.
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO. LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4360-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

We have recently issued a new analysis of this property which should prove unusually interesting to the general investing public. A few extra copies are available to investors who are interested in our Service. Enclose 3 cents in stamps for circular No. 319.

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
John Moody, Pres.
35 Nassau St., Tel. 2947-8-9 Rector, New York

Bordens Cond. Milk Com. & Pfd.
Gas & Elec. (Bergen Co.) Stk.
Grand River Coal & Coke 6s, 1919
International Elev. Co. Stk.
Interstate Elec. Com.
Newark Cons. Gas Co. Stk.
So. Canada Pow. Co. Stks. & Bds.

Hanson & Doyle
30 Broad St. Phone 4684 Broad.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Bordens Farm Products 1st Pfd.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Del., Lack. & West. Coal
Franklin Insurance
Federal Sugar
Guaranty Trust Stock
Imperial Tob. of Gt. Britain & Ireland
Kirby Lumber
Lone Star Gas Stock & "rights"
R. J. Reynolds "rights"
So. Porto Rico Sugar "rights"
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 66 Wall St., N. Y.

Burns Bros. Ice
1st and 2nd Pfds.
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

Carbon Steel
Empire Steel & Iron
ALL ISSUES
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Eastern Steel Com.
International Pulp Pfd.
Remington Type. 2nd Pfd.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, N. Y.
Private telephone to Boston.

NEW ISSUE
Union Pacific
6%—10 Year Bonds
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Land Title Building Equitable Building
Tel. Spruce 381 Tel. Rector 5354

Yale & Towne
Eastern Steel
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Home Insurance
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

So. Porto Rico Sugar RIGHTS
Theodore L. Bronson
10 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. Rector 9925.

CITY OF TOKYO
5% Loan of 1912.

The City of Tokyo announces that the operation of the Sinking Fund for the year 1918 has been carried out by way of purchases on the market, and that Bonds for £75,000 have been so purchased and are now cancelled.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State.—ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the M. WATKIN & COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this 18th day of June, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eighteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Seal.) A. B. PARKER,
Deputy Secretary of State.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of McCLURE & COMPANY, composed of the undersigned, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent and that its liquidation will have attention by Mr. Walter P. McClure, to whom all payments may be made and claims presented.

Dated, New York, June 15th, 1918.

WALTER P. McCLURE,
RICHARD J. CONHEIM.

HIGHER FREIGHTS JAR STEEL TRADE

Industry Still Trying to Adjust Itself to the Changed Conditions.

PRICES USUALLY ACCEPTED

Minority of Smaller Producers of Pig Iron Disappointed Because Claims Were Not Urged.

The Steel trade is still trying to readjust itself to the changed conditions resulting from the advance in freight rates which went into effect this week. The Iron Age, in its weekly summary of conditions, says:

"The price conference at Washington last Friday moved on the lines of least resistance in raising Lake Superior ore 45 cents a ton and reaffirming existing prices on pig iron and finished products for three months from July 1. It was made plain that the ore advance was absorbed by the new higher freight on ore and by other new railroad charges, and that higher labor cost was not compensated.

"A minority of smaller producers of pig iron is disappointed that its claims for an advance were not urged by the General Iron and Steel Committee, and an occasional note of protest has gone up in other quarters. But the larger interests, before the conference met, had accepted the well-understood Washington view that pig iron and finished steel prices should not be disturbed.

"As a foil to any agitation for higher schedules, new currency was given in Government circles to the proposal for a Government pool, taking in the entire output of finished steel, purchases to be made at differing prices representing cost plus, while sales to the public were to be at flat prices. This was an apparent offset to the claims of dwindling profits put forth by the smaller mills in plate and other lines.

"It remains to be seen to what extent the predicted shutdowns of Tennessee and Virginia blast furnaces, on the score of prohibitive costs, will be realized. The possibility is held out of some adjustment in extreme cases by the general committee.

"It is not overlooked that the Government and its Allies as the takers of the bulk of the country's steel output for some months will be taxed in no small degree by the new freight rates on finished steel.

"A special sub-committee appointed by the Price Fixing Committee will now take up with the steel trade the fixing of prices on steel rails, steel and malleable castings, wire rope and some other products. No price has been fixed on rails thus far because the railroads wanted none; now the roads are asking for it. Rail requirements for operations in France the coming year have been put as high as 275,000 tons.

"Some shipbuilders are giving notice that the flow of plates to their yards is greater than they can accommodate. However, if the mills answer the call of the Emergency Fleet Corporation for a reservoir of 500,000 tons of plates, represented by the total in yards and in transit to and from fabricators, the weekly output of 50,000 tons may require to be kept up longer than has been predicted."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

RYE.

Market weak. No. 2 Western, $1.86, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The local cash market was nominal, fresh shelled No. 2 yellow being quoted at $1.19½, cost and freight, New York, domestic, ten days' shipment; No. 3, fresh shelled, $1.81¼, same conditions.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	1.45½	1.44	1.45½	1.43¼	
July	1.46¼	1.44¾	1.46¼	1.44½	1.56⅝
August	1.48¾	1.47¼	1.48¼	1.47¼	

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted 88@88½c; No. 2 white, 88½@88c; No. 3 white, 87½@88c; No. 4 white, 87@87½c; ordinary clipped, 87½@88½c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	78¾	77	77¾	76¾	
July	72¾	71¼	72¼	71½	63¾
August	68¼	67¾	67¾	67	

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	25.55	25.37	25.50	25.32	21.22
Sept.	25.75	25.60	25.67	25.55	21.47
Ribs—					
July	23.85	23.25	23.80	23.10	21.60
Sept.	23.92	23.80	23.87	23.67	21.67
Pork—					
July			43.25	43.00	39.30
Sept.	43.50	43.40	43.50	43.30	39.50

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June				7.98
July	8.11	8.01	8.20	7.98
August			8.25	8.04
September	8.30	8.15	8.30	8.11
October			8.37	8.17
December	8.40	8.35	8.50	8.30

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 16,106 packages. Market ¼c higher on nearly all grades of fresh creamery and there is pretty good trading at the advance. Renovated in sellers' favor. Ladles and packing stock quite firm. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 45¼@45¾c; extras, (92 score,) 44¾c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44¼c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 40@42¾c; thirds, 38@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¼@47c; extras, 45¾@46c; firsts, 43¾@45c; seconds, 41@48c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44@44¼c; good to prime, 40½@43½c; common to fair, 36@40c; renovated, extras, 38¼@39c; firsts, 37@38c; lower grades, 34@36c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35¼@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33¼c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 29@32c.

EGGS.—21,078 cases. Although arrivals continue liberal, running somewhat ahead of those of last week, the market maintains a fairly steady tone on the higher qualities and the general range of values is unchanged. Offerings are of irregular quality and selling at a wide range accordingly. Advices indicate lighter shipments in transit and receivers are generally expecting smaller supplies next week. Trading continues fair, but there is considerable accumulation of medium and ordinary qualities. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 39¼@40c; storage packed, firsts, 37¼@39c; regular packed, extra firsts, 37¼@39c; regular packed, firsts, 35@37c; seconds and poorer, 30@34c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 30¼@31¼c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 27@29c; under grades, 15@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50@52c; ordinary to prime, 42@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 42@50c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 42@44c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@39c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.01
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.00	Mexican	.24
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.31
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.03
Caledonia	.04	Overman	.02
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.10	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.29	Union Con.	.48
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.77
Jacket	.07		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.95	Florence	.10
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Cons	.19
Halifax	.13	Goldfield Merger	.01
Jim Butler	.64	Great Bend	.03
McNamara	.20	Jumbo Extension	.07
Midway	.04	Kewanaa	.02
Mizpah	.05	Lone Star	.02
Monarch Pittsburg	.04	Silver Pick	.02
Montana	.11	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.04
Rescue	.08	Union Amalg	.01
Tonopah Divide	1.40	White Caps	.27
Tonopah Extension	.62	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.97	Packard	.27
West Tonopah	.18	Rochester	.88
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.20
Atlanta	.04	United Eastern	3.00
Booth	.02		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4¾	Isabella	4¼	5
Dr. J'pot	3	5	McKinney	5	10
Elkton	4	5	Portland	79	75
El Paso	10	22	U. Gold Sd.	14	15
Golden C.	164	167½	Vindicator	25	31
Granite	18	25	Rose Nicol.	6	8

LAND BANK LOAN $3,351,195.

Federal Institution at Springfield Gets 3,572 Applications.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., reports a total of 3,572 applications for loans since it began business, for an aggregate amount of $10,897,253. The distribution of the applications among the eight States of the district is: Maine, $807,524; New Hampshire, $164,505; Vermont, $926,137; Massachusetts, $1,857,985; Rhode Island, $180,560; Connecticut, $1,154,445; New York, $4,558,582, and New Jersey, $1,247,515. The loans so far completed amount to $3,351,195. Commenting upon these figures, President Leonard Robinson said:

"Apart from the fact that it silences for good and all those who maintained that the Federal Farm Loan System was not needed in the Eastern States, the real significance in the operations of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield lies in the distribution of its business throughout the district. The impression seems to be current that because the bank is located in Massachusetts it is purely a New England institution. But this is far from being the case. New York, with $4,558,582 in applications, is our best producing State. It represents 42 per cent. of the total business of the bank. The two States outside of New England—New York and New Jersey—actually furnish 53 per cent. of our business, while the six New England States furnish 47 per cent."

Rock Island Preferred Dividend.

Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company yesterday declared the normal semi-annual dividends on the two classes of preferred stock, 3½ per cent. on the first and 3 per cent. on the second, payable in each case on July 20 to stock of record July 5. The dividend declaration had previously been deferred because the authority of the Railroad Administration, and the necessary funds to pay, had not been obtained. A statement was issued announcing that this approval had been obtained, and a promise that the necessary funds would also be forthcoming, in the form of an advance from the revolving fund of the Railroad Administration.

Orders Aetna Explosives Interest.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, sitting in the United States District Court, issued an order yesterday authorizing and directing Receivers Odell and Holt of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., to pay the semi-annual interest due on the company's bonds, amounting to 3 per cent., or $2,530,700. The bonds are secured by a mortgage on the company's assets.

TAKE DRUGS AND WAR GOODS

Federal Agents Find Two Big Trunks in Raid in Hoboken.

Army revolvers, cameras, and sweaters and $10,000 worth of morphine, cocaine, and herbin were seized yesterday by Federal officers in a raid of the rooms of Frank Krissler, in Jefferson Street, Hoboken. Krissler, who is 34 years old and was employed at the Hoboken station of the Adams Express Company as a confidential checker, was held in $10,000 bail by United States Commissioner Edward R. Stanton for further examination. The articles were in two large trunks, and the one containing the army goods was intercepted and held from delivery at the Army Piers at Hoboken, it is believed.

The forbidden drugs were in bottles. It has not yet been learned whether these were consigned to the military authorities. There were no shipping marks on the drug-trunk. The arrest was made by Secretary McAdoo's new bureau for safeguarding Government shipments, which is known as the Protective Section of the United States Railway Bureau. George L. Robertson, Superintendent of the Bureau, and Detective Kieley of the Hoboken police, who has been transferred to this Federal work, traced the trunks to Krissler.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99¼
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98½	99¼
3s, registered, 1918	99¼	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99¼	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106¾	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106¾	107
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	98¼
3s, Panama, '61, reg	85	88
4s, Panama, 61, coupon	83	88
3s Fed. Land Bank, '38	102⅝	103⅝

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yesterday.	Tuesday.
4½s July, 1967	100¼	100½	100½	100¼
4½s June, 1965	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
4½s Mar., 1965	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
4½s Mar., 1962	94⅜	95	94½	94⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
4½s May, 1957	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100¼
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94⅜	95	94½	94⅜
4½s April, 1966	94⅜	95¼	94½	94⅜
4½s Mar., 1964	94⅜	95¼	94½	94⅜
4½s Mar., 1962	94⅜	95	94½	94⅜
4½s Sept., 1960	94⅜	95	94½	94⅜
4s May, 1959	90¼	91	90¼	90¼
4s Nov., 1958	90¼	91	90¼	90¼
4s May, 1957	90¼	91	90¼	90¼
4s Nov., 1956	89	91	89	89
4s Nov., 1955	89	91	89	89
4s Nov., 1936	91	93	91	91
4s May, 1919	99¼		99¼	99
4s Nov., 1918	99½		99¼	

	Bid.	Ask.	Yesterday.	Tuesday.
3½s Nov., 1955			79½	
3½s Nov., 1954	81¼	82		80½
3½s May, 1954	81			80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

1924-1931	4.65	4.50	4.65
1921-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
1919-1920	4.65	4.50	4.65
1918-1923	4.65	4.50	4.65
1924-1932	4.65	4.50	4.65
1940-1936	4.70	4.55	4.70
1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.70
1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.70
1918	5.00	4.25	5.00
1940-1953	4.80	4.60	4.80
1926-1930	4.80	4.60	4.80
1918-1923	4.80	4.30	4.80

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6,000	‡Aetna Exp.	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
800	‡Burns Bros.	28	28	28
635	‡Carbon St'l	128	122½	125
2,750	Chev. Mtor	140	136	140
500	‡Cup.-Es. & S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	‡Cuprite M. T.	½	½	½
700	Curtiss Aero.	41	40	40½
7,200	‡Gen. Asp't.	31¼	25	31¼
150	‡Do pf	61	61	61
100	‡Gil'e S. R.	91	91	91
500	Grape-Ola	⅛	⅛	⅛
225	Do pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Key. T. & R	19	19	19
500	‡Kirby Lum.	17¾	17	17¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5,400	‡A.-Am. Oil	12⅝	11¾	12⅝
10	‡Ill. Pipe L.	167	167	
29,000	‡Pierce O. Cp	16½	15⅝	16⅜

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

200	‡Allen Oil	½	½	½
7,500	‡Am.Ven.O.	18	16	18
23,000	††Ap'lachian	9	7	9
10,000	‡Barn.O.& G.	½	½	⅝
4,000	‡Bos.-Wyo.	21	20	20
1,100	‡Cos. & Co.	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1,700	‡Crystal Oil, (a pros.)	1½	1½	1⅝
6,000	‡Drillers Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	‡Elk B. Pet.	6¾	6	6¾
4,000	††Emer. Oil	7	6	6
600	‡Federal Oil	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2,300	‡Glenrock Oil	4¼	4¼	4⅜
800	‡Han.O.& R.	2	2	2⅛
2,000	‡Houston Oil	76¼	72½	76¼
5,600	‡Imp.Con.Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,500	‡Inter. Pet.	14⅜	13	14¼
9,000	‡Isl'd O. & T.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
5,380	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	‡Merritt Oil	28½	27⅜	28¼

MINING STOCKS.

2,400	‡Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	55	52	55
900	‡America	68	68	68
7,500	‡Am.Tin & T.	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,000	‡Aminaklin. (a pros.)	38	37	38
3,400	Big Ledge	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
12,000	‡Bos.& Mon.	53	51	52
1,700	‡Calednia	44	43	43
5,500	‡Calu. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,200	‡Cerbat Sil., (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Coco River	2	2	2
1,700	Con.Ariz.Sm.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Cresson Con.	4¾	4¾	4¾
10,000	††El Sal. Sil.	72	71	72
4,000	‡Emma Con.	19	17	18
2,500	‡Eure.-Cresus Mining	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
600	††GoldenRule	¾	¾	¾
3,500	††HattieGold, (a pros.)	38	33	38
700	Hecla Mining	4¼	4¼	4⅛
18,100	††Hypotheek	34	32	33½
3,000	††Int. Mines	9½	9½	9½
2,700	‡Jim Butler	65	64	64
1,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	9½	9	9½
2,000	††Kewanas	3	3	3
3,500	††Lib. Silver, (a pros.)	45	43	44
60,000	††Lone Star	3	3	3

INDUSTRIALS, (continued.)

125	‡Do pf	86½	86	86½
500	‡Mitchell M.	34	29	34
600	†Pa. C. & C.	32	31	32
200	Penn. S. St'l v. t. ctfs	56	56	56
3,000	‡Poul. Wire	14½	14	14
1,000	Smith M. T.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs	16¾	16¾	16¾
1,600	††Thiogen	6	5⅞	5⅞
1,200	†U. S. L. & Heat Corp.	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	‡Un. Motors	31¼	30⅝	31
3,900	U. S. S'p'Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,400	‡W.-M. A.Cp	9¼	9¼	9⅜

OIL STOCKS.

Cos. & Co. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Federal Oil pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½
Min Wells F.	2¾	3	2¾	3
Okla Oil. pf.	4	8	4	8
Pan Am. Pet.	53	54	53	54
Picardy Oil	20	24	20	24
Queen Oil	8	12	8	12
Sapulpa Oil	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
Savoy Oil	7	7½	7	7½
Sinclair	18	19	19½	20
VacuumG.&O.	¾	¾	¾	¾
Way. O. & G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

MINING STOCKS.

Atlanta	5	6	5	6
Aurora	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Austn.Amazon	¼	¼	¼	¼
Booth	3	4	3	4
Bradshaw Cp.	¼	½	¼	½
Cashboy	5	6	5	6
Con. Cop. M.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s, 1924	82	84	82	84

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Ask.
Air Reduc'n.	70	74	70	74
Am.-Br. Mfg.	3	6	3	6
Do pf	22	30	22	30
Am. W. Pr.	2	2½	2	2¼
Brit.-Am.Tob., common	16¼	17¼	16¼	17¼
Do reg	15½	16½	15½	16½
Carbon Steel	122	124	122	124
Carwen Steel	7½	9	7½	9
Charcoal Iron	8	8½	8	8½
Do pf	6½	6¾	6¼	6¾
Corp. of Fjor.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
Cramp Ship	75	85	75	85
Curt.Aero.pf	65	80	65	80
EmersonPhon.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Free. Texas	33	34½	33	34½
Key.T.& R.pf.	18	19	18	19
Kresge	82	86	82	86
Do pf	98	102	98	102
Lake Tor. Rt.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Do pf	4	5	4	5
L. Val. C. S.	78	82	78	82
Lima Loco	45	47	45	47
Marconi of A.	3⅝	3¾	3⅛	3⅜
Marlin Rock	85	89	85	89
Maxim Mun.	¼	½	¼	½
Man. Transit	¼	½	¼	½
N. A. P. P.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
N. Y. Transp.	13¾	15	13¾	15
N. Y. Ship	40	42	40	42
Poc.-Logan C.	3	8¼	3	8¼
St. Jo Lead	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Cosden	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
50	Do pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
625	Celestine	1.60	1.60	1.60
15	Con. Power	97	97	97

Bonds.

$1,000	Ana. & Pot. 5s	97	97	97
5,000	Con. Coal 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼
3,000	Cosden 6s, B	78	78	78
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	82	82	82
$5,000	Con. Coal 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼
9,000	Houston Oil div. 6s	97½	97½	97½
5,000	Kirby L. 6s	97½	97½	97½
3,000	N. Ry.& L. 4s	94	94	94

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
645	Am. Zinc	18¾	18	18¾
10	Do pf	49½	49½	49½
15	Ahmeek	75	75	75
365	Anaconda	66	65¾	66
10	Cal. & Ariz.	67¼	67¼	67¼
2	Cal. & Hecla	440	440	440
25	CopperRange	46¼	46¼	46¼
535	Daly-West	2⅛	2	2⅛
125	Davis-Daly	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50	East Butte	5¾	5¾	5¾
220	Island Creek	66¼	66	66¼
35	Kerr Lake	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Mass Con	5¼	5	5¼
110	Mass.-Old C	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	Michigan	50c.	50c.	50c.
38	Mohawk	57	57	57
45	New Haven	40¾	40½	40¾
521	Boston Elev.	74½	74	74
205	Mass. El. pf.	25½	25½	25½
1	Prov. & W.	125	125	125
220	West End	49	48½	49

Miscellaneous.

25	Am. Ag. Ch.	90¾	90¾	90¾
10	Do pf	94	94	94
200	Amoskeag	70¼	70	70
17	Am. Sugar	113	112½	112½
70	Do pf	100	100	100
217	Am. T. & T.	96	95¾	96
4,200	Do rights	4c.	3c.	3c.
37	Am.Woolpf.	94	93¾	94
30	Art Metal	14	13¾	14
200	Century Steel	10½	10½	10½
115	Cuban Com	14	13¾	13¾
67	Edison Elec.	139	135	139
34	Gen. Elec	140¾	148¾	148¾
3,400	Island Oil	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Int.Por.Cem.	5	5	5
5	Mass. Gas	58	56	56
20	Merg'thaler	109	108½	109
5	Pac. Mills	144	144	144
12	Pullman	114¾	114¾	114½
10	Reece Button	13	13	13
652	Swift	109¼	107¾	109½
58	Do war'nts	108	107	108
97	United Fruit	124½	123⅝	124½
45	United Shoe	40½	40¼	40½
13	Do pf	25½	25	25

Bonds.

$1,000	Am.T.& T. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000	A.G.&W.I.5s	75	75	75
1,000	C.,B. & Q. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Pond Ck. 6s	93	93	93
4,000	Swift 5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	95	95	95
$2,000	West. Tel. 5s	83	83	83
8,200	Liberty 3½s	99.60	99.24	99.50
9,500	Do cv. 4s	94.10	93.74	94.10
13,000	Do 2d 4s	94.14	93.74	94.00
9,500	Do 4½s	99.16	98.74	96.00

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
524	Am. Shipb'g.	132	126¼	130
95	Chi. City & Con. Ry	1½	1½	1½
610	Do pf	13½	12	13
45	Chi.Ry.,Ser.2	12½	12¼	12¼
25	Consumers	100¼	100	100
135	Illinois Brick	49½	49¼	49¼
20	Lindsay Lt	19¾	19¾	19¾
35	M. Ward pf	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Public Ut	71¾	71¾	71¾
50	Stew.-War	58	58	58
5,053	Union Carb	55¾	55	55¾
100	Wilson	62½	61½	61½
100	Swift war'ts	108	108	108

Bond.

$1,000	Chicago City Ry. 1st 5s	86	86	86

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---

SENATORS ON TRAIL OF AIRPLANE GRAFT

Committee Gets Evidence of Profiteering and 'Shoestring' Financing of Contracts.

CHICAGO GRAND JURY ACTS

Federal Officials Submit Testimony of Waste and Extravagance in Local Aircraft Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Senate Sub-Committee on Aircraft has uncovered evidence of profiteering and poor financing which, its members say, make necessary the most searching investigation into every aircraft contract let by the Government.

The sub-committee today got from three army officers, financial experts, testimony to show that many concerns building aircraft for the Government had not sufficient financial backing or assets to make them safe concerns. Evidence of profiteering also was presented.

No further testimony will be taken from the army men, but the committee plans to go into each contract, if necessary, to run down the profiteers and to learn what concerns have been trying to induce the Government to fatten their "shoestring" capital.

Grand Jury Inquiry in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Investigation by the Federal Grand Jury of the expenditures and methods of the local branch of the Aircraft Board while under the management of A. R. Brunker has been instituted by Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney. Witnesses have been called before the jurors to back up evidence obtained by the Department of Justice that unwarranted expenditure of funds had been made, that sons of wealthy men held high salaried jobs as inspectors, although possessing no qualifications for the work.

Mr. Clyne said today that money flowed like water from the Board's headquarters and that there were indications of graft of all kinds in the purchase of materials.

When the Chicago situation became known some time ago there was a general clean-up and clean-out. Eighty men were dropped from the pay roll, and among these was the acting head of the department, C. I. Hogue of the investment firm of Simpson & Hogue. But at that time nothing was given out as to details or the causes of the dismissals.

A. R. Brunker, an official of the Liquid Carbonic Company, was chosen Chief of the Inspection Division here late last Fall under the title of general manager. He is said to have accepted on the understanding that he was to put in only a part of his time. The active work was put in Hogue's charge.

The investigation is said to have revealed that the "extravagant era" began last December, under the Hogue régime. Soon he began to surround himself with young men of wealth and social position as inspectors.

The shake-up followed at once after Major Joseph L. Hanley was sent to Chicago on direct orders from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Among the accusations made against the management of the air craft section here were:

Employment of inexperienced and incompetent young men as inspectors of airplane parts.

Extravagant use of Government funds for office and field work.

Placing many unnecessary civilian workers on Government payrolls.

Obtaining transfers of enlisted men from active duty to desk jobs.

Unnecessary employment of men of draft age in the clothing division.

Investigators for both the Army and Navy Intelligence Departments testified today before the Federal Grand Jury.

Mr. Clyne announced that the Grand Jury inquiry was being conducted as a result of instructions from Washington. Other Federal officials said that the inquiry was being made at the request of Charles E. Hughes.

MUNITION STRIKE GROWS.

Six Thousand Bridgeport Workers Ignore War Secretary's Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 26.—Six thousand machinists in the various munition shops here went on strike at noon today as a protest against Secretary Baker's action in rescinding the so-called Rogers wage award of June 7. The machinists have ignored the request of Secretary Baker to continue to work till the wage rate is definitely settled by the Taft-Walsh board. The chief contention is that the local manufacturers refused to recognize the award because they were unfavorable to its terms and were seeking to evade it.

After the men walked out of the various factories they assembled in mass meeting, where they voted to stay out until they obtained assurance that the manufacturers would abide by the next award. It was also decided that Samuel Lavitt and Edward O'Connel should go to Washington to appear before the Taft-Walsh board tomorrow, and if the men can obtain a paper duly signed that the award will be retroactive to May 1, and that the local manufacturers will abide by the decision, the men will go back to work.

The strike today is in addition to the walkout at the American and British Manufacturing Company yesterday, when 780 men went out because President J. C. Stanley refused to recognize the award of June 7. The strike today affects 160 factories. Nineteen factories have agreed to abide by the award of June 7. The strike today will force another 6,000 out tomorrow.

ASKS SERVICE BOARD'S AID.

John Candler Cobb Makes an Official Plea for Suspension of Night Cars.

John Candler Cobb, who was designated by his fellow-Directors of the New York Railways Company to take any steps necessary to increase the company's revenues, filed wit hthe Public Service Commission yesterday a petition asking the commission to change the running schedules of the company and to abolish all transfers that could be abolished under the law. Mr. Cobb, after an investigation which he said was thorough, suggested that surface railroad operation be suspended at night to the end that a decrease of service should result in an increase in revenue.

In filing his petition Mr. Cobb explained that it was in the interest of the adjustment mortgage bondholders, and that something must be done so that the company would be able to meet increased cost of labor and materials and payments on the bonds.

Mr. Cobb said his investigation has convinced him that if the commission would abolish all free transfers in its control and close down all transportation between 10:30 P. M. and 6:30 A. M., and would also make some minor adjustments of day schedules, the property could be operated even under the present heavy war costs.

A limitation of operation, he pointed out, would save a great deal of coal, and so the national and local interests would be served by any curtailment of service.

A statement sent out by the commission last night was to the effect that Mr. Cobb's petition was a prayer for relief because of the inability of the company to pay interest on its bonds. No mention was made of Mr. Cobb's plan for shutting off night fares.

'COUNT' LOUDEN IN COURT.

Helps to Convict Former Employe of Forgery.

"Count" Max Lynar Louden, who startled the Federal authorities when he was sentenced to Sing Sing on conviction of bigamy with the stories that he had been engaged in plans to invade Canada with 150,000 German reservists and to kidnap President Wilson, was a witness yesterday in the Queens County Court in the case of Emil Erik, who was convicted of forgery in passing a worthless check for $100 upon a saloonkeeper in Long Island City.

Erik said that he had been employed in Louden's North Beach shipyard, where non-sinkable lifeboats were built, and that Louden had given him the check to get cash to pay other employes. Louden testified that he had used many other names, but he denied that he had ever signed a check with the name E. Sanders. Erik said he had received many worthless checks from Louden. An official of the Sherman National Bank said that Louden had opened an account in that bank before the war upon representations that he was connected with the German Embassy in London and that he was in close touch with the Persian envoys here. Louden testified that Persian officials owed him $3,000.

Louden's conviction in the Court of General Sessions for bigamy is now on appeal, but he is detained by the Department of Justice. He said in court yesterday that he had had a contract to supply the Austrian Army with uniforms, but he denied that he had forged the seal of Austria-Hungary in giving as security for a loan an alleged contract for 1,000,000 knapsacks said to have been awarded to him by the Austrian Government. He is under indictment in Orange County on that charge.

DELAY J. J. O'LEARY'S TRIAL.

Illness of Colonel Felder, His Counsel, Causes a Postponement.

The trial of John J. O'Leary on the charge of helping his brother, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, to escape trial here was postponed yesterday until next Monday, because of the illness of Colonel Thomas B. Felder, leading counsel for O'Leary. The proceeding was declared a mistrial last week, when one of the jurors was found to have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury.

After the hearing yesterday, John J. O'Leary said that members of his family and his chauffeur were being constantly approached by Government agents seeking to intimidate them. He said that his mother and other relatives had been surprised by men who had turned out to be Government agents and who had threatened them with possible prosecution if they failed to give certain information.

In the afternoon, Jeremiah A. O'Leary, charged with conspiracy to commit treason, went to the chambers of Federal Judge Hand, where the question of the selection of a lawyer to defend O'Leary was discussed. O'Leary had not made a selection and the matter was postponed.

PLAN EXCURSION FARES.

Rates to Summer Resorts Will Be Reduced Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Reduced excursion fares to Summer resorts will be put into effect soon by the Railroad Administration. Passenger traffic committees are working on several thousand local rates to seashore and inland resorts, and many of these will be recommended to Director General McAdoo within a week. Although low excursion rates existing before June 10, when the 3-cent-a-mile passenger rate went into effect, will not be restored, the special rates will range from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than the straight fare.

A number of other apparent injustices effected by increasing passenger rates to 3 cents a mile, particularly in short hauls, are under consideration by passenger traffic committees.

The Railroad Administration decided today to add to the freight traffic committees which are threshing out adjustments in rates necessitated by the general increase, representatives of the shippers, and the public. They will be appointed next week.

New export and import rates, established on a specific basis of increase, went into effect today. They ranged from 25 to 50 per cent. above the old rate.

CUT NEW YORK-CHILE TIME.

New Shipping Board Line First of Those to South America.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—New passenger steamers, put into service between New York and Valparaiso, under the direction of the Shipping Board, have cut down the time for the run from twenty-seven to eighteen days. They are the first steamers to carry the American flag on that route.

The beginning of this service is the first step in the creation of direct steamship lines by the Shipping Board, and as fast as vessels are available weekly passenger service will be established between New York and Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Caracas on the east coast of South America and Colombia, Ecuador and Peru on the west coast, as well as to Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

The vessels assigned to these lines will be so constructed that half the capacity may be used for carrying essential freight. They will accommodate 225 to 250 passengers.

Italian Fair Opens Today.

Captain Mario Guardabassi, representing the Italian Embassy, with a staff of Italian officers will attend both afternoon and evening today the fair for the benefit of Italian blinded soldiers, which opens today on the terrace of the New York Public Library. A Supervising Committee has been formed of Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Chairman; Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Miss Josephine Osborne, Mrs. Newbold LeRoy Edgar, and Mrs. Edward Mathews. The fair will open at 3:30 o'clock with patriotic Italian songs sung by the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera company dressed in costume.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

131ST ST, 513 West, all; Peter J. Devine to the Henston Storage and Van Co., Inc., 5 years from June 1, 1918; attorney, G. G. Schwartz, 160 Broadway.....$1,500

Bronx.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 160th St, store, &c.; Vermilyea Realty Co. to Samuel Berlin, 944 2d Av, 10 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Samuel Berlin, 268 East 169th St.....$900 to $1,260

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bronx.

BALCOM AV, 1,422-30; Elizabeth Steinmetz to Henry Becker, 1 Jefferson St, Union Hill, N. J.; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 149 East 180th St.....$8,000

BRYANT AV, 1,521; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Mary S. Purdy, 219 West 130th St, and another, executors, &c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

EDWARDS AV, 1,440-52; same to same; attorney, same.....$20,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 140.10 ft n of 187th St, 75x —; Wendover-Hall Co. to Mary G. Lanigan, 2,292 Loring Place; attorney, O. E. Davis, 8,210 3d Av.....$6,000

LOTS 140 to 145, map Lacouia Park; Antonio Mangieri to Mary A. Mangieri, 292 East 148th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200

MORRIS AV, 632; Albert Asmus, Hancock, N. Y., to Julius Asmus, 529 East 146th St; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

WASHINGTON AV, 2,240-52; William V. Simpson to Saul Sleuler, 16 Atlantic Av, Lynbrook, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$300

SAME PROPERTY; same to same; 180 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; same to same; attorney, same.....$300

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL COURT.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—Jury calendar.

Miller⟨Leh Val RR.
Spicuzer⟨C RR N J.
Chem Prod Co of Can⟨Pendleton & Lehman.
⟨Herman & Herman.
Sharkey⟨C RR N J.
Aksai Mach Corp⟨Cocks.
English⟨D, L & W RR.
Wilder⟨Penn RR.
Nelson⟨Penn RR.
Roskos⟨C RR of N J.
Steele⟨Glorieux.
Wetherell⟨CNY, (2)
Am Zinc, &c, Co⟨Wells & Co.
Macdonald⟨Mandeville
Griggs⟨Central RR.
Stathpol⟨NY C RR.
Quattrocchi⟨Cadillac Hotel.
Garcia⟨Rockefeller Inst (2.)
US⟨Belocchistan
W Co (2.)
Miller⟨Lowe.
Morgan⟨US.
US⟨Cunard SS Co.
Hood⟨Knick Trust Co.
Dudley⟨Dudley.
US⟨36 miniature bird cages.
Same⟨1 carton of feathers.
Bracken⟨Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Gaisel⟨Bedford.
Jensen⟨Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
White Sulphur Supply ⟨Women's Wear Co.
Scme⟨Daily Trade Record.
Peterson⟨Davison.
Miller⟨Lowe.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 227 by Grubb, J., as required.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 9 A. M.—Naturalization. At 10 A. M.—US⟨Binder.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal. US⟨Ingracia et al. Same—Firpo. Same⟨Olsen.

At 4 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Testut⟨Van der Duyn.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Watson⟨Angermann.
Malo⟨Geisler.
Kravchenko⟨Grand Tool & Machine Wks
Young⟨Potter.
Malo⟨Geisler.
Jockey⟨Jockey.
People ex rel Morris⟨Bierlight.
Emdin⟨Frederick Ledger Co
Schmidt⟨Schmidt.
Hall⟨Public Ledger Co
Levanter⟨Int R T.
Re Geisman, (Board of Assessors.)
Kastel⟨Kastel.
Cohen⟨Gilmartin.
Ford⟨Ford.
Lasky⟨Coverdale.
People ex rel Perlstein ⟨Shernoff.
Snow⟨Dodd.
Cantor⟨Berman.
Am Mtg Co⟨Foster.
Schwartz⟨Eagle.
Re Johanssen.
Weiss⟨Weinberg.
McKenna⟨McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Montgomery⟨Kemerer.
Blatman⟨Greenberg.
Schwartz⟨Eagle.
Re Sinnott, (Gottlieb⟨N E Panama Hat Co.)
Dancey⟨Broadway and 4th St Bldg Co.
Met Trust Co⟨Allen.
CNY⟨Cohen.
Le Picard⟨Le Picard.
Re Watt, (Sherman.)
Bernstein⟨Bernstein.
Gordon⟨Brady.
Schieffelin⟨St. Nicholas Zinc Co.
Hand⟨Rosenbaum.
Randolph⟨Beasley.
Poncleroll⟨Poncleroll.
Cristaforos⟨S M C Realty Co.
Nolan⟨Postal Transfer Service.
Hoyt⟨Hoyt.
Cadogan⟨Friedland.
Victor⟨Derrenbacher.
Sullivan⟨Kraus, (2.)
Maury⟨Maury.
Mastick⟨Young.
Henningsen⟨Henningsen.
Hall⟨Public Ledger Co People, &c⟨Moore.
Ratkowsky⟨Ratkowsky.
La Parmentier Shipbuilding Co⟨Child.
Kirsch⟨Pacific Commercial Co.
Re Ferguson, (Boseman.)
Hoohberger⟨112th St Co.
Weiss⟨Ottenberg.
Ayres⟨Pembroke Rty.
Tischler⟨Crystal.
Oakley⟨King.
Einstein⟨Bradley.
Glucksman⟨56 Av Rty.
Jefferson⟨Bingham.
A B C Export Co⟨Horary.
Re CNY, (Eastern Boulevard.)
Leighton⟨Leighton.
Re German Hospital & Dispensary.
Harlam⟨Zweig.
Re Improved Land Co.
Ferber⟨Ferber.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Boebinder⟨Paltris Pub Co.
Birnzweig⟨Hirsch.
Principale⟨Principale.
Miller⟨Miller.
Jones⟨Thompson.
Pivnik⟨Pivnik.
Messer⟨Messer.
Blake⟨Blake.
Busch⟨Busch.
Pere⟨Pere.
Re Man Ry⟨Baer.
Undefended divorces:
Weill,
Heaman,
Sievenwright,
Szekely,
Strensch,
Bitting,
Monies,
Hines,
Marrone,
Sharino,
Wallace,
Messina,
Brown,
Friedman,
Hall,
Lee,
Welsberg,
Duck,

PART IV.—Erlanger, Case on.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART V.—McAvoy, Clear.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PART VI.—Mullan, Ongley⟨Marcin.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
PARTS VII. AND VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

S Mundheim Co⟨US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Allen⟨Young.
Clear.
PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Markowitz⟨Forshay.
Goldwasser⟨Wall St Taxicab Co.
Schorr⟨Sarashn.
Laulichtz⟨Pechter.
May⟨3d Av RR.
Grillo⟨Wyler Const Co
Phillemi⟨Int R T.
Black⟨NY Rys.
Gaffeglio⟨Marinelli.
Auregetto⟨same.
Antrobus⟨Murray.
Foussk⟨Bohemian Amus Co.
Schorr⟨Sarashn.
Shine⟨Cholet.
Balut⟨Erie RR.
Carew⟨NY Hippodrome Corp.
Wallace⟨Leh Val RR.
Wm Morris & Co, Inc ⟨Postal Life Ins Co.
Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co⟨Hirsh.
J Labriola⟨NY Cons RR.
Labriola⟨same.
Bowker⟨NY, NH & H RR.
Janowitz⟨Sternberger.
Asch⟨Shernberger.
Ward⟨Taylor.
Getschlig⟨Sachs.
Cummings⟨Hughes.
Thornton⟨same.
Hagen⟨Carrigan.
Austin⟨Mayer.
Kingston⟨Lyttle.
Bognah⟨White.
Sudel⟨same.
Kovacs⟨NY Rys.
Rudolph⟨Long Leaf Pine Co.
Gordon⟨Brady.
Rosenkrans⟨Int R T.
Grady, Sr⟨same.
Correalli⟨Trainer Const Co.
Dewes⟨Repub Motors Sales Co.

PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Griffith⟨Weinstein—Alfred E. Smith. Sinsheimer⟨Nunan—John H. Rogan.
SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Lincoln Trust Co⟨Strouse—Sam C Harriman. Goodwin⟨Siegel—Mathias L. Coanes. Gutschneider⟨East 48th St. Rty Co—Max Altmayer. Excelsior Sav Bk⟨Schoolherr—Charles A Hickey. Seamen's Bk for Savings⟨Stackfleth—Walter C B Schlesinger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Ottinger, J.—Motion calendar.
Nenninger⟨Rosenthal. Birnbaeh⟨Birnbaeh.
Davis⟨Nora Const Co. Int Garden Club⟨Hennessy.
Nachman⟨Heolahan. Re Grots. Telmer⟨Telmer.
Cruikshank Co⟨481 E. 174th St Corp.
Wolodarsky⟨Goldbaum.
Re Meadow St.
PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hoppenstedt⟨Amy.
In re CNY & Johnson Av.
Horowitz⟨Horowitz.
CNY & Barbadoes Creek.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Francis Gentil,
Sarah A. Perritt,
George Scott,
Charles Schlichting,
Mary E. McCann,
Frank Philips,
Margaret Cammeyer,
Gretz⟨Schmackenberg.
Charles Rivkin,
Elizabeth Edwards,
Frank Marhoffer,
Minnie Parry,
L. Adelaide Waters.
Administration of:
Rachel Harris,
George Koehler.
Accounting of:
Demetrio Alvarez,
Mary A. Beard,
Joseph Brennan,
Susan Vanderveer,
Hugh Kenny,
Mary McDonough,
Peter Egan,
Joseph Stamper,
Freda K. Weisberg,
Michael J. Kearney,
Ella Clair.
Seth L. Keeney,
John W. Phillips.
James McAllister,
Thomas Howden,
Mary Parrish.
Elizabeth Heather,
Isaac E. Schoonover,
Clemence Mountant.
John Bolton,
John Wenke,
Maggie Kerr.
Charles A. Hunter,
John Jaworski,
Samuel H. Powell,
Katherine Murray,
John H. Mowen,
Frederick Harpenan.
Estates of:
Marie W. Read.
William Goodridge.

County Court.

PART V.—McDermott, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cooperman⟨Raffman. Senecal⟨Moran.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

Borland⟨Borland.
Goodhart⟨Fisher.
Rich⟨Nussbaum.
Totten⟨Totten.
Kelly⟨Sengens.
Embury-Morris Co⟨Southard Robertson.
Also, for the hearing of motions.
Trimmer⟨Trimmer et al.
Finger⟨Finger.
Sheldon Slate⟨Arents.
Hyatt⟨NY Life Ins.
Meyer⟨Prudential Ins.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Vickers⟨Hickson.
Steel Furn Co⟨Morgan Silks⟨Snyder.
Bullglee⟨Bi-Boro Rity
Villa Park Assoc⟨Crowell.

Balance of calendar goes over to October term.

New notes of issue must be filed for all cases marked over or off.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 673; Max Karp against Edwin J. Knapp, Treasurer, and Jarvis Realty Co., Inc., owner and contractors.....$30

MADISON AV, 110; Chatham Lumber Co., Inc., against estate of Georgiana Oakley et al., owner; Frederick Construction Co., contractor $240

67TH ST, 153 West; Lent & Cantor against Lucille B. Aspergren, owner; Frederick Construction Co., contractor.....$158

57TH ST, 153 West; Pardi Tile Co. against Lucille B. Aspergren, owner; Frederick Construction Co., contractor.....$205

71ST ST, 130 West; Larkin Lumber Co. against Jacob Mayers, owner; Joseph Sinnett, contractor.....$158

Bronx.

HULL AV, n e corner of Tenth St, 110x100.1; Philip Aginsky against Harsin Building Corporation, Adele M. Harrington, Julia Foley, and Margaret Boylan, owners; Harsin Building Corporation and Adele M. Harrington, contractors.....$1,331

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 51.2 ft s of 162d St, 16.7x75; Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Henrietta Stern et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King & Trafford.

10TH AV, 47; Siegel Building Corp., Inc., against Salmagundi Club et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, A. Cohen.

8TH AV, 2,266; Mary H. Tompkins against George Kitt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, Isaac Foster.

8TH AV, 2,268; Ambrose K. Jones et al. against George Kitt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. De P. Foster.

Bronx.

CLAY AV, w s, 275 ft n of 174th St, 75x95; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Bella C. Hard, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Amend & Amend.

PLOT 4, map of land in town of Eastchester, property belonging to Peter Bertine; William Hayes against Boston Post Road Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. R. Adams.

TREMONT AV, 410; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Mary E. Mullins et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,598; Ire Rosenthal against Seymour Realty Co. et al., May 6, 1918, (vacated) $100

GREENWICH ST, 297 and 799; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against A. R. McMichael et al., May 14, 1917.....$662

IRVING PLACE, 30; W. P. Younge & Bros. against 34 Irving Place Corp. et al., June 3, 1918 .....$30

2D AV, 806 Joseph Kisselstein against Wadsworth Building Co. et al., March 4, 1918.$325

53D ST, 439 and 441 East; Clinton Wire Cloth Co. against Ward Baking Co. et al., March 1, 1918.....$441

Bronx.

PARK AV, s s, 208 ft e of 176th St, 85x100; Abraham Miller against Greenhut Co., Inc., et al., May 14, 1918.....$1,000

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Black, Starr & Frost Sell Fifth Ave. Corner Assessed at $1,265,000 and Lease It Back.

The Black, Starr, and Frost property on the southwest corner of Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, assessed for taxation purposes by the city at $1,265,000, was sold yesterday to the Oceanic Investing Company.

After signing the contract of sale Black, Starr & Frost leased the property from the new owners for a period of twenty-one years, with the privilege of two renewals.

No statement could be obtained from the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company, which arranged the transaction as to the amount of the consideration or the rental paid under the lease.

The property involved was formerly occupied by the home of the late Charles T. Cook. It has a frontage of 43.5 feet on Fifth Avenue and 125 feet on Forty-eighth Street. In the rear is an "L" with a depth of 100.5 feet. The present building, a five-story structure, was erected by Black, Starr & Frost for their own occupancy about six years ago. Exclusive of the building the land is assessed for taxation at $1,010,000.

The Oceanic Investing Company, which was represented in the deal by Masten & Nicholls, attorneys, holds several valuable parcels of Manhattan realty, including the new twenty-story Astor Trust Building, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street; part of the site of the Rogers Peet Building adjoining on Fifth Avenue, 1 and 3 East Forty-second Street, 4 East Forty-third Street, the leasehold 561 Fifth Avenue, 536 Fifth Avenue, the Waterman Building, at 189-191 Broadway, south corner of Dey Street, and the Metropolitan apartment house, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. Buy Another Thirty-fifth Street Flat.

Oppenheim, Collins & Co. has increased its holdings on West Thirty-fifth Street by the purchase of No. 46 from the North River Savings Bank. The property consists of a four-story building on a lot 20 by 98.9 adjoining the Thirty-fourth-street store property.

It is the intention of the new buyers to improve the site with a new building. Clark F. Chambers negotiated the transaction.

East Thirty-eighth Street Dwelling Sold.

Helen G. Anthony sold to a client of Pease & Elliman 145 East Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story private dwelling on a lot 16 by 50 by 98.9. The buyer will occupy.

Investors Buy Tenements.

Joseph di Christine purchased for investment from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company 124 and 126 Chrystie Street, two five-story tenements with stores on a plot 50 by 62.6. The property adjoins the northeast corner of Broome Street.

Maurice Casey purchased from A. P. Roos 442 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story tenement and garage on a lot 25 by 175.5. The buyer gave a free and clear plot on Devoe Place, Bronx, in part payment.

An investing client of George N. Bruno & Co. purchased from the Adriatic Realty Corporation 2,081 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement and stores, on lot 23 by 73, near 107th Street. The house was held at $115,000.

William N. Wagner purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the five-story, new-law tenement, on plot 35 by 100, at 319 East Twenty-ninth Street, between First and Second Avenues. The structure was held at $45,000. Mr. Brown acquired the property recently, together with the five-story apartment house at 534 East 135th Street, which he resold last Monday in a trade for the two houses at 554 and 558 West 145th Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway.

East Side Garage Site Sold.

Maurice Wertheim has sold for Joseph F. Pennelly to a client of the H. M. Weill Company the five-story and twenty-family tenements 417 and 419 West Sixteenth Street, on plot 49.9 by 92. Title to the property has been taken by Jennie Intermonte. It is understood the present buildings are to be wrecked and a garage erected.

Buyer of 415 Riverside Drive.

Thomas J. O. Rhinelander is the buyer of 415 Riverside Drive, a five-story dwelling, assessed at $82,000, recently sold by the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz sold for Harry Aronson 1,674 Nelson Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 89 by $1.6, near the 174th Street subway station, to a client for occupancy.

L. Batchis sold to a client of Leo Bryant 466 East 147th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave the four-story dwelling, 1,333 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on a lot 20 by 107.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney Klinck Realty Company sold to an investor the two-family limestone and brick apartment house located on the west side of East Twenty-sixth Street, 200 feet north of Clarendon Road. The property has a frontage of 20 feet on East Twenty-sixth Street and a depth of 102 feet on both sides.

Tutino & Cerny, with John H. Bahrenburg, sold for Mrs. Ellen B. McDevitt to Louis Raisman, for occupancy, the three-story brick store and apartments, 5,704 Fifth Avenue.

Walter S. Rose and C. C. Gretsinger sold for Harris Berry the one-family limestone dwelling 148 Sixty-seventh Street to a client.

Long Island.

James H. Cruikshank has sold to the Providential Realty and Investing Company, Inc., (Charles E. Gremmels, President,) a new hollow tile stucco residence located at the northeast corner of Central and Pennsylvania Avenues, Massapequa, L. I.

Queens Borough Sales.

The New York City Water Front Company sold to W. H. Gahagan, Inc., a plot 100 by 153 feet on the south side of Clinton Place and a plot 40 to 100 feet on the north side of Clinton Place, both adjacent to the land of the Averne-by-the-Sea Company, Arverne.

The Sternberg Construction Company sold to E. W. Ditmars a plot 100 by 200 feet on the northwest corner of Grand Avenue and Pomeroy Street, Long Island City.

S. H. Costuma sold to F. E. Roth the dwelling and plot 55 by 105 feet on the southwest corner of Orchard and Washington Avenues, Richmond Hill.

F. D. Caulkins sold to E. Blush a plot 75 by 110 feet on the southeast corner of Willow Place and Green Avenue, Springfield.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold for G. A. and J. Thompson their house on Waller Avenue, White Plains, to William B. Tucker of New York City.

New Jersey.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company bought a frame church building, 50 by 100 on the east side of Monmouth Street, near Wayne Street, Jersey City, from the First German Evangelical Church.

The Hudson City Mutual Building and Loan Association sold to Michael O'Brien 44 Wegman Place and to David O'Meara 48 Wegman Place, Jersey City, two two-family houses, each on a plot 28 by 107.

John F. Nagle sold to John J. Greaves 596 Bramhall Avenue, Jersey City, a dwelling on a lot 24 by 100.

A $250,000 Blanket Mortgage.

William A. White & Sons have placed for T. J. Oakley & Philip Rhinelander a loan of $250,000 for a term of years on the following properties: One hundred and fourteen West Fiftieth Street, three-story brick garage; 158 to 162 East Eighty-ninth Street, vacant plot; 113 East Nineteenth Street, four-story private dwelling; 18 and 20 West Forty-eighth Street, two four-story private houses; 248 Washington Street, four-story business building; 1,194 and 1,196 Washington Avenue, Bronx, two two-story frame dwellings; 153 and 157 East Eighty-eighth Street, two-story brick building, leased to the city and used as a Municipal Court; 1,329 and 1,331 Lexington Avenue, vacant plot; 312 and 314 East Ninety-second Street, three-story business building; 1,153 East Eighty-eighth Street, four-story tenement house; 3,341 Highland Avenue and 7 Cedar Street, Yonkers, improved with [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 124-26, e s, 25 ft n of Broome St, 25x62.5; Chrystie St, e s, 50.1 ft n of Broome St, 24.10x62.5; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Giuseppe di Christina, 17 Spring St; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Giuseppe di Christina to Vincenza Montana, 17 Spring St, mtg $25,000; June 26; attorney, same.....$100

DELANCEY ST, 274, n s, 100 ft w of Attorney St, 25x100; Joseph L. B. Mayer to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, b. and s., all liens; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kahn to Joseph L. B. Mayer, 63 East 74th St, b. and s., all liens, June 18; attorneys, same.....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 271, n w corner of 173d St, 100.4x87.6x irreg x Augustus H. Schmidt to Ida A. Neimidt, 271 Fort Washington Av, mtg $130,000, ½ part, June 25; attorney, J. Douglas Wetmore, 5 Beekman St.....Gift

LUDLOW ST, 172, e s, 100.7 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x90; Esther Koppelman to Morris Rabinowitz, 356 Broadway, Brooklyn, mtg $33,000, June 25; attorney, Daniel Drangle, 90 Rivington St.....$1

MANHATTAN ST, e s corner of 129th St, 133.3x67.5x132.1, gore, exclusive transfer tax liens, June 20, 1918; John T. Sturdevant, referee, to Emma G. Badgeley at East Orange, N. J., June 24; attorney, T. Randall, 149 Broadway.....$16,000

MERCER ST, 121, 25x100; New York Eye and Ear Infirmary to Harry Swanson, 324 West 98th St, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Swanson to Lawrence Stern, 122 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, mtg $15,500, all liens, June 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PARK ROW, 225, cor Chatham St, 18.5 x s, 72.8 ft e of James St, 28x56.8x32.8x77.8, mtg $47,000; Lispenard St, n s, 175 ft w of Church St, 25.2x100, mtg $15,000; John F. Simpson to Hasen F. Simpson, Peekskill, N. Y., one-half part, all liens, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles H. Simpson to same, one-half part, all title, May 16; attorney, same.....$1

PLEASANT AV, 282, e s, 22.5 ft n of 113th St, 18x94, foreclosure, June 20; Henry F. Miller, referee, to Greenwood Cemetery, 170 Broadway; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & S., 68 Broadway.....$10,500

STANTON ST, 249, s s, 75 ft w of Sheriff St, 25x75; Bertha Kahn to New York Trust Co., 20 Broad St, mtg $19,500, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.....$1

STANTON ST, 67, s w s, 65.6 ft n w of Allen St, 23x50; Sol Solovinsky to Ray Gross, 458 Shephard Av, Brooklyn; attorney, Henry Greenberg, 99 Nassau St.....$100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 76.9x55.6x65x93.5; Lena Shepman to Lulu Benedict, 200 East 68th St, mtg $47,000; attorney, A. F. Adams, East Orange, N. J.....$100

2D AV, 2,081, w s, 25 ft n of 107th St, 25x100; Adriatic Realty Corporation to Santo Curro, 300 East 111th St, mtg $9,000, all liens, June 21; attorney, Charles Novello, 320 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 2,308, w s, 33 ft n

FOR RENT Immediate Possession

50,000 SQUARE FEET NET

IN

Berkeley Building

19 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET

RUNNING THROUGH TO 20 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET

A NEW AND MODERN OFFICE BUILDING

Comprising 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th floors

RENT WITH LIGHT AND FULL OFFICE SERVICE $75,000.

Single floors (each approximately 12,500 sq. ft. net) at same rate—
$1.50 PER SQUARE FOOT

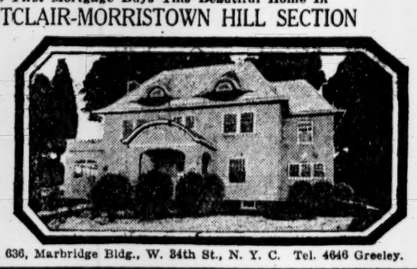
BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION

19 WEST 44TH STREET Telephone "1151 MURRAY HILL"

WONDERFUL BARGAIN, $5,500, EASY TERMS

and $6,000 First Mortgage Buys This Beautiful Home In

THE MONTCLAIR-MORRISTOWN HILL SECTION



Easy Commutation to N. Y. C. Express Service.

12 big rooms, 3 tiled baths, sleeping balconies, big open fireplaces, wide concrete verandas; beautifully finished throughout; parquet floors, hardwood trimmed; fine tree covered grounds and lawn; exclusive residential neighborhood; 5 min. walk to R. R. sta.; high in the mountains, overlooking beautiful lake and near golf and country clubs, schools, churches and markets. Write or phone

O. R. FRANCIS, Room 636, Marbridge Bldg., W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Tel. 4646 Greeley.

FARMS.

Farms Wanted.

FARM—NORTHERN N. J.

Will exchange equity in high class apartment house in Newark, gross rental $6,820.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.
Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES.

NEW ROCHELLE

Along the Sound, 30 private parks; special value in houses from $3,000 up; also furnished and unfurnished for the year or season, in NEW ROCHELLE, PELHAM, LARCHMONT.

J. T. LAMPREY, ROCHELLE PARK.
Phone New Rochelle 1404.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

299 Madison Ave.

Corner 41st Street

A FEW DESIRABLE

OFFICES

all very light; rent reasonable.

J. Romaine Brown Co.

ON PREMISES.
Telephone Murray Hill 1481.

BROOKLYN.

BUILDING TO LET.

Four story, corner Broadway and Reid Av., 45x100; passenger and freight elevators; will lease, sell or exchange.

LEVY BROS.,
189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

270 WEST END AVE.

Corner of 73d St.

Attractive apartments of 10 rooms and 4 baths.

This building is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy July 1st.

Apartments can now be seen by applying to Superintendent on premises or to

J. AXELROD
200 W. 72d Street.
Phone: Columbus 3957.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

(FORMERLY NAVARRO)

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

8 to 16 Rooms

2 to 5 Baths

One Physician's Apartment

Apply 175 West 58th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.

One Apartment, 3 Rooms & Bath...$1,000
4 Rooms & Bath.....$840 to $1,200
5-Room Doctor's Apartment.....$1,500

J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

CORONET

57 West 58th Street.

9 rooms and 3 baths, on corner, 10th floor. Flooded with light and sunshine. Very high standard type of house, designed for convenience and comfort. Rental $3,000 per annum. Apply on premises or Harris & Vaughan, Inc., 569 5th Av., or Tel. 81 Vanderbilt.

265 WEST 81ST ST.
NEAR WEST END AV.

Choice Elevator Apartments, 7 and 9 Rooms and Bath. Rentals $1,200 and $1,600.

562 WEST END AV.
NORTHEAST CORNER 87TH ST.

Attractive Apartments 5 & 8 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths. Moderate Rentals.

ABERNETHY,

340 West 189th St.
Near 181st Subway and 5th Av. Bus.
An Exceptional High Class Apartment.
4 & 5 ROOMS, $43 & $51.

Academy St., 645, nr. Broadway and Dyckman St.

- 4 extra large, light, newly decorated, well arranged rooms; all improvements; class of tenants restricted; best value; Dyckman Heights. $35
- 5 $40
- $42

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class.
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR

Small Families

Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.

815 Park Av. 75th St. S. E. Cor.

Agent on Premises, Rhinelander 499.

3 to 8 ROOMS. **LARGE, LIGHT**

640 Madison Av. **HOFFMAN ARMS, COR. 59TH ST.**

MODERATE RENTALS.

Possession; to sublet, 5 or 8 rooms.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

BRONX.

$45

BEDFORD PARK

6 Rooms. All improvements. Inquire
D. HOULIHAN, Bainbridge Ave., 199th St.
Phone Fordham 1291.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D STREET.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus—7640.

2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.

1,000 Madison Av., bet. 77th and 78th Sts., high-class furnished and unfurnished, non-housekeeping apartment house; unusually large, light rooms, with open fireplaces, and containing every modern improvement. Agent on premises

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

47 WEST 88TH ST.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 503 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8077.

For Sale.—Attractive house on West 88th St.; 10 rooms; parquet floors, electric lights, &c.; can be seen any time; will sell at sacrifice. For particulars write Box 302, Sound Beach, Conn.

159TH ST., 549 WEST.—Three-story, basement; electricity; parquet floors; suitable private residence, doctor, school, or business; rent $70.

For sale, private house, 140 East 19th St.; steam, electricity. Kling, owner.

Newly furnished; look inside; reasonable. 37 West 128th. Keys 35 West 128th.

Bronx.

Call today to see this bargain in a 6-room house; brick, parquet floors, &c.; 5c. fare; good neighborhood. B. Finch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

PHYSICIAN'S OPPORTUNITY

to locate in fine residential section of Greater New York, where neighborhood character is maintained by exclusive country club; no other physician now in this section, due to foreign service; for particulars address N. C., Box J 22 Times.

Must have $1,000 cash at once; will sacrifice my 5-room boathouse for $1,500, worth $2,800; plot fronts 50 feet on deep water; 10c. fare from city. B. Bargain, 161 West 84th St. Greeley 4365.

Westchester County.

Beautiful country home at Rockville Centre; fine grounds; shade, fruit trees; new house, A1 condition; large porch; easy terms. B. Kerr, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Bayside.—Practically new house, six rooms, bath, open attic; front plot 40x100, additional 80x100 in rear; hardwood floors and trim, fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; building on premises suitable for garage; six-minute walk from station; small cash payment and $45 monthly. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 4896.

$12 monthly and a small amount down buys my small home and garden plot in large manufacturing town; plenty of work for mechanic. B. Doud, Box 218 Times Downtown.

Suburban home, cost $10,000; lot 48x100; nine rooms, all improvements; garage, elevation, low taxes; twenty minutes to city; price $8,500; mortgage $5,000. Telephone Flushing 3361.

ROCKAWAY PARK, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124TH ST.

New house overlooking water, near station; terms very reasonable. Telephone Hammels 1688.

An ideal home; brick cottage and garage; plot 100x100; fifteen minutes Penn. Station; eight rooms, two baths; all improvements. William Wood, 34 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6264 Forest Hills.

Flushing, L. I.—Murray Hill station; 19 minutes out; modern 8-room detached house; price $6,500; easy terms. Owner, Room 425, 25 West 42d St., N. Y.

New York State.

Beautiful country place; seven rooms; fully improved; furnished; $400 season; would also rent unfurnished or sell. Address Oratamin Inn, Blauvelt, N. Y.

Bungalow 12x38; ground 30x90. Inquire on premises. Falkenbach, foot Carol St., City Island.

New Jersey.

RIDGEWOOD HOME FOR SALE.

West side, convenient to Country Club and station; plot 150x223; attractive grounds, shade, garden, fruit, berries, ornamental shrubs; 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all imp'ts: stable-garage, 3 cars, man's quarters; prompt possession; photos, full particulars. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, New York. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Telephone 555.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New Jersey.

An ideal home in select suburban, highly restricted residential section, finest in the State; house, seven large rooms, beautiful bath, parquet floors, every city improvement; dining and sleeping porches; on a large plot, with beautiful shade trees and lawns; 30 minutes from city; schools, stores, churches, golf and tennis; 60 trains daily; commutation $5.40; price $5,500; small cash payment and move right in. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

Sacrifice.—FORCED TO SELL ARTISTIC HOME, plot 62x125 ft., $6,300, worth $9,000; easy terms; 10 rooms; living room, open fireplace; bath, toilet; steam heat; every convenience; high in Orange Mountains, near country club, express station; 32 minutes to N. Y., Lackawanna. Owner, 41 Park Row, N. Y., Room 304. Tel. 8214 Cort.

A very attractive homestead with 8 acres, all modern improvements, beautiful shade trees, orchard, apples, peaches, pears, berries; large barn, hennery; convenient express commuting station. Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

West Englewood, Washington and Orchard, 7 rooms, River Edge, Cedar and Albert, $33, int. 4%, $12; principal $23. Woodridge, 1st Street, 16 rooms, 16 lots, 2 acres improvements, $50. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

West Englewood.—Beautiful all-year home; every improvement; 7 rooms, bath; $500 cash, $40 monthly; full price $4,500; worth while seeing. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Montclair, (Near Country Club.)—Modern residence; 9 rooms, bath; 5 minutes' walk station; $30 monthly covers charges after first payment. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

Rutherford, N. J.—Twenty minutes from Jersey City; six-room house, bath; plot 40x125; price $3,750; terms to suit. Room 715, 165 Broadway. Telephone Cortlandt 7475.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $8,750, easy terms. Brady, 164 Nassau St., N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

For Sale.—8 rooms, bath, electricity, cellar, attic, rear porch; bargain, $4,500; large lot also. 3,153 Chapin St., Erie, Penn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Ten-room house, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, gas range, gas hot water heater, electric light; 2 porches, sleeping porch; 2 baths; garage, and pretty garden; 10 minutes from station; rent $125 per month; rented for number of years. Dr. Franzius, telephone Bronxville 177, or city address, 201 E. 82d St., telephone Lenox 2268.

Scarsdale.—Army officer, owing to change orders, wishes to sublet very attractive house in Scarsdale for three months from July 1; 4 master's bedrooms. For further particulars, telephone Scarsdale 230.

BRONXVILLE.

Beautiful modern apartment, 32 minutes from Grand Central; seven rooms, two baths, balcony, three exposures, $110 a month. Phone Cathedral 3886, or write Franklin, 527 W. 110th St.

To rent; furnished for three months, from July 1; twelve-room house; Pleasantville, N. Y.; large grounds; carden; artesian well; tennis court, and outbuildings. Address A. M. G., 76 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Summer home containing 14 rooms, 4 baths, 160 acres of land, overlooking Croton Lake, near Mt. Kisco; fine gardens, outbuildings; a wonderful bargain; for rent furnished for Summer. Apply George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Bedford Hills.—Attractive house, two acres, vegetable garden, fruit trees, modern improvements, near golf club. Call or phone Keller, Bedford Village 84 R 4 or Owner 4093.

Furnished house for Summer in Pleasantville in the Westchester Hills; good commutation train service. Telephone Murray Hill 7100 or Pleasantville 244.

Briarcliff Manor.—House, eight rooms, garage; very attractive studio; grounds, two acres; rent July, August, $125 month. O 99 Times.

White Plains, N. Y.—Furnished house, 8 rooms and bath; large yard and garage; $90 a month. Telephone 4316 Vanderbilt.

Long Island.

For rent, July 1 to Sept. 15, 418 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill. Telephone 2739-R Richmond Hill. Twelve-room house, completely furnished; 2 screened porches; garage; fine garden, large lawn; unusual shrubbery and flowers; hardwood floors; tiled bath; 6 bedrooms; convenient for Kew Gardens or Brooklyn Manor Stations, which are 17 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan; price $125 monthly; also a good maid at $25 a month.

PATCHOGUE.—Rustic Bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished; boating, bathing and fishing; season, $150 and $200. Dimmerling, Corona, N. Y. Phone Newtown 202

To rent for Summer from July 1, furnished house at Sea Gate, beautiful ocean view; near bathing beach and tennis court; garage. For particulars phone 1409 Coney Island.

NINE rooms, garage; electric, laundry; three screened porches, including sleeping porch; trees, garden; telephone Flushing 809. A 175 Times.

Cedarhurst.—Attractive stucco house, season; seven bedrooms, three baths, two sun parlors, reasonable. Phone Pearl, 6880 Broad.

Woodmere.—Furnished, 8 bedrooms, sleeping porch, 3 baths; reasonable; phone, Gramercy 6844.

Far Rockaway.—To rent, near water, furnished house. Phone 17, Far Rockaway.

ATTRACTIVE, furnished seven-room ocean front cottage for rent at Edgemere, L. I. Phone 440 John. D 356 Times Downtown.

Good Ground, L. I.—Always cool; waterfront house. Nugent. Tel. 692 Lenox.

New York State.

FOR RENT, TO SMALL FAMILY, A DETACHED MODERN SIX OR SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE; FAIRLY LARGE ROOMS, TILE BATH, OPEN FIREPLACE; LOCATED AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y., IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD AND NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND; FURNISHED FOR SEASON FROM JULY 1, OR WILL CONSIDER UNFURNISHING IT FOR LONG-TERM LEASE. ADDRESS C. L. MARTIN, BOX 488, 11TH ST. STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To rent, furnished, or for sale, stone farmhouse, 10 large rooms, indoor toilet, portable bath, water in kitchen; large grounds; exceptionally healthy location; retired, but easy of access; ideal for children or invalids. Address Stonecroft Farm, Route 8, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Highmount, Grand Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains.—Hilltop cottage, completely furnished; dining room, living room, kitchen, pantries, four bedrooms, bathroom, &c.; extra maid's room and toilet; reasonable terms. Inquire Koschereau, 129 5th Av.

Bungalow, furnished, for rent, on the shore of Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, New York; running water, electric light; $250 for season, July 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Crowley, 9,291 Rd Av.

Attractive bungalow; two large rooms; kitchenette; running water; fine cellar; beautiful scenery; hour out; West Shore. Address Oratamin Inn, Blauvelt, N. Y.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—**Finest section,** medium sized house, delightfully situated, well furnished; all large cool rooms; grounds 300x100; large vegetable garden; convenient transportation, 40 minutes from New York, possession July 1 to about Sept. 15; rent $75 per month. Inquire or write room 602, 48 Cedar St. Phone John 1628 or Orange 3782W.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW BUILDING
EXQUISITE 7-ROOM APARTS.
of the Very Highest Class.
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR

Small Families

Large Living Room, Dining Room, Foyer, Kitchen, 2 Master's Chambers & Baths, and 2 Maids' Rooms & Bath.

815 Park Av. 75th St. S. E. Cor.

Agent on Premises, Rhinelander 499.

3 to 8 ROOMS. **LARGE, LIGHT**

640 Madison Av. **HOFFMAN ARMS, COR. 59TH ST.**

MODERATE RENTALS.

Possession; to sublet, 5 or 8 rooms.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

BRONX.

$45

BEDFORD PARK

6 Rooms. All improvements. Inquire
D. HOULIHAN, Bainbridge Ave., 199th St.
Phone Fordham 1291.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D STREET.

APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus—7640.

2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.

1,000 Madison Av., bet. 77th and 78th Sts., high-class furnished and unfurnished, non-housekeeping apartment house; unusually large, light rooms, with open fireplaces, and containing every modern improvement. Agent on premises

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

47 WEST 88TH ST.

Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 503 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8077.

For Sale.—Attractive house on West 88th St.; 10 rooms; parquet floors, electric lights, &c.; can be seen any time; will sell at sacrifice. For particulars write Box 302, Sound Beach, Conn.

159TH ST., 549 WEST.—Three-story, basement; electricity; parquet floors; suitable private residence, doctor, school, or business; rent $70.

For sale, private house, 140 East 19th St.; steam, electricity. Kling, owner.

Newly furnished; look inside; reasonable. 37 West 128th. Keys 35 West 128th.

Bronx.

Call today to see this bargain in a 6-room house; brick, parquet floors, &c.; 5c. fare; good neighborhood. B. Finch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens.

PHYSICIAN'S OPPORTUNITY

to locate in fine residential section of Greater New York, where neighborhood character is maintained by exclusive country club; no other physician now in this section, due to foreign service; for particulars address N. C., Box J 22 Times.

Must have $1,000 cash at once; will sacrifice my 5-room boathouse for $1,500, worth $2,800; plot fronts 50 feet on deep water; 10c. fare from city. B. Bargain, 161 West 84th St. Greeley 4365.

Westchester County.

Beautiful country home at Rockville Centre; fine grounds; shade, fruit trees; new house, A1 condition; large porch; easy terms. B. Kerr, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Long Island.

Bayside.—Practically new house, six rooms, bath, open attic; front plot 40x100, additional 80x100 in rear; hardwood floors and trim, fireplace, steam heat, gas, electricity; building on premises suitable for garage; six-minute walk from station; small cash payment and $45 monthly. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 4896.

$12 monthly and a small amount down buys my small home and garden plot in large manufacturing town; plenty of work for mechanic. B. Doud, Box 218 Times Downtown.

Suburban home, cost $10,000; lot 48x100; nine rooms, all improvements; garage, elevation, low taxes; twenty minutes to city; price $8,500; mortgage $5,000. Telephone Flushing 3361.

ROCKAWAY PARK, BAYSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 124TH ST.

New house overlooking water, near station; terms very reasonable. Telephone Hammels 1688.

An ideal home; brick cottage and garage; plot 100x100; fifteen minutes Penn. Station; eight rooms, two baths; all improvements. William Wood, 34 Harvest St., Forest Hills, L. I. Telephone 6264 Forest Hills.

Flushing, L. I.—Murray Hill station; 19 minutes out; modern 8-room detached house; price $6,500; easy terms. Owner, Room 425, 25 West 42d St., N. Y.

New York State.

Beautiful country place; seven rooms; fully improved; furnished; $400 season; would also rent unfurnished or sell. Address Oratamin Inn, Blauvelt, N. Y.

Bungalow 12x38; ground 30x90. Inquire on premises. Falkenbach, foot Carol St., City Island.

New Jersey.

RIDGEWOOD HOME FOR SALE.

West side, convenient to Country Club and station; plot 150x223; attractive grounds, shade, garden, fruit, berries, ornamental shrubs; 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all imp'ts: stable-garage, 3 cars, man's quarters; prompt possession; photos, full particulars. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, New York. Rector 7718.
Ridgewood, N. J. Telephone 555.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Bronxville, N. Y.—Ten-room house, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, gas range, gas hot water heater, electric light; 2 porches, sleeping porch; 2 baths; garage, and pretty garden; 10 minutes from station; rent $125 per month; rented for number of years. Dr. Franzius, telephone Bronxville 177, or city address, 201 E. 82d St., telephone Lenox 2268.

Scarsdale.—Army officer, owing to change orders, wishes to sublet very attractive house in Scarsdale for three months from July 1; 4 master's bedrooms. For further particulars, telephone Scarsdale 230.

BRONXVILLE.

Beautiful modern apartment, 32 minutes from Grand Central; seven rooms, two baths, balcony, three exposures, $110 a month. Phone Cathedral 3886, or write Franklin, 527 W. 110th St.

To rent; furnished for three months, from July 1; twelve-room house; Pleasantville, N. Y.; large grounds; carden; artesian well; tennis court, and outbuildings. Address A. M. G., 76 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful Summer home containing 14 rooms, 4 baths, 160 acres of land, overlooking Croton Lake, near Mt. Kisco; fine gardens, outbuildings; a wonderful bargain; for rent furnished for Summer. Apply George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Bedford Hills.—Attractive house, two acres, vegetable garden, fruit trees, modern improvements, near golf club. Call or phone Keller, Bedford Village 84 R 4 or Owner 4093.

Furnished house for Summer in Pleasantville in the Westchester Hills; good commutation train service. Telephone Murray Hill 7100 or Pleasantville 244.

Briarcliff Manor.—House, eight rooms, garage; very attractive studio; grounds, two acres; rent July, August, $125 month. O 99 Times.

White Plains, N. Y.—Furnished house, 8 rooms and bath; large yard and garage; $90 a month. Telephone 4316 Vanderbilt.

Long Island.

For rent, July 1 to Sept. 15, 418 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill. Telephone 2739-R Richmond Hill. Twelve-room house, completely furnished; 2 screened porches; garage; fine garden, large lawn; unusual shrubbery and flowers; hardwood floors; tiled bath; 6 bedrooms; convenient for Kew Gardens or Brooklyn Manor Stations, which are 17 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan; price $125 monthly; also a good maid at $25 a month.

PATCHOGUE.—Rustic Bungalows, four and six large rooms, neatly furnished; boating, bathing and fishing; season, $150 and $200. Dimmerling, Corona, N. Y. Phone Newtown 202

To rent for Summer from July 1, furnished house at Sea Gate, beautiful ocean view; near bathing beach and tennis court; garage. For particulars phone 1409 Coney Island.

NINE rooms, garage; electric, laundry; three screened porches, including sleeping porch; trees, garden; telephone Flushing 809. A 175 Times.

Cedarhurst.—Attractive stucco house, season; seven bedrooms, three baths, two sun parlors, reasonable. Phone Pearl, 6880 Broad.

Woodmere.—Furnished, 8 bedrooms, sleeping porch, 3 baths; reasonable; phone, Gramercy 6844.

Far Rockaway.—To rent, near water, furnished house. Phone 17, Far Rockaway.

ATTRACTIVE, furnished seven-room ocean front cottage for rent at Edgemere, L. I. Phone 440 John. D 356 Times Downtown.

Good Ground, L. I.—Always cool; waterfront house. Nugent. Tel. 692 Lenox.

New York State.

FOR RENT, TO SMALL FAMILY, A DETACHED MODERN SIX OR SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE; FAIRLY LARGE ROOMS, TILE BATH, OPEN FIREPLACE; LOCATED AT PORT CHESTER, N. Y., IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD AND NEAR LONG ISLAND SOUND; FURNISHED FOR SEASON FROM JULY 1, OR WILL CONSIDER UNFURNISHING IT FOR LONG-TERM LEASE. ADDRESS C. L. MARTIN, BOX 488, 11TH ST. STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To rent, furnished, or for sale, stone farmhouse, 10 large rooms, indoor toilet, portable bath, water in kitchen; large grounds; exceptionally healthy location; retired, but easy of access; ideal for children or invalids. Address Stonecroft Farm, Route 8, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Highmount, Grand Hotel Station, Catskill Mountains.—Hilltop cottage, completely furnished; dining room, living room, kitchen, pantries, four bedrooms, bathroom, &c.; extra maid's room and toilet; reasonable terms. Inquire Koschereau, 129 5th Av.

Bungalow, furnished, for rent, on the shore of Tennanah Lake, Sullivan County, New York; running water, electric light; $250 for season, July 1 to Oct. 1. Apply Crowley, 9,291 Rd Av.

Attractive bungalow; two large rooms; kitchenette; running water; fine cellar; beautiful scenery; hour out; West Shore. Address Oratamin Inn, Blauvelt, N. Y.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—**Finest section,** medium sized house, delightfully situated, well furnished; all large cool rooms; grounds 300x100; large vegetable garden; convenient transportation, 40 minutes from New York, possession July 1 to about Sept. 15; rent $75 per month. Inquire or write room 602, 48 Cedar St. Phone John 1628 or Orange 3782W.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Corner Sairs and Eastbord Avs., Long Branch, N. J.—Fourteen-room house; eight bedrooms; all improvements; newly furnished; $700; near ocean and station. Alexander Selkin, 882 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Commuters.—Summer cottage, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., 14 rooms, garage, $500. F. R. Wood, Easton, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

Country houses everywhere. Town, Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Columbus 5565.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Cottage or bungalow, 6-7 rooms, completely furnished, including linen and silver; ocean; state price; full particulars; July-October. Hartman, 630 West 135th St.

Wanted—Nicely furnished cottage, 5 bedrooms, bath, near ocean, Jersey coast, July and August. Mrs. A. Smith, 549 West End Av., New York City.

Small Summer home, garage, refined locality, commuting distance; moderate rent. D 109 Times.

Country house or shore, commuting, $50 per month. G. Wessman, 936 West End Av.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR RENT.

New Jersey.

On the Shrewsbury.—Seven-room bungalow and garage, garden; improvements; large living room and porch; facing river; five minutes from station; for season, $200. Executor, 612 Commercial Trust, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE.

Four-story, 70x138, sprinkler system, two 7x17 elevators, 150 h. p. engine, three 90 h. p. boilers; two story, 40x90, plot 23 lots; surrounded by all railroads. G., 509 Willis Av.

40,000 square feet of storage space suitable for machinery; also basement with ramp capacity 90 automobiles; fireproof. 142 East 31st St.

Building, 60,000 square feet, west side, below 14th St.; reinforced concrete, 2 elevators, 2 street entrances. Factory Exchange, 43 Cedar St. John 3719.

Garage and stable combined, 2 story, 100x25; west side. Inquire 536 West 44th St., Lodge.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE,
527 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

ON PALISADES.

Seven rooms; every improvement; refined neighborhood; only 30 minutes out; owner will take substantial loss if sold this month; easy terms. Wood McLean, Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Factory buildings for sale, located on the West Shore tracks in heart of city, formerly used as a woodworking establishment; suitable for any purposes; make me an offer. John H. Gregory, Trustee, Kingston, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Greater New York residence property, two houses on three lots, in exchange for factory property; need 25,000 square feet, in vicinity of any bridge plaza or in Manhattan. X 280 Times Annex.

For sale or exchange, New Rochelle residence, 10 rooms, garage, lot 100x100, near water, $17,500, for unimproved property or farm near New York. H 137 Times.

JERSEY FOR BROOKLYN

Modern stucco cottage, 9 rooms and bath, 45 minutes out; $4,000 equity. GHEGAN & LEVINE, 123 Kingston, Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

SMALL HOUSE FOR SUMMER WITH 3 OR MORE BEDROOMS AT OR NEAR SHORE OR IN COUNTRY WITHIN 50 MILES OF NEW YORK AND CONVENIENT TO RAILWAY; IF AT SEASHORE MUST BE NEAR WATER; STATE LOWEST PRICE FOR REST OF SEASON; PHOTOGRAPH DESIRABLE. SEND FULL PARTICULARS TO Domestic Electric Co.,
52 Park Place, N. Y.

Would be interested in bargain, Manhattan Av. plottage. M 168 Times.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S PRACTICAL FARM.

The recent death of the aged owner brings in the market one of the finest farms near New York; 230 acres; fine building equipment; in family for generations; State road; late owner held at $50,000; estate will sell for $28,000. Telephone 2596 Beekman. Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT.

5,000 square feet, in a modern fireproof building, 450 East 148th St.; steam heat, electric light; large freight elevator; suitable for light manufacturing or storage. C. Rieger's Sons, Owners, 509 Willis Av., Bronx. Phone Melrose 70.

TO LEASE.

50,000 SQUARE FEET.
STORAGE OR FACTORY BUILDING,
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL SECTION,
33 CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.
ADDRESS X 331 TIMES ANNEX.

Corner office, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park; large offices, $25 to $50; two large rooms, $65; high-class, 80-story office building; subways and transit facilities at the door. 110 West 40th St., Room 2016.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

To Let—Two lofts, 25x60, and basement, 25x100, at 612 East 83d St.; rent $50. Inquire Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

28TH ST., N. W. CORNER 1ST AV.

Lofts, ground floor and basement; 100x100; power, large elevator, light, sprinklers. Rieser, on premises. 5850 Madison Square.

Building, 18,000 square feet; 3½ acres of land, engine, boiler room, loading platform, 480 feet of siding. Factory Exchange, 43 Cedar St. 3719 John.

Furnished private office, $17.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50, telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Will sublet large studio, suitable for rehearsals, by hour, day, or for full time, July and August. Florence Fleming Noyes, 220 Madison Av. Inquire Mr. Bryant.

Phone Rector 5684-5685 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc.,
115 Broadway.

Two loft buildings, 25x80, six-story, for storage or manufacturing; two blocks from East River. Inquire Elias Diamond, 204 Stanton St. 1174 Orchard.

122 EAST 57TH ST.

Parlor floor, large display window; excellent location for smart shop. Apply Room 3832 Grand Central Terminal.

TO SUBLET—CORNER LOFT, BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.; ALSO FIXTURES FOR SALE. FLEISCHER CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 626 BROADWAY.

ARCHITECT BUILDING.—Private office, desk space; handsomely equipped suite, facing Grand Central Station. 101 Park Av., room 402.

Office or deskroom; best location in Bronx for lawyer, chiropodist, builder, optician, architect, or any other business. Grossman Real Estate, 3d Av., 149th St.

To lease for storage or factory in the 20's, near 11th Av., 45,000 sq. feet, 165 pounds, large yard, elevator, 40c square foot, 10 to 21 years. Estate, 206 Times Downtown.

Loft, 22x100; splendid light; modern elevator building; 311 West 59th. Inquire premises or phone Rieser, 5850 Madison Square.

40X140.

Third loft; steam heat; large freight elevator; light four sides. Engineer, 207-209 East 49th St.; Academy 2754.

Loft in fireproof building, about 50x90, with elevator service and steam heat; also loft in non-fireproof building. Inquire A. BAPPEL, 408 East 93d St.

ROOM TO SUBLET
CHEAP. INQUIRE ROOM 1833,
21 PARK ROW.

Light loft, 25x80, steam heat, elevator service. Inquire 214 Fulton St., Wollins & Bull, Inc., 521 Cortlandt.

Light loft, 25x80, steam heat, elevator service. Inquire 214 Fulton St., Wollins & Bull, Inc., 521 Cortlandt.

Immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished office, 100 Broadway, Room 1305; rent reasonable.

Aeolian Building.—Desirable well furnished office, two windows, to sublet by month, $50. Ellen A. Jeffery.

Private office on 5th Av.; excellent location. Greenwalds, 234 5th Av.

Desk room and desk, light office. Room 302, 17 Battery Place.

Stofe to let, 25x100. Friedrichs, 140 Sullivan St.

Part of a desirable downtown office. G 212 Times Downtown.

Fine light loft to let, 25x100. Friedrichs, 140 Sullivan St.

Brooklyn.

Building to let, plot, 25x100; building, 25x40, 3 stories and cellar, formerly a tenement; will arrange to suit tenant for light manufacturing. John L. Kruger, 137 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

To Let.—Three-story building in Brooklyn, 60x100, suitable for light manufacturing, repair, or paint shop; factory district and handy to freight terminals. O 240 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Office and desk room to let. Room 64, 206 Broadway.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted.—A vacant store or other place for storage of paper; must be dry and inexpensive. Life, 17 West 31st St., New York City.

WANTED—Building, suitable for garage, 15-100 cars, between 23d and 59th Sts. Garage, 132 Times.

Small room, water, for storage, location immaterial; state monthly rental. M 152 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 300, (Near 32d St.)—Desirable bachelor apartment; attractively furnished; large living room, bedroom, bath. See Janitor.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

30'S, EAST.—Handsomely furnished 4 rooms, 9th floor, $35. Particulars, Vanderbilt 1450.

31ST, 22 EAST, Hampton Apartments.—Two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $60 upward.

40TH ST., 27 EAST.—Studio apartment, furnished, four rooms, bath, kitchenette, and roof, for Summer or until May; references; can see any time. Phone Vanderbilt 4696.

54TH., (539 Madison Av.)—Furnished two-room apartment, bath, reasonable. C. M. Elliott, Plaza 6793

Four o'Clock Saturday

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; Broadway-110th St. Phone Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Parlor and bedroom, piano, facing Drive, beautifully furnished; board or use of kitchen optional. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Two-room suite; delightful southern front; reasonable. Apartment 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Cor. 80th.)—Delightfully sunny suite, overlooking Hudson; private house; service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Large room, adjoining bath; small room; electricity.

RIVERSIDE, (108d.)—Extra large, finely furnished room, facing river; two closets; bath. Appointment, telephone River 8600, Apt. 11A.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285, (Apt. 33.)—Pleasant room; private family; no other roomers.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Two large, outside, comfortably furnished rooms, private bath; Southerners' home; reasonable; gentleman. Farragut 3917.

WEST END AV., 898.—Large, connecting rooms; private baths; kitchenette. Phone Academy 2697.

Long Island.

BYOSSET ST., 3,834, Woodhaven, Long Island, 17 minutes from Penn. Station; two rooms, all latest improvements; private family; breakfast if desired; use of screened porch.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END, 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; bachelor, couple; $35.

WEST END, 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; bachelor, couple; $35.

ROOMS WANTED.

Protestant missionary with his young sister, war refugees from Turkey, want for the Summer months two or three furnished rooms with kitchen services for small rent in New York, including the services of the sister. O 673 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board. Telephone.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Small, large rooms, private bath, electricity, elevator, with board; references.

40TH, 16 WEST.

Rooms, with bath; board optional; references.

58D, 67 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; single room; concessions; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; also single room; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private baths, electric light; Southern cooking.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table board; subway express; references.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor suite, private bath, superior people; other rooms.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room, overlooking Hudson; private bath; excellent table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

72D, 240 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private baths, electric lights; first-class table.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

78D, 142 WEST.—Elegant suites; room, bath, electricity; good table; table guests accommodated.

75TH, 234 WEST, "The Hurlburt."—Large back parlor, southern exposure; private bath.

76TH, 129 WEST. — Attractive, homelike, large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive large, cool room, private bath; Southern cooking; single room.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—LARGE, FRONT ROOM; ALSO TABLE BOARD.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 23 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, connecting, single; all conveniences; best home table; in private house; references. Schuyler 8227.

98D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, private bath; high class.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; suite overlooking Hudson; double, single room; really exceptional table; moderate.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (Bet. 107th and 108th Sts.)—Beautiful room, newly decorated; running water; new furniture; elevator apartment; private family. Rebollar.

EXCELLENT selection of choice furnished apartments at reduced Summer rentals. Apply BERLOCK CO., INC., 48 West 49th St.; tel. Bryant 7152.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST. Attractive, cool quarters, twin mahogany beds; running water, two closets; couple or gentleman. 6600 Morningside. Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large double rooms, running water, bath; $10-$15. Fayne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (86th.) — Large room, adjoining bath; private family. Apt. 45.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; beautiful room, bath; unexcelled table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

Room and board wanted by foreign diplomat, in refined private family; references furnished. Send full particulars. A 200 Times.

GENTLEMAN WANTS CHEERFUL BOARDING HOTEL. X 320 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG married Christian couple; maximum $25 per week; references. A 186 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Beautiful old mansion, located park, overlooking Bay. Tennis; beaches; excellent cooking; call Barrett Manor, Arrochar, Staten Island.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway Plaza is opened as a select family hotel. best food and service obtainable, by former manager of Mary Elizabeth Tea Room, 5th Av. and 39th St. For particulars, telephone 9898 St. Nicholas.

Camp Grange, Bellport, L. I.—Girls and small boys; 50 acres; all sports; $175; no extras; references; catalogues. Miss Hagedorn.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 BEACH 113TH. Comfortable front rooms, balcony, facing ocean; special season rates. Phone Hammels 1688.

Westchester County.

Can accommodate couple in private home; large room, porches; every country advantage; 35 min. Grand Central; $30 weekly. X 306 Times Annex.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL and cottages; refined, convenient; moderate prices. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers. Telephone 3344.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

CAN board several adults at my country home. Address Miss Kate Deckelman, Obernburg, Sullivan County, New York.

New Jersey.

SPEND your Summer in Montclair; attractive, airy rooms for rent in well-managed boarding house; large garden and veranda; excellent table and service; five minutes from Lackawanna, but in desirable residential section. M. E. M., 41 South Willow St. Tel. 1660.

25 Berkely Av., Orange, N. J.—Large, airy rooms, adjoining bath; fine location; with board; convenient to Highland Av. Station, Lackawanna R. R.

BERGHOLME INN.—Bordering rivers; lovely country; fine table; commuting. Goblet, Denville, N. J.

Connecticut.

A few boarders taken in a quiet, refined home in Litchfield County; $15 per week. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Miscellaneous.

DIABETICS' needs carefully catered to in home of refinement on beautiful Berkshire farm, $25 weekly. X 339 Times Annex.

Country Board Wanted.

Wanted—Large room and bath and board in boarding house or small hotel for family of three, consisting of man, wife, and daughter 6½ years old, within one hour's commuting distance of New York on Long Island; highest references. Y 359 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER. — Assistant, high school graduate; 2½ years' experience; best references. Sally Goldberg, 1,594 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) thoroughly experienced in manufacturing line, controlling accounts, trial balance, knowledge of stenography; salary $20. O 679 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, high school graduate; good penman; salary $18; experienced. Miss A. Trupin, 1,983 Crotona Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, lengthy experience; high school graduate, college; American; references. A 190 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, trial balance, 12 years' experience; typist; knowledge French; $25. A 213 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPRR, expert, charge of office and correspondence. G 213 Times Downtown.

CHIEF CLERK, &c.—Young lady (29) desires position with good firm that appreciates hard work; chief clerk or assistant to manager; capable of handling any department in office; willing to start $100 monthly. Box 160, 1,039 8th Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL WORK. — College preparatory school graduate desires position; neat, accurate, knowledge typewriting; not afraid of work; in or near Mount Vernon. X 323 Times Annex.

CLERICAL WORK, 5½ years' high school, knowledge of filing and clerical work; ambitious; $12. J 218 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Young woman; best references; traveled; French, English, German. B., 40 West 130th St.

HOUSEKEEPER to business people; excellent cook and buyer; home preferred to high salary. Call Mrs. Creighton, Bryant 7240.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman with small child desires position as housekeeper. Phone Morningside 9080. Mrs. Bryan.

MASSEUSE (city license) desires patients requiring Swedish massage; references. Brook, 211 West 88th.

NURSE.—Undergraduate, qualified; adult or child; permanent; young, refined American. M 170 Times.

OFFICE manager; capable stenographer and typewriter; experienced and efficient. Box J 224 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, stenographer, bookkeeper; capable and experienced managing help, &c. J 224 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, knowledge of stenography, capable of handling detail work, wishes position with small concern. Box 250 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Efficient, executive ability; extensive practical and technical experience; Christian; age 24; $25. D 342 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY. — Educated lady; thorough business experience; highest credentials, Z., 348 East 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Neat personality, exceptionally wide awake; six years' practical experience; academic education; accurate, rapid; trustworthy, conscientious; age 22; reliable. May I demonstrate ability? "I want work." $20. C 363 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Confidential assistant; ten years' technical, general experience; highly educated, efficient, capable mastering technicalities grammatically; not afraid of hard work; neat, conscientious, painstaking; highest credentials; $25. V 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, WISHES CONNECTION RELIABLE FIRM; SALARY COMMENSURATE WITH DUTIES, BUT NO LESS THAN $20. J 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT.—Educated American; expert, long experience; knowledge French $22. J 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 16 months' experience; neat appearance; references; American; $12. D 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; executive ability; 4 years' experience; salary $16. W 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; rapid worker; American; $15. D 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires permanent position; hard worker; $18. D 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, beginner; intelligent, willing, conscientious worker; $10. D 373 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, assistant manager; excellent education; permanent; $22. J 265 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, knowledge bookkeeping; $10. Regina Rosner, 200 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

STENOGRAPHER, graduate high school, also secretarial course; $12 per week. W 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; good figurer. C., 2724½ Stockton St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, five years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; excellent reference; salary $14. K. H., 447 Fremont Av.

TEACHER, (31,) athletic, would nurse children or convalescent; mountains; good cook. Call Sherman, 177 West 79th. Schuyler 2925.

TEACHER wishes clerical position for Summer; experienced. F., 597 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TEACHER.—College graduate, public school methods; all branches. Coaching, 263 West 125th St.

TRANSLATOR, French, English, German, wishes work. B., 40 West 130th St.

TYPIST-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires evening work; knowledge bookkeeping. M 162 Times.

YOUNG LADY.—General office experience; high school graduate; $15. G. A., 263 West 125th St.

YOUNG LADY, college girl, desires temporary clerical position; $12. J 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, exceptional selling ability, desires traveling position with wholesale house; New York experience; references. A 188 Times.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. — Lady wishes to place colored maid; excellent worker, cheerful, neat; $35 to $40. Phone Academy 2480, Apt. 72, before 9:30 A. M.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, chambermaids, colored; investigated references. Col. 8129. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

A BIG EXECUTIVE.

Broad experience; industrial engineer; machinery, hardware, sheet metals, automobiles, recording instruments, electrical novelties; silk throwing, weaving, dyeing.

Capable of developing large organization employing 2,000 OR MORE operatives; FIFTEEN YEARS in PRACTICAL manufacturing and management. A 82 Times.

A CANADIAN gentleman, 36 years of age, married, Protestant, Scotch ancestry, who has successfully managed and sold output of Canadian branch (Montreal) for large London, England, manufactures, which will be closed on account of the war, is open to represent reliable American concern in similar capacity. X 309 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager last six years, expert systematizer, manufacturing specialist, full comprehension cost accounting, 20 years' experience, several years' public accounting, open for permanent engagement; salary at start, $3,000. Address Jersey Commuter, H 141 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, CONSTRUCTIVE ORGANIZER; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE EFFICIENCY METHODS; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXPERT SYSTEMATIZER. O 676 TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, university graduate, wishes connection with a firm of C. P. A.'s; bookkeeping and auditing experience. J 259 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 908.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, desires evenings, Saturday afternoon work; price reasonable. R. K., 242 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, certified; books audited, closed; systems installed; financial statements; moderate. A 181 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, PUBLIC.
Books opened and closed; audits, financial statements, &c. F. O. Martin, 46 West 24th St., Room 1430, city.

ACCOUNTANT,
junior, age 26, deferred classification, seeks position with public accountant. D 329 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert; systems, audit, investigations, tax reports, consultations; reasonable fee. Address Accountant, Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, experienced accountancy graduate, desires permanent employment, age 29. J 253 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior desires position; experience, education; moderate salary; draft exempt. J 284 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER, employed, desires work for evenings; thoroughly experienced. D 387 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) university graduate, seeks permanency; thoroughly experienced; draft exempt. O 658 Times Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior desires part time work; experience, education, draft exempt. W 274 Times Downtown.

ADMITTED as lawyer one year, college and law school, studied salesmanship and advertising, can operate typewriter, knowledge of French and German; age 27 years, draft exempt; $30 per week; willing to travel. G 211 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR—CONTROLLER—TREASURER.
Have had wide and successful experience in the exercise of the functions of the three titles above, and also in the creation, installation, and operation of business systems for recording, safeguarding, and reflecting the vital statistics for the owners of big businesses.

My experience covers financial, commercial, and manufacturing institutions in executive positions.

Am draft exempt, and am prepared to submit on request letters of commendation from large concerns in New York, Illinois and Virginia.

O 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, thorough office executive, qualified to direct and produce results, open for responsible position with progressive concern; unquestionable credentials; salary $45 to $50. M 130 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, certified accountant, desires permanent position in an established mercantile or manufacturing concern; unquestionable references; Christian, American, age 35; $2,500. D 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—American citizen, 39, married; experienced ledger invoice clerk; thoroughly familiar with all relative work; reliable, quick, accurate, desires position. Souter, 212 E. 20th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert typist, thorough knowledge of all stages of clerical work, can handle small correspondence, bank experience; excellent references; $17. Box 8, 1,508 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, high school graduate; 1½ years' reference; double entry, stenography, typewriting; acquainted office details. D 374 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, graduate High School of Commerce, seeks position; no Saturdays; best reference. T. Witkin, 125 Henry St.

BOOKKEEPER, 21, Hebrew, two years' experience, desires position that is more than clerical with progressive house. D 385 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26,) exempt, thoroughly experienced trial balances, statements, controlling accounts; conscientious; efficient worker; $30. J 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Full set; 10 years' business experience, languages, typist; $20 to start; dry goods preferred. "German," W 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (25,) deferred draft classification, executive ability, thoroughly experienced, desires permanent, reliable position. M 110 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, 18, controlling accounts, trial balance; experienced, college training, intelligent. Address Paul K. Miller, 93 Stanton St.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (25,) seeks permanent connection; thoroughly experienced; draft exempt. O 659 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 19, college man, five years' experience, seeks position. W 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, full charge, 4 years experience, draft exempt. D 376 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; experienced, accounting knowledge, manage office. Sittinger, 180 Cook St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) all around; three years' experience; well educated; $20. J 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) thorough knowledge, capable and accurate; salary $18. W 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, credits, thoroughly experienced office man, desires permanent position. D 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, exempt, on Elliott-Fisher machine; has best references; experienced. J 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, check credits, correspondent, trial balance; coats and suits. H 185 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; high school graduate, 18, experienced; best of references: $15 to start. Box 248 Times, 2 Rector.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; accountancy student, high school graduate; good references. M 142 Times.

BOY, 18, desires general position; $10 to start; best references. Polsky, 137 Herzl St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, SWEDE,
single, 34, education, appearance, long experience on Pierce-Arrow, Packard, besides being qualified medical gymnast and masseur; prefer position where both professions would be considered; wages, $35 week; highly recommended. Olason, 240 East 60th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 16 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
INCLUDING SEVEN TRIPS ABROAD; A1 DRIVER AND MECHANIC; BEYOND DRAFT AGE; VERY BEST REFERENCES; LOWEST SALARY $35. O 127 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR.—43, single, good mechanic; 14 years' best references; honest, sober; good driver on Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Simplex, Locomobile, Renault; permanent position. Cushman, 52 West 65th. Tel. 982 Col.

CHAUFFEUR. — Swedish; competent mechanic; cautious driver; expert, all high-grade cars; neat, polite; highest private reference; nine years in last place. Lickstrom, 642 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Swede, (33;) 12 years' experience Pierce, Locomobile, Packard, foreign cars; 3 years last position; private; city, country. Care of Reck, 771 St. Ann's Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Tel. Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, (Swedish,) single, draft exempt, wishes position private family. Arvid, care Adler, 643 Lexington Av. Plaza 3894.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, 24, experienced, wishes position private; honest, neat, careful driver; references. M 137 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady wishes to place her competent chauffeur; at present driving Pierce-Arrow; married, 37, no children; $30-$35 weekly. Maguire, 160 West 59th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Expert driver and mechanic; draft exempt, highly recommended, strictly temperate, seeks position, anywhere; reasonable salary. A 164 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Married; exempt; 8 years' experience Pierce, Loco.; expert; wishes steady position. Pinkis, 165 W. 99th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, (37,) 14 years' experience all types cars; Packard, Pierce especially; city, country; salary $30; best references. E. Grace, 486 West 124th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Would like to connect with commercial house who can use a chauffeur with one-ton truck. M 149 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 31, position private family; careful driver; willing and obliging; very best references. J 272 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private party; 6 years with last employer, G. G., 151 Amity St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR. — Married; private, commercial; 5 years' reference. Donohue, 703 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, married, neat, reliable; private; city, country. Rowantree, 1,410 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (24,) married, mechanic; 4 years last position; best references; careful driver; private only. Howe, 438 W. 49th.

CHAUFFEUR, (33,) wishes position with private family. Jack. Phone Rhinelander 3084.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, 10 years' experience, seeking position. Call Plaza 7175 for references.

CHEMIST.—College graduate, 20; analytical, synthetic, research; $18. D 335 Times Downtown.

CLERK, (19,) 2 years' experience, wishes position. Snyder, 2,198 Dean St., Brooklyn.

COLLECTIONS.—Am giving up collection business and desire position with credit or collection department; eight years' thorough experience. J 245 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR OR SALESMAN, MIDDLE AGED MAN, VERY ACTIVE, OF GOOD APPEARANCE; EXCELLENT REFERENCES. W 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COLLEGE graduate, Ph. D., thoroughly conversant with German and French, knowledge of typewriting, executive experience, wishes position in accord with qualifications. A 95 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Draft exempt; experienced; references; college training. Box 249 Times, 2 Rector St.

CREDIT MANAGER.—Experienced, capable executive; manage office, correspondence, collections. M 64 Times.

DESIRE CHANGE.—My office the past three years was interviewing business men; tactful, diplomatic; age 45. J 226 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Young man needs added experience mechanical line; reasonable salary. M 138 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, junior, 7 years' shop and drafting room experience. A 137 Times.

EDITOR'S ASSISTANT.—Trade paper editor can secure a willing helper with a slight knowledge of the game; compensation secondary. A 193 Times.

ENGINEER CHIEF, thorough master mechanic of steam, electrical and refrigerating equipment, desires responsible position; age 34; excellent reference. M 135 Times.

EXECUTIVE

OR ASSISTANT; EXPERIENCED IN OFFICE ROUTINE, ALSO SELLING AND STEAMSHIP EXPERIENCE; FORCEFUL, DEPENDABLE, DIPLOMATIC; IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT AT ONCE. SUCCESSFUL, J 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT

and confidential man, 39; can relieve chief of details.

M 159 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Active business man, (45,) accustomed handling money, executive ability, good manager, wishes position; outside preferred. X 326 Times Annex.

FARMER GARDENER. — Married; charge gentleman's estate; rotation crops, vegetables, cattle, &c.; British; written and personal references. A 174 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, 35, lame, owner and operate car, has sold goods, has helped organize school, wishes position with future, preferably in war industry. Box 158, 1,039 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

INSPECTOR.—Practical machine shop experience; familiar micrometer measurements; blue prints; reliable; draft exempt; references. O 674 Times Harlem.

INSTRUCTOR, experienced, will do private tutoring in studies of high school or college grade. David Morton, X 311 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 33, possessing executive ability, seeks responsible position inside or outside; able assistant to busy executive; conscientious worker; excellent references. M 140 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Part time; business man, over draft age, with two afternoons a week free, seeks to fill them profitably. J 216 Times Downtown.

MAN, 33, COLLEGE EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, WISHES POSITION; SALARY MODERATE. D 384 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN of 30, exempt, with selling experience, desires opportunity where ability will be recognized; best references. J 276 Times Downtown.

MANAGING SENIOR ENGINEER, electrical and mechanical, of unusual personal qualifications, with considerable experience and proven ability to direct and supervise efforts of others, will consider offer as manager, executive, superintendent, or assistant in factory or office; present salary $3,600; personal interview at once; best references. Address J 254 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

Southern salesman, whose territory is extremely fruitful for general and ladies' ready-to-wear merchandise, will confer with manufacturers desiring better results in the South. Am here for a week. Make appointment by letter. Address N. E. W., 3,600 Broadway, Apartment C1. J 283 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Companion, experience with nervous and mental cases; desires position. 541 E. 78th St., or Lenox 9800.

NURSE.—Undergraduate, conscientious, intelligent American. M 128 Times.

PHYSICIAN, exempt, registered, desires position, all or part time; references. J 24 Times.

SALESMAN.—12 YEARS' SUCCESSFUL ROAD AND LOCAL EXPERIENCE; CALLING ON JOBBING AND RETAIL TRADE; ON CIGARS; WOULD CHANGE THE LINE OR REMAIN IN THE SAME ON SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? ADDRESS CIGAR, 4,207 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN, over draft age, desires to act as representative in Philadelphia and vicinity for a large manufacturer; have executive and diplomatic experience and capable to introduce to big industries, shipyards, and munition plants any proposition of merit; knowledge of line quickly acquired. 4,535 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN at present employed, earning $5,000 annually; desires opportunity to better himself; can adapt himself to any condition arising; will also consider proposition as assistant to busy sales executive; draft exempt. M 144 Times.

SALESMAN.—Representative for Los Angeles and vicinity; staple dry goods line; commission basis; New York references. F. Goodelle, 1,733 Ocean Av., Santa Monica, Cal.

SALESMAN, having nine years' road experience, wishes to connect with good mercantile house; exempt; best references. M 155 Times.

SALESMAN.—Man, 34, wants position with reliable house as outside salesman; consider anything with advancement; best references. O 128 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, 12 years' successful selling experience, desires connect with reliable concern calling on manufacturing trade. D 375 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 36, married, wants position on road selling a good grocery specialty; best of references. Gro. Specialty, Room 308, 90 Warren St.

SALESMAN, electrical engineering; technical graduate; 7 years' electrical, mechanical experience. A 138 Times.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, conscientious producer, capable supervisor, exceptional records, from large insurance company; salary and commission. W 273 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN selling wholesale and retail grocery trade in Greater New York, open for proposition. A 172 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, aggressive, draft exempt, desires connection with reliable concern. J 25 Times.

SALESMAN, hustler, in silk line; salary. Box 95, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Young man wishes line of children's or house dresses. M 158 Times.

SHIPPER, receiver, weigher; clerical, steamship or dock work. X 312 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Respectable young colored man desires position, shipping clerk or messenger. O 678 Times Harlem.

SUPERINTENDENT high-class apartment house available July 1; sober, competent; salary $100; highest references. Experienced, X 340 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 19; high school and business college graduate; rapid, accurate; six months' experience; highest credentials. D 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 24; extensive experience; excellent assistant to busy executive; can report committee meetings; salary $25. A 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, experienced, knowledge bookkeeping; good education; salary $20. D 380 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY; expert; Class IV.; afternoons; law and commercial experience. D 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright beginner, and office assistant; conscientious; $9. J 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping, experienced, rapid in both stenography and typewriting. Worth, 440 East 121st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; knowledge of Spanish and bookkeeping. O 680 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; young man; American; 6 years' experience; $18. J 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; age 18; bright beginner. Edelstein, Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, knowledge bookkeeping, office details; prefer dry goods house. J 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; knowledge of bookkeeping; neat, accurate; references. Gold, 76 East 114th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—18; best references; high school graduate. Kane, Bryant 1319.

STOCK CLERK; several years' experience in automobile parts and accessories. M 134 Times.

SWISS, 33, married, well educated, employed during daytime, desires position evenings, 7-11. A 180 Times.

SUBSTITUTE STENOGRAPHER, expert, open for position from July 10 until Aug. 10. E. G., 308 Hickory St., Arlington, N. J.

TO TEACH English, evenings, for business or literary purposes. Shortell, Gramercy 4017.

TRANSLATIONS into and from Italian by Italian bank clerk, who could even work at your place Wednesday afternoons. Chas. Petrignani, 2,383 Washington Ave., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
SALESMAN.
Man of wide acquaintance, having acted as salesman successfully with one company for the past 20 years, finds that the war has greatly impeded his endeavors in his present position; is still connected, but desires a change.

To arrange interview, those interested may address X 333 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) MARRIED, DRAFT EXEMPT, SEEKS BUSINESS CONNECTION; COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION; EXCELLENT CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY; TRAINED MIND WHICH CAN GRASP RAPIDLY ESSENTIALS OF ANY LINE; FUTURE PROSPECTS UPPERMOST IN MIND. M 154 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, Colombian, thoroughly acquainted with export and import business in South America, trained English correspondent, wishes position with export or import house in U. S., where he will have opportunity for advancement, or will act as resident South American agent for U. S. firms; highest references. Address America Futura, 24 State St., New York, or Mario Convers, Cartagena, Colombia, South America.

YOUNG MAN, (28,) college education, extensive business experience, executive ability, prepossessing appearance, seeks position with future where tact, initiative, and resourcefulness are essential; draft exempt; highest credentials. O 677 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 20; with lots of snap, ability ambition; knowledge bookkeeping; stenography; seven years' office experience; desires position where there is advancement. M 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, knowledge French and Spanish, desires position. Max Kittay, 452 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position at anything; sole ambition to advance, willing and conscientious worker; reference. A 179 Times.

YOUNG MAN, exempt, general office sales and supervisory ability, excellent education, desires worthy connection; highest credentials. A 177 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, 19 years old, desires position with export house; four years' experience; best of references furnished; salary desired, $22. J 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, university graduate; draft exempt; considerable selling experience; seeks worth while commercial connection. M 148 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) college education, seeks permanent position, except Saturday. O 681 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, wishes position. M. W., 267 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, intelligent and obliging, wishes position with advancement in a reliable house. W 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, three years' clerical experience; understand bookkeeping; $18. A 194 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, varied clerical experience, desires position. O 672 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wishes position with reliable firm, inside or outside; has selling ability. O 675 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Christian, one year college education, desires office position; references; $18. M 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires employment evenings, selling or office. D 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, (2) live wires, want to connect with concern to establish agency; articles no object. J 288 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACTRESS wants a girl of good appearance for vaudeville act. O 134 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS can make a permanent connection with a high-class publication devoted to the foremost topics of the day, ships and shipping; commission only. Call Tuesday or Wednesday, 288 Pearl St., corner Fulton.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR. — Burroughs; must be quick and accurate. McCall, 236 West 37th.

ASSISTANT to the advertising manager of a large motor sales corporation; good education essential; college graduate with some copywriting experience preferred; an exceptional opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of advertising and advance in the profession; state age, references, previous business experience, if any, and salary expected. D 134 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER who understands how to make up customers' monthly statements from ledger; state age, nationality, and salary desired. Statements, P. O. Box 1884, New York City.

ASSISTANT TELEPHONE OPERATOR AND FILE CLERK; YOUNG LADY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN TRUNK LINE BOARD; SALARY $10 TO START. APPLY O 130 TIMES.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER.
Educated young woman, quick at figures, with good business experience, can connect with large organization; unusual opportunity for advancement; state experience, salary desired. O 268 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital for insane, for work in a sanitarium out of city; pay $35 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today at 8 P. M.

BILL CLERK

quick and accurate at figures.

State age, experience, and salary.

C. Z., BOX 173 TIMES.

BILL CLERK and office assistant to substitute during July for manufacturing house; one quick at figures preferred. D. F., 259 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK wanted, experienced; state references and salary. D 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.

We have several vacancies for competent girls, with excellent prospects for advancement and permanent employment. Apply Main Office, 3d Floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting in office of wholesale millinery house; excellent opportunity. Write, stating salary expected, Box 67, 1606 St. James Building.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; SALARY MODERATE TO BEGIN WITH; EXCELLENT PROSPECTS FOR CAPABLE YOUNG LADY. B. A., 256 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant and stenographer, by lace curtain manufacturer; write full particulars and salary; good chance for advancement. D 128 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, and general office work; good opportunity for ambitious girl; export house. F. H. Love Co., 109 Broad St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable of taking charge of payroll and cash and auditing bills. D 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent; one with experience in cloak and suit house preferred. D 91

The New York Times Brooklyn Office

Advertisements for The New York Times are received at the office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 401 Fulton Street.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AUTOMOBILE RESEARCH ENGINEER WANTED.

Excellent opportunity for mechanical engineer who has had wide experience in the development and production of high-class internal combustion motors. A man who has had training in the motor car industry or an allied industry would be favored. Please write to

D. G. ROOS,
Asst. Chief Engineer,
Locomobile Company of America,
Seaside Park,
Bridgeport, Conn.

AUTOMOBILE.—A high-grade man, employed during day, who can give engine instructions evening. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 40 West 66th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTOR.—A high-grade man as an engine instructor. West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 40 West 66th St., New York City.

ASSISTANT in billing dept., young man, 16 to 19, good penman and correct at figures; stenography or typewriting not essential; steady employment with old established house. Character, Box J 271 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS—NIGHT FORCE.

Large downtown bank desires a few men for night work, experienced in mail teller or transit departments, or expert machine operators; hours, 9 P. M. to midnight or 12 M. to 4 A. M.; state age, salary, draft status, and experience in detail. W 275 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS and bookkeepers for senior position, large downtown bank; salaries above the average; excellent opportunity for advancement; write for interview, stating age and experience. O 241 Times Downtown.

BENCH MECHANICS.—Electrical work and automobile repairmen. E. S. Murphy, 289 West 56th St.

BILL OR PROFIT CLERK who has had wholesale grocery experience; state age, nationality, and salary desired. W 224 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, experienced; general office assistant; state salary, references. H. M., 75 Times.

BILL CLERK, about 20, one with some experience in office detail; $15 week. Bill Clerk, P. O. Box 24, Station A, N. Y. C.

BILLING MACHINE CLERK.—Young man, understands machine; state experience. W 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

familiar with ledger work, payroll, &c., in cloak and suit house.

State age, experience and salary.

K. D., BOX 161, TIMES.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Large downtown bank requires the services of several bookkeepers and assistant bookkeepers; bank experience preferred but not essential; must be one who is quick and accurate at figures; lunches and bonus given; excellent opportunity; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Address Bookkeeper, P. O., Box 822, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent double entry, capable of using typewriter in making statistical reports; state draft status; an excellent opportunity for a reliable man to obtain steady employment with an old established and prosperous concern; salary commensurate with ability, beginning with $20 per week. White, 168 Duane St.

BOOKKEEPER, 30-35, for manufacturing plant outside Buffalo, N. Y.; bachelor preferred; experienced on payroll work, timekeeping, checking, invoices, and materials; little bookkeeping; $110 monthly and neat room at clubhouse on premises; references. Apply in writing, giving full particulars, to Manufacturer, Room 1327, 30 East 42d St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT FOR LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD PENMAN; ONE ACQUAINTED WITH CARD SYSTEM PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING REFERENCES, SALARY EXPECTED, B. P., 284 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Man above draft age in office of a manufacturing concern; must have knowledge of modern bookkeeping methods; state age, salary desired, and past experience. O 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant cashier, by Stock Exchange firm; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and also experience in cashier's department required; state experience and salary expected. M. E., O 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT

wanted in wholesale importing house; must be accurate and figure quickly; good chance for advancement; $12 to start; state experience. Address W 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—In large insurance corporation; must be well educated, over 19 years of age, draft exempt; give age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. W 248 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Settled man; must be able to open and close corporation partnership and individual books, prepare balance sheets, profit and loss statements; state age, experience, references, salary expected. M 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for large retail furniture house; must be quick and accurate; give age, references, and salary expected. W 33, 3,913 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER for large retail furniture house; must be quick and accurate; give age, references and salary expected. W 32, 3,913 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of French necessary; good references required; must be exempt. Address 220 West 42d. French Pictorial Service, Room 2201.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT to take full charge of office; state age, experience, salary; draft exempt. Accountant, 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted with Christian firm, exempt from draft; must be competent take charge office of modern printing concern; $20 to start. J 267 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in auto truck business; must be willing and hard worker; state salary, references. Permanent, 135 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT and stenographer by lace curtain manufacturer; write full particulars stating age and salary; good chance for advancement. D 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, familiar with voucher system and up-to-date records; opportunity for advancement; state age, qualifications. W 258 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, above draft age. Apply with references, Max Schling, Inc., 22 West 59th.

BOOKKEEPERS.—In bank, two young men with bookkeeping experience; state age and salary expected. C 858 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of taking charge of payroll and cash and auditing bills. D 883 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, WANTED BY STOCKBROKER'S OFFICE AS STOCK RUNNER AND MESSENGER; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING REFERENCES IF POSSIBLE. W 277 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS, (15-17;) important business concern in the financial district has permanent positions with opportunities for advancement for several elementary or high school graduates; short hours, enabling evening schooling; salary $45 a month; application confidential. J 246 Times Downtown.

BOYS, about 16 years, as assistants in sales department of large mercantile establishment; excellent opportunity for ambitious boys; state salary expected. J 231 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of large concern; good prospects for advancement; school graduate. Reply own handwriting, stating age, nationality, references, salary expected, J 280 Times Downtown.

BOY to make himself generally useful in broker's office; answer in own handwriting, stating age, education, references, and salary expected. W 270 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by a cotton goods house; a bright boy about 18 to do office work and make himself generally useful; good opportunity. J 274 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work in bond house; good opportunity for one who is ambitious; state age, reference, nationality, and salary. O 274 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; no experience necessary; salary $7. Call Carl Fischer, 48 Cooper Square.

BOY for switchboard in garage; 7 P. M. to 1 A. M., 6 nights; salary $8. Apply Room 2043, 17 Battery Place.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED, BRIGHT AND ENERGETIC, IN LARGE STEEL AND CUTLERY HOUSE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE. APPLY MR. A. H. WILSON, 101 DUANE ST., NEW YORK CITY.

BOYS.

Must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

BOYS, 15 to 18 years old, gentlemanly in appearance, polite, and willing; wholesale importing firm; good pay; excellent opportunity for boys who want to learn and get ahead quickly. Merchant, A 185 Times.

BOY wanted for banking house; salary $8 week; good prospects; apply own writing; reference. D 124 Times.

BOY,

bright, as stock clerk in wholesale dry goods. Loeb & Schoenfeld Co., 27 West 23d.

BOY, 15-16 years old, wanted for office work in large silk house; good opportunity. A 146 Times.

BOY.—Great opportunity to learn advertising profession; rapid advancement. S. K., 113 Times.

BOYS—BOYS—BOYS,

must be 18 years or over, to work nights in shop; steady position; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

BUYERS—EXPORT.

The export purchasing department of a prominent firm of importers and exporters is in need of a man capable of being its head; experience in buying varied lines for export for some of the well-known export or commission houses is essential.

This advertisement is intended for some one who, though he may at present be located, is desirous of making a permanent and profitable connection. T 223 Times Downtown.

BUYER.—Resident buyer has openings for cloak and suit buyer; state where last employed and salary wanted; must answer the above questions in letter or no attention will be paid to applicant. X 334 Times Annex.

CABINET MAKERS.

High wages.

GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS;

MUST BE CITIZENS.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,

Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

CABINETMAKER understanding fitting and polishing for retail furniture; steady position. George Fennell & Co., 2,931 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR wanted in New Rochelle to look after 2 cars and garage; must be good mechanic and be willing to assist on grounds and house if necessary. Apply 1,140 Broadway, 8th floor.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored chauffeur for Cadillac car, with board. Call, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

CLAIM MAN. — Preferably experienced in transportation claims; excellent opportunity if qualify; state age and experience. W 257 Times Downtown.

CLERK

wanted in office of textile corporation; excellent opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. D 345 Times Downtown.

CLERK.

Manufacturing company located near New York City has good opening for competent man in purchasing department; in reply give full particulars, such as age, experience, salary expected, etc. A 196 Times.

CLERK

FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK. CALL AT ANSONIA CLOCK CO., 7TH AV. AND 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

COLLECTORS WANTED, GOOD SALARY, STEADY POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. APPLY WHALEN BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, SMITH ST., CORNER WYCKOFF.

COLLECTOR.

FURNITURE, CARPET HOUSE.
Acquainted Upper Bronx; salary, commission. H. B. Pye & Co., 2,918 3d Av., (152d.)

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR

wanted in office of textile corporation; excellent opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, and salary desired. D 347 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANTS wanted in large construction plant; those having had experience with C. P. A.'s or Chartered Accountants preferred; references will be investigated; salary to commence $150 per month; railroad fare paid. Address General Auditor, Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, Alexandria, Va.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man with experience in printing or publishing house; state in detail age, experience, and salary expected. X 329 Times Annex.

COST CLERK.—Experienced on cost in electrical manufacturing concern; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected, C. C., 256 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted, competent as cook and useful butler, valet; or two maids; references. Mrs. A. T. Walker, 419 Fowler Av., Pelham Manor, N. Y.

CUTTER, rapid, high-class, wanted on men's neckwear; salary $30 and bonus; right man can earn during busy periods $40 to $50 per week. Apply by mail, with references and experience, B. O., A 149 Times.

DAIRYMAN.—Single man on gentleman's farm; steady position; state age, salary, and experience, also references. W 260 Times Downtown.

DESIGNERS.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY EXISTS FOR A FIRST-CLASS SPECIAL MACHINE DESIGNER TO ASSOCIATE WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN ENGAGED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH-GRADE SPECIAL APPARATUS; A PERMANENT CONNECTION IS ASSURED THE RIGHT MAN. IN ANSWERING PLEASE GIVE FULL PARTICULARS COVERING YOUR AGE, TRAINING, SALARY EXPECTED, AND WHEN AVAILABLE, B. H., 161 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN,

TOOL DESIGNERS,

DETAILERS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; WE NEED MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF LIGHT MACHINERY AND TOOLS; TO CAPABLE, AMBITIOUS AND INDUSTRIOUS MEN WE OFFER PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS; HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASSOCIATE WITH A FAST-GROWING ORGANIZATION NOT DEPENDENT ON THE WAR; PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OVER THE AVERAGE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. D. T., 48 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.—ENGINEER DRAFTSMAN OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN MECHANICAL DRAWING; YOUNG MAN WITH TECHNICAL TRAINING PREFERRED. Apply in person at once. Engineering Dept., L. W. F. Engineering Co., 8th St. and 3d Av., College Point, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical detail and layout, by Christian concern; state age, experience, salary. H 169 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.

Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED,

commercial body designers, with some experience along this line; good chance for advancement. J. M., D 79 Times.

DRAFTSMAN,

mechanical designer, jigs and fixtures; state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. F 211 Times Downtown.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT wanted on established economic magazine; state experience and salary expected. O 272 Times Downtown.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS.

First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; steady job.
Apply Room 327, 30 Church St.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS; INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN; APPLY ROOM 730 PARK ROW BUILDING, 15 PARK ROW.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS

wanted by large downtown bank; good salary, lunches included; pleasant surroundings; write for interview. O 242 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, CHIEF, TO TAKE FULL CHARGE HIGH PRESSURE PLANT AND HANDLING OF HELP; MUST HAVE MORE THAN ORDINARY EXPERIENCE ON OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE OF BOILERS, CORLISS AND HIGH-SPEED ENGINE, REFRIGERATORS AND ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER, IN LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT, WHERE STEADY EMPLOYMENT IS DESIRED. STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, WEST SIDE, D 132 TIMES.

ENGINEER.—A LUBRICATING ENGINEER, ONE WITH THOUGH KNOWLEDGE MACHINERY AND LUBRICATING OILS; OPERATING AND SELLING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; IF YOU CAN QUALIFY AS ABOVE, ANSWER, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED, OTHERWISE NO ATTENTION PAID, X 278 TIMES ANNEX.

ENTRY CLERK TO TAKE CHARGES FROM CALL; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. 8 EAST 22D ST.

ENTRY CLERK; must be thoroughly experienced; state age. W 272 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATORS (three) wanted by general contractor; must be familiar with drawings of concrete, brick, and woodwork; first-class men with excellent references only; state experience, age, and salary expected; work in New York district. O 248 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.

An active and well known eld established import-export firm would be interested in hearing from men whose past experience and qualifications prove them to be foreign business getters.

Any answers which show that the writer thereof is capable of developing business from the spot or is suitable to travel abroad visiting clients or establishing agents or of taking up the representation at some foreign centre will be carefully considered and interview will be arranged.

The business of the advertisers is chiefly in cabling c. i. f. offers on foreign requirements on all material or merchandise exported which moves in quantity and in buying and importing essential raw products. T 224 Times Downtown.

EXPORT SERVICE CLERK.—Good opportunity with large manufacturer; one with electrical experience preferred. Address, giving all particulars, including salary, N. D., 275 Times Downtown.

FARMER OR FARMER AND WIFE wanted on gentleman's farm; thoroughly experienced only need apply; state salary and references; steady position; good opportunity. D 101 Times.

FARMER, married, as working foreman; give age, experience, wages expected, with house, garden, and firewood free. A 187 Times.

FOREMAN for small punch press department; must be an expert on tools and die work, and an exceptionally accurate sheet metal worker; this is an exceptional opportunity for a capable man; applicants must state age, nationality and a history of their past mechanical career, together with salary expected. D 129 Times.

FURNITURE SALESMAN for large installment house; must be thoroughly experienced; steady position; give age, references, and salary expected. Box 22, 3,013 3d Av.

FREIGHT elevator helper; also assist around packing department. W 267 Times Downtown.

GRINDER HANDS;

must understand how to run Norton & Browne and Sharpe machines;

ALSO USED TO MICROMETER AND BLUEPRINT WORK;

MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

HEAT TREATING MAN.

Man, thoroughly practical, in the heat treating of carbon steel and the running of oil burning furnace; must be capable of handling help; to such a man a good future is offered. Apply at once. International Arms & Fuze Co., Bloomfield Av. and Grove St., Bloomfield, N. J.

HOUSE SALESMAN.—Young man, sell notions; state experience, salary expected. W 270 Times Downtown.

INSPECTORS and estimators on electric light and power overhead line construction; permanent positions; state experience, salary expected, and draft qualifications in first letter. Address E, Box 48, Long Island City.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

First-class men only; highest rate in New York City; 48-hour week.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

INSTRUMENT MAKER.—High-class man, American; employment in Greater New York; give references and pay expected. W 256 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced, must be quick and accurate; give references, state experience and salary expected. R. B., 137 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Must be quick and accurate; give references; state age and salary expected. R. B., 229 Times.

LEDGER CLERK, junior, stock and bond house; good penman. Suite 401, 62 B'way.

MACHINISTS.

DEMONSTRATORS.

WE WANT FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS, THOROUGH AMERICANS, WHO ARE EXPERTS ON THE FOLLOWING:

ACME & GRIDLEY AUTOMATICS,

JONES AND LAMSON TURRET LATHES,

HAND-SCREW MACHINES,

WARREN AND SWAZEY UNIVERSAL TURRET LATHES,

GISHOLT LATHES,

CRANKSHAFT,

CAMSHAFT,

CONNECTING RODS,

GEAR CUTTERS,

ALUMINUM MACHINES,

MACHINE SHOP SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS.

APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS,

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

THE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MACHINISTS.

First-class machinists and toolmakers needed in our Engine Department on latest type Liberty Motor; no boys or machine operators wanted; all-around men who have been "through the mill" and appreciate and can turn out good work; our factory is listed as an essential industry; 100 per cent. of production is for military establishment. Write George O. Woodelton, Employment Manager, Thomas-Morse Aircraft Corporation.

MACHINIST.—First class, all around man, having experience on marine work; shop out of town; good pay; state age, whether draft exempt. Address J 282 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINISTS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT
IS IN URGENT NEED
OF OUR PRODUCT.
WE ARE
IN URGENT NEED
OF MACHINISTS
FOR 36-INCH LATHES,
GOOD, ALL-AROUND MACHINISTS,
WHO CAN READ BLUE PRINTS
AND
USE MICROMETER,
CAN GET GOOD POSITIONS,
WITH GOOD PAY.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MACHINE REPAIR MEN,

EXPERIENCED,

NEEDED AT ONCE,

ACCUSTOMED TO REPAIR WORK ON MACHINE TOOLS.

8 HOURS AND OVERTIME.

GOOD WAGES.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

APPLY AT ONCE,

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

THE WRIGHT MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.
LONG ISLAND CITY.

MAN wanted, experienced, who is thoroughly acquainted with figuring weights and extras over base prices on plate, angles, flats, rounds, &c., for shipyard use; this man must also be familiar with the keeping of steel store ledgers; a reasonable salary will be paid for this position; if you are not experienced with this kind of work do not waste your time in answering this advertisement. Apply to A. L. Oertel, Pur. Agent, Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

MAN wanted, experienced 5 and 10 cent; exempt from draft; excellent proposition for good man. Write full particulars to Independent and Confidential. X 314 Times Annex.

MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SILK LAMP SHADE FACTORY; EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. WRITE O 276 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN.—Can use a high-grade man as driving instructor. West Side Y. M. C. A., 40 West 66th St., New York City.

MAN wanted for life insurance as a collector and solicitor; salary and commission. Prudential Ins. Co., 133 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING SALESMAN wanted; an excellent opportunity for a young or middle-aged man familiar with men's furnishing business to advance himself in a permanent position where good work is appreciated. Reply, giving experience and salary expected, to H. M. R., 151 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, with layout or detail experience, wanted; can use some men with electrical experience; very attractive and permanent positions for men who can qualify; in replying, give detailed statement of experience, approximate salary expected, and about what date you could report for work. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.

FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY; 48-HOUR SHOP; PLENTY OF OVERTIME; GOOD WAGES AND PREMIUM; STEADY POSITION.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.,
56TH STREET AND 2D AVENUE,
BROOKLYN.

MILLINERY SALESMAN to represent a large New York jobbing house carrying hats, flowers, feathers, silks, for Ohio and Middle West territory; only experienced man with large following will be considered; address, stating age and qualifications; all communications strictly confidential; commission basis. S. M., 277 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHTS.

MUST HAVE OWN TOOLS.
STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR.

Desirable position for a competent operator; good wages, excellent hours and working conditions.

Apply
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
90 West St., Room 503.

MEN for boys' fresh air camp; camp leaders; salary and maintenance, 10 weeks; outdoor work; apply, stating qualifications. O 226 Times Downtown.

MILLWRIGHTS.

Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

MODEL.—Men's wholesale clothing; salary $15. Apply Heidelberg Wolff & Co., 644 Broadway.

MULTIGRAPH and addressograph machine operator; permanent position; good place right party. Room 908, 10 East 45th.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted immediately for 2 sailors' and soldiers' lodging house; best references required. Apply Thursday morning, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., office of the National Special Aid Society, 259 5th Av.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OCEAN PEARL BUTTONS.
YOUNG AMBITIOUS MAN WANTED TO ASSIST IN OPENING BUTTON DEPT. OF LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE WITH WORLD-WIDE CONNECTIONS; SELLING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. REPLY, STATING FULL PARTICULARS AS TO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES, TO M 153 TIMES.

OFFICE BOY. — MUST BE ENERGETIC, BRIGHT, AND GENTLEMANLY IN MANNER AND APPEARANCE; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IF AMBITIOUS TO BECOME AN ACCOUNTANT; STATE RELIGIOUS FAITH, AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. O 257 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, bright, neat-appearing boy, 16 to 18 years old, in the office of a cotton goods commission house. O 270 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted by wholesale grain concern; reply in own handwriting and state salary expected. D 341 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted in cotton goods broker's office; good chance for advancement. N 837 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS for the Underwood bookkeeping machine; experience not necessary, but a knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting essential. Apply at once, Miss Littlefield, 68 Vesey St.

ORDER PICKERS.

Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady work.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

PATTERNMAKER

in wholesale costume house; must be expert and have had experience with only high-grade houses, capable of taking charge of cutting room; attractive opening for proper party; state full particulars in first letter. P. P., 243 Times Downtown.

PAYMASTERS, time inspectors, timekeepers, warehouse clerks, and accountants wanted for work in South America; three-year contracts; expenses to and from property and salary while traveling paid by company. X 324 Times Annex.

PORTERS to make themselves generally useful in a large store; good wages, steady work, and rapid advancement. Address, stating age and if married, Reliable, A 154 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PICTURE BUYER
AND MANAGER.
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A BUYER AND MANAGER FOR THEIR DEPARTMENT OF PICTURES AND FRAMING. A MAN OF ABILITY, ENERGY, AND EXPERIENCE OF THE BEST CLASS WILL FIND THIS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

PIANO POLISHER;

experienced; best wages and steady position to the right man. Apply to Foreman A. Peterson.
STEINWAY & SONS,
109 East 14th St.

PRESS FEEDER.

Desirable position for a competent feeder; good wages, excellent hours and working conditions.

Apply
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO.,
90 West St., Room 503.

UNION FLOOR LAYERS.—Wanted, 20, for maple flooring; $41.25 per week of 52 working hours; COME AT ONCE. Turner Construction Co., 950 East Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

SALESMEN.—I WANT FIVE OF THE cleanest producers among the suburban lot salesmen in New York City; men who can go out and sell plots in this market; give us a little touch of your record, what you have earned in three years, what properties you have sold, and with what companies; commission basis. Please do not call without an appointment. Robert E. Farley Organization, 12 East 44th St. C. C. Mullaly.

SALESMAN wanted, draft exempt, to sell ship knees, oregon spars, timber, and decking to shipbuilding and repair yards; one familiar with trade desirable, but not essential; we are well-known, long-established firm, and vacancy due present representative entering Government service; splendid opportunity for right party; work done on commission, with weekly drawing account. X 244 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Six vacancies for wide-awake, experienced traveling specialty men, draft exempt, to sell popular automobile accessory; exceptional opportunity for men with ability to produce; salary and commission with expenses; bond required. Thursday only, Benford, 16 West 23d.

SALESMEN.—Two men of character, earnestness, and force to assist me in New York in disposing of the issue of a dividend paying financial institution; position permanent and work dignified in the extreme; prove your ability on a commission basis and an executive's position is the assured reward. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN.—If you have been successful as a salesman in any line and want to affiliate with a live, up-to-the-minute sales organization, where you can get quick results by truthfully presenting facts, you now have your opportunity soliciting for a highly rated mortgage company; commission basis. Apply Suite 815, 52 Vanderbilt Ave.

SALESMEN.—Experienced traveling men, with ability, to sell advertised automobile accessory; young men, draft exempt, with ambition to make good money; salary, traveling expenses, and commission basis; bond required: give full particulars. Box 592 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced mechanical rubber representative wanted by a leading rubber manufacturer; conversant with N. Y. trade; opportunity for good man; only experienced salesman need apply; advancement is only limited by your ability; weekly salary and commission. O 239 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for large installment furniture house; must be thoroughly experienced; steady position; give age, references, and salary expected. Box T 23, 3,013 3d Av.

SALESMAN, high grade, with "big business" experience and knowledge of automobile and rubber industries; commission. Call 413 Cambridge Building, 5th Av. and 33d St.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a side line of ladies' turn slippers or one wanted to connect as partner in the business; commission. D 122 Times.

SCREW MACHINE HANDS.

STEADY POSITIONS OPEN IN A 48-HOUR SHOP, WITH GOOD WAGES; OVERTIME AND PREMIUM; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; IN A MODERN SHOP WITH UP-TO-DATE MACHINES AND TOOLS.

EXPERIENCED SCREW MACHINE HANDS NEEDED FOR

JONES & LAMSON,
PRATT & WHITNEY,
ACME, BROWN & SHARPE,
AND GARVIN MACHINES,
ON WORK REQUIRING MICROMETER MEASUREMENTS.

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY CO.,
56th ST., 1ST AND 2D AVS.,
BROOKLYN.

SHIPPING CLERK.—A STRONG AND WILLING MAN TO ASSIST IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT TO PACK, STRAP, AND HANDLE CASES; ONE WHO IS NOT AFRAID OF WORK; FOR SUCH A STEADY POSITION WITH GOOD PAY IS ASSURED. SAMUEL VALENTINE COMPANY, INC., 107 FRANKLIN ST., N. Y. C.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT, to take charge of receiving goods and handling of trucks with wholesale hardware firm; salary $15 to start. Call, asking for Mr. Raymond, 95 Reade St.

SHIPPING CLERK, FIRST CLASS, WITH INITIATIVE; STEADY POSITION IN PIANO FACTORY; WAGES $20; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, AND EXPERIENCE. S. A., 283 TIMES.

SHIPPING CLERK and packer in wholesale dry goods house; must be experienced, capable taking charge. Address, giving age, salary wanted, references. Corsets, M 157 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.

Experienced in waist line only; good references required. Julian Waist, 15 East 32d.

SOLICITOR wanted, live-wire, subscription, for leading financial weekly; salary and commission. X 900 Times.

STATIONMEN
AND
TRAINMEN.

AGES 21 TO 55.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS, INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

APPLY ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY, 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be rapid and of good education; one who has had purchasing department experience preferred, although that is not essential; good opportunity in growing concern for conscientious worker; answer, giving experience, salary expected, and position in draft. D 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, wanted by large export house for South America; salary $125 up and expenses of trip; excellent opportunities for advancement; state age, experience, nationality and reference. J 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, — Portuguese - English stenographer wanted by a large export house; excellent opportunity for the right party; state salary, experience, and particulars. J 257 Times Downtown.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL DAY AND NIGHT PORTERS. APPLY MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. & 43D ST.

STOCK SELECTORS.

Strong, healthy young men, ages 21 to 35, for selecting stock in warehouse; steady.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

STOCK BROKER'S CORRESPONDENT wanted, high class; must be able to write intelligently and critically on both listed and unlisted stocks; sober and willing to work; excellent opportunity for man with good record who can produce business; write full particulars, naming lowest salary to start. Room 436 Widener Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STOCKROOM MAN to take charge of paper stockroom; executive ability necessary. Wood, 218 William St., 1st floor.

TOOL DESIGNERS

EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS, FIXTURES AND SPECIAL TOOLS FOR THE INTERCHANGEABLE MANUFACTURE OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS AWAIT COMPETENT MEN WHO DESIRE CONNECTION WITH A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN, BUT WE DO NOT SOLICIT APPLICATIONS FROM FLOATERS. IN ANSWERING PLEASE OUTLINE YOUR EXPERIENCE, AGE, NATIONALITY, COMPENSATION EXPECTED AND WHEN AVAILABLE. E. C., 121 TIMES.

TOOLMAKERS and gagemakers wanted for all over eight hours per day; 75 cents per hour for the best men; attractive town, good boarding facilities; attractive shop; results required. Call Room 822, 149 Broadway.

TOOL and DIE MAKERS, experienced men only, for blanking, forming, and piercing dies; modern shop; small work; good pay; steady work. Apply all day, Simon Zinn, Inc., 25th St. and 11th Av.

TOOLMAKER.—American; steady work in Greater New York; give references and pay expected. W 255 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, stenographer desirable but not essential, for manufacturing plant thirty miles from New York; war industry; room furnished; state age, draft rating, experience, and salary expected. W 247 Times Downtown.

TYPIST. — Experienced, permanent position; chance for advancement; $12 start. Goodman Collar Co., 80 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Expert young man under draft age. Apply Washington Index Co., 501 5th Av., Room 1514.

U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

GOOD PAYING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, P. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

VALET wanted; tall, strong, single, masseur. M 120 Times.

WANTED.

SCREW MACHINE EXECUTIVE

THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH

GRIDLEY,

BROWN & SHARPE,

AND J. & L. MACHINES.

POSITION INVOLVES THE SUPERVISION OF FROM 200 TO 300 OPERATORS.

ONLY A MAN WHO HAS SPECIALIZED IN THIS WORK WILL BE CONSIDERED. HIS CONTACT WITH THOSE MACHINES MUST HAVE BEEN OF LONG STANDING PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING THIS DATE.

FIRST-CLASS SALARY.

A1 CONDITIONS.

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YOUNG MAN, not over 30, by large manufacturer, knowledge of stenography and familiar with bookkeeping and general office duties; references; salary expected. D 364 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, for position of map clerk; good opportunity for one with proper ability; state experience, age and salary asked. D 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist in shipping room; salary, experience; excellent opportunity for bright young man. J 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, shipping department, all-round helper, mercantile house. W 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself useful in office of mail order house; must have good handwriting; salary $10. A 198 Times.

YOUNG MEN,

must be 16 years or over, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary, $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
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57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St.; six blocks south of 14th.

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Rebuilt and Refinished
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Model 17 B-7 pass. Touring Demonstrator.
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" 17 7 pass. Touring.
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" 17 7 " Limousine.
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3-4-5 tons, day, week, month, or contract. Phone Hanover 2099.

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MACK 3½-ton, closed, hour, day. Circle 5595, Room 228, 1,777 Broadway.

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WANTED, 1917 or 1918 Packard, Pierce-Arrow, or Locomobile touring car; no dealers. Write, giving description and price wanted. H. C. Meyer, 302 Broadway.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. G. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

WILL purchase limousine or brougham, high quality, second-hand car in A1 condition at reasonable figure from owner; no dealers need apply. A 191 Times.

LIGHT, clean cut, five-passenger cars and roadsters; best cash prices or consignment. Burrelle, 1,680 Broadway.

WINTON.—Wanted, best 5-passenger car for $500 to $600; must be first-class condition; no dealers. C 81 Times.

Ford Sedan, demountable rims; good condition. J. Howell, Great Neck, New York.

Chummy Roadster wanted; $500 to $600 spot cash; no dealers. A 173 Times.

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Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best.
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Best private service at taxi rates.
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PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

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PACKARDS, 1917, Twin-sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Tel. 8030 Columbus.

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EXPERIENCED business man with financial connections would like to hear of good opportunity in New York; would personally invest $10,000 and could also introduce capital from other sources. Apply O 275 Times Downtown.

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Yearly premium, $10, without medical examination, for men and women, 16 to 70, any occupation, pays $25 weekly for sickness, $5,000 for accidental death. Apply Mr. Acker, 15 East 40th.

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Dental practice for sale; never advertised; location, near Harlem R. R. and elevated station, crosstown and north and south roads. Address Dr. C. L. Starbuck, 2,017 Marion Av., Bronx.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Miller, Capt. T. P., and Field, 1st Lt. C. G., hon. discharged.

Brown, 1st Lt. H. R., and Twachtman, 1st Lt. E. R., to Base Hosp. No. 25, at Hoboken.

Hitchens, Maj. A. P., and Freeman, Maj. A. W., to Army Med. School.

Jackson, 1st Lt. R., and Cole, 1st Lt. H. H., to base hosp. No. 115, at Cape May.

Dufor, 1st Lt. E. H.; Stem, 1st Lt. L. T., and Gilmore, 1st Lt. J. W., to Army Hosp. No. 16, at New Haven.

Emerson, 1st Lt. P. W., and Hoyt, Capt. D. M., to base hosp. No. 55, at Camp Greenleaf.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
CAPTAINS.
Smith, R. P. | Slepp, R. E.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Goltz, F. A. | Tucker, P. E.
Brubaker, E. R. | Rogers, H. O.

Bond, Maj. E. D., and Lee, 1st Lt. F. W., to Newport News.

Horsky, Maj. R., and Eamos, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Kearny.

Following to Camp Travis:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
McClellan, C. L. | Brashear, H. C.
Cullison, R. M., | Dahms, G.
Hastings, M. E.

Following to Camp Meade:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Baron, A. I. | Bartley, J. H., Jr.
Bigoney, C. F. | Finneran, M. B.

Following to Camp Wheeler:
Bernstein, A. | Blood, R. G.
Bloom, G. H. | Budreski, A. F.
Ford, J. C. | Kelly, A. L.
Shrahiman, L. M. | Wood, S. C.

Following to Camp Pike:
CAPTAINS.
Terrell, B. J. | Powers, H. C.
Rogers, R. C. | Smith, R. D.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Dashiel, L. E. | Elcher, F. I.
Franklin, O. | Gapinski, L. B.
Newlon, B. F.

Law, Capt. F. M., and Mackey, 1st Lt. D. E., to Base Hosp. No. 115, at Hoboken.

Graham, Major E. A.; Mitchell, Maj. J. F., and Moschocowitz, Capt. A. W., to Army Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.

Sanford, Capt. W. H., to Rockefeller Institute for inst., then to Army Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.

Szetlip, 1st Lt. L., to Army Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Ginsberg, 1st Lt. G., to Camp Sherman

Schneider, 1st Lt. H. K., to Plattsburg Barracks.

Combe, Maj. F. J., to Camp Grant as asst. to Camp Surgeon.

Richardson, Capt. P. L., and Lindsey, 1st Lt. L., to Camp Lewis.

Bush, 1st Lt. A. C., to Base Hosp. No. 60, at Camp Jackson.

O'Hora, 1st Lt. B. A., to Army Hosp. No. 9, at Lakewood, N. J.

Ware, Capt. H. A., to Fort Sill.

McCloskey, Capt. E. W., to Edgewood Arsenal.

Taylor, Capt. J. G., to Camp Custer, to examine command for certain diseases.

Waxham, 1st Lt. R. B., will report to Cmdg. Gen. of Cent. Dept.

Hernandez, 1st Lt. F. J. M., to Camp Las Casas.

Caisse, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Laurel, with 50th Engs.

Wagge, Major F. O., to Base Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. Bliss.

Dilley, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Wheeler, with 8th F.A.

Frazar, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp MacArthur, with 86th Inf.

Barnhart, Capt. W., to Camp Kearny, as member of Tuberculosis Board.

Ewerhardt, 1st Lt. P. J., to Camp Meade, to examine command for nervous and mental diseases.

Woodbury, Capt. W. R., to Base Hosp. No. 2, at Ft. Bliss.

McGehee, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Logan.

Schreiber, 1st Lt. F. C., to Camp Lee.

Monroe, Capt. P. F.; Giffen, Capt. S. D., and Levy, 1st Lt. W. V., will report to Gov. of the Panama Canal, Canal Zone.

Coast Artillery.

Following assigned to 50th Art. and will proceed to Camp Eustis, Va.:
Ellis, Col. R. T. | Taylor, Maj. R. I.
CAPTAINS.
Cooper, C. H. | Hanna, F. W.
Dennis, L. C. | Morse, W. C.
Dutton, D. L. | Ramsey, H. A.
Dyer, H. A. | Underhill, A. L.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Abrams, J. McC. | Slemon, W. S.
Hartman, L. Y. | Whited, H. W.
Hoppe, E. R. | Wilmot, N. J.
Power, R. E. | Yates, E. P.
Darlington, Chap. H. V. B.

Following assigned to 48th Art. and will join that regiment at Camp Eustis:
Smith, Col. C. B. | Torney, Maj. F. J.
CAPTAINS.
Atwood, F. W. | Hutter, R.
Beagle, E. J. | Rich, J. T.
Erkeine, H. K. | Scott, J. L.
Farrell, R. J. | Switzer, J. R.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Bliss, G. L. | Kirjassoff, L.
Borden, F. S. | Liggett, R. C.
Douglas, D. R. | McCutcheon, K. C.
Jackson, G. F. | Pyne, R. R.
Lane, Chap. E. E.

Following to Camp Eustis and join regiment specified:
Applin, Maj. F. D., 50th.
Tovey, 1st Lt. E. C., 40th.
Cunningham, Capt. W. A., 50th.
Dickson, 1st Lt. R. H., 40th.

Following to Fort Monroe:
Smith, Capt. C. J. | Bullens, Capt. A. S.
Hamilton, Capt. F. E. | Hagar, 1st Lt. G. H.
Bentley, 1st Lt. J. B.

Following are relieved from Coast Artillery Training School, Fortress Monroe, and will join the command indicated:
CAPTAINS.
Dillman, J. M., Defenses of Puget Sound; Epling, F. G., 40th Art.; Morrill, L. S., Defenses of Chesapeake Bay; Dorrance, A. C., Chesapeake Bay; Perkins, J., Chesapeake Bay; Price, C. S., 49th Art.; Williamson, F. B., Chesapeake Bay; McClintock, F. S., Chesapeake Bay; Rowley, C. A., Chesapeake Bay; Fleux, E. D., Chesapeake Bay; Makepeace, C. M. R., 46th Art.; Ingle, J. W., Jr., 40th Art.; Mathews, J. E., Defenses of Pensacola.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Hawkins, A. C.; Evans, V. T.; Sykes, E. P.; Swet, F. S.; Bowron, J. E., all to Chesapeake Bay.

Surratt, R. I., 49th Art., and Bows, H. R., to Coast Defenses of Galveston.

Matthews, Capt. J. E., and Dows, 1st Lt. S. C., assigned to 75th Art.

Armstrong, Capt. D., to Fort Washington.

Gildart, Capt. R. C., promoted to be a Major in N.A.

Burdick, Capt. H. De F., promoted to be a Major and assigned to 830th F.A. at Camp Dodge.

Allen, Capt. H. C., promoted to be a Major in N.A. and assigned to 315th F.A.

Gross, Capt. F. E., promoted to be a Major in N.A. and assigned to 303d F.A. at Camp Devens.

McDonell, Capt. A. McC., promoted to be a Major and assigned to 324th F.A. at Camp Mills.

Warfield, Capt. F. W., assigned to Tank Corps at Camp Colt.

Thatcher, Capt. G. L., promoted to be a Major and assigned to 348th F.A. at Camp Lewis.

Infantry.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Sweeney, E. R. | Devers, F. W.
Lucas, E. F. | Earle, E. P.
Thomson, W. P. | Gorden, M. W.
Williams, J. McK., Jr. | Harris, J. M.
Webster, F. A. | Hughes, J. E.
McIntyre, D. | Horner, J. B.
Matthews, E. S. | Hench, G. H.
Harwood, H. A. | Hunt, R. H.
McKibbin, M. | Culpepper, C.
McCrorie, W. | Lucas, J. D.
Mitchell, Z. G. | Kaigge, B. C.
Hudson, I. B. | Skinner, R. E.
Harper, J. C. | Summitt, J. S.
Chalfsell, A. W. | Driver, J. S.
Donelson, F. T.

Bell, 1st Lt. F. T., 147th N.G., is hon. discharged.

Wiggin, 1st Lt. M., 308d N.A., to Camp Devens with depot brig.

Irons, Col. J. A., 40th, from that reg't to Camp Merritt, and Hueget, Lt. Col. A. H., will join 40th.

Katzenberger, 1st Lt. W., 115th, to Camp Hancock.

Humason, 1st Lt. L. A., to Ft. Leavenworth.

Corps of Engineers.

Coe, Capt. R.; Church, 1st Lt. S. E., and Montgomery, 1st Lt. Le R. S., will report to Chief of Engineers.

Thomas, Col. R. S., and Bowling, 1st Lt. G. I., to Ft. Benj. Harrison with their regts.

Engineer Reserve Corps.

Moore, Capt. W. H., 02d; Roach, 1st Lt. B., 48th; Elkind, 1st Lt. B., 48th, and Hart, 1st Lt. F. B, 48th, to Ft. Benj. Harrison with regts. indicated.

Brenneck, 1st Lt. R. C., and Kingsbury, 1st Lt. F. H., promoted to be Captains.

Ingersoll, 1st Lt. R. L., and Candee, Capt. P. H., to Camp Lee.

Hamilton, 1st Lt. G. W., assigned to 22d at Camp Sheridan.

Porter, 1st Lt. R. S., assigned to 47th at Camp Sheridan.

Keenan, Maj. J. T., assigned to 28th at Camp Meade.

Gray, 1st Lt. J. C., assigned to 51st at Camp Humphreys.

Fay, Capt. H. A. V., will report to the Chief of Intelligence Branch, Gen. Staff.

Mellreevy, 1st Lt. C. E., assigned to 40th at Ft. Myer.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Quist, 1st Lt. A. J., hon. discharged.

Marino, 1st Lt. J. J., promoted to be a Capt.

Carmichael, 1st Lt. O. C., assigned to Corps of Interpreters, N.A.

Field Artillery.

Following promoted to be Captains:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
Stephens, C. M. | Yates, O. T.
Stanhope, A. C. | Fye, J. H.
Doolittle, J. T. A. | Lehner, C. R.
Palmer, J. V. | Brittingham, J. F.
Grant, G. | McGovern, E. A.
Doggett, D. S. | Ruppel, A. C.
Trevor, D. H. | Pfeiffer, W. E.
Lattimore, W. C.

Atkins, 1st Lt. E. C., 328d, from Post Field to his organization.

Westbrook, 1st Lt. I. E., 80th, to Post Field.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Long, Capt. W. F., will report to Director of Aircraft Production.

Following to Garden City:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.
MacEnroe, J. W. | Inglesby, J. E., Jr.
Elliott, D. | Kear, C. E.
Since, M. A. | Walker, C. C., Jr.
Clark, R. S. | Coleman, W. L.
Duffy, J. W., Jr. | Foster, H. B., Jr.
Hassett, E. A. | Brown, E. S.
Kober, E. I. | Stone, T. W.
White, G. M. | Clark, R. P.
Green, W. | Hill, G. R.

Todd, 1st Lt. K. W., to Gerstner Field.

Cutler, 1st Lt. S., will report to Dir. of Mil. Aeronautics.

Carruthers, Capt. W. H., to Arcadia, Cal.

Bowen, 1st Lt. R., to Fort Bliss, in charge of Radio Tractor Unit 46.

Bagnell, 1st Lt. E. W., to Olcott, Texas, and report to Cmdg. Off. of 2d Provisional Wing.

Krause, 1st Lt. J. W., to New York for temp. duty re aviation service; then will report to Dir. of Aircraft Production.

Ordnance.

McMahon, Capt. F. C., to Camp Lee as Replacement Camp Ord. Off.

Purinton, J. W., appointed a 1st Lt., and will proceed to Saltville, Va., in Chemical Plant 4.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following are appointed as indicated and will report to Chief of Ord.:
Terwilliger, A. L., Maj.; Peck, E. E., Maj.; Bomberger, H. E., 1st Lt.; Windsor, J. H., 1st Lt.

Scofield, Capt. L., to Camp Gordon as Ord. Off.

Hogg, W. M., appointed a Capt., and will report at Pittsburgh.

Story, A. L., appointed a 1st Lt. and will proceed to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Robinson, Capt. A. J., and Dodge, Capt. O. V., Jr., to Camp Hancock, with organization and training of ordnance recruits.

Lyman, Capt. E. R., to Camp Jackson as Replacement Camp Ordnance Off. at F.A. camp.

Malley, 1st Lt. J. F., will report to Secretary of War.

Tanner, 1st Lt. P., will report to Ord. Off., Croft & Allen Co.'s plant, in Philadelphia.

Savage, Maj. E. T., to Camp Hancock, as Replacement Camp Ord. Off., Machine Gun Training Centre.

Moore, 1st Lt. A. L., to Boston.

Quartermaster Corps.

Sieb, 1st Lt. A. M., promoted to be a Capt.

Capen, H. T., aptd. a 1st Lt. in N.A. and will report to Act. Qm. Gen.

Trotti, L. J., aptd. a Major and will report at Camp Holabird.

Meade, Capt. R. A., to Camp Pike, as asst. to cmdg. off., Aux. Remount Depot.

Cramer, Maj. H. W., is discharged.

Love, W. P., aptd. a 1st Lt. and will proceed to Chicago as inspector of leather and harness equipment.

Following aptd. 1st Lts. and will report to cmdg. off. of vehicles and harness div. at Chicago as inspectors:
Hartford, R.; Hatten, R. R.; McIntyre, A. J.; Le Blanc, T. S.

Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

Binns, Capt. C. L., to Camp Sheridan as asst. to cmdg. off., Aux. Remount Depot.

Hanbury, Capt. H. N., to Camp McClellan, in command of Motor Truck Co. No. 333, relieving Capt. B. G. Ferris.

Fallin, Capt. F. W., to Camp Doniphan with Bakery Co. No. 347.

De Graff, Capt. M. H., will report to cmdg. Gen. of East. Dept. as asst. to off. in charge schools and bakery companies.

Dental Reserve Corps.

Potter, 1st Lt. E. U., to Camp Lee.

Hale, Capt. H. A., to Camp Lewis.

Baldwin, 1st Lt. J. W., to Camp Travis.

Van Deck, 1st Lt. J. M., to Washington Barracks.

Williams, 1st Lt. R. J., to Camp Meade.

Bruns, 1st Lt. J. B., to Camp Gordon with 106th Engs.

Shannon, 1st Lt. R. B., to Camp Jackson.

Musgrave, 1st Lt. A. C., to Camp Sherman.

Hill, 1st Lt. C. A., to Army Hospital 1 at Williamsbridge, N. Y.

Clark, 1st Lt. G. H., to Camp Gordon.

Elliott, Capt. G. H., to Camp Sevier.

Ros, 1st Lt. E. F., to Camp Las Casas, San Juan.

Medical Corps.

Castlen, Maj. C. R., to Camp Grant as Asst. Surg.

Goddard, Maj. C. H., to Camp Upton as asst. to Camp Surg.

Pelters, Maj. F. H., to Camp Gordon as Surg.

Sanitary Corps.

Thomas, Capt. W. E., assigned to Qm. Corps.

Strachan, W. M., appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to Army Hosp. 18 at Waynesville, N. C.

Nugent, 1st Lt. E. T., to Cape May with Base Hosp. 115.

National Guard.

Smith, Capt. R. T., promoted to be a Major.

Jones, 1st Lt. W. W.; Pyles, 1st Lt. A. Z., and Williams, 1st Lt. H. G., promoted to be Captains.

Miscellaneous.

Wilhelm, 1st Lt. J. H. B., 312th Supply Train, N. A., hon. discharged.

Little, Army Field Clerk M. R., is appointed a 1st Lt. in Adjt. General's Dept of N.A.

Page, Capt. J. M., ret., to Camp Bowie, as Adjt.

Christie, Maj. A. LaR., ret., to Army Hosp. at Fort Bayard, as Personnel Officer.

Blanchard, F. D., is appointed a chaplain, 1st Lt., and assigned to 153d Depot Brig., at Camp Dix.

Dowd, S. L., is appointed a chaplain, 1st Lt., and assigned to 161st Depot Brig., at Camp Grant.

Skinner, Major J. O., ret., will report to Surg. Gen.

Draper, 1st Lt. W. W., Tanks Corps, to Camp Colt.

Carlin, 1st Lt. C. K., promoted to be a Captain and detailed as an Act. Judge Adv. at Fort du Pont with 36th C.A. Brig.

Resignations.

Atchley, Capt. W. P., M.R.C.

Van Deventer, Maj. J. H., O.R.C.

Loenling, Capt. R. R., M.R.C.

Allen, Capt. H. M., M.R.C.

Fontzine, Capt. J. F., 140th Machine Gun Bat., N.G.

Williams, Capt. C. J., 153d Inf., N.G.

Tilt, Capt. A. Sig.C.

Ranney, 1st Lt. T. P., M.R.C.

Leaves.

Miller, 1st Lt. M. H., Sig.R.C., 15 days.

Thorndike, 1st Lt. F. R., Sig.R.C., 10 days.

New Officers Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following appointments in the Reserve Officers' Corps, National Army and National Guard, have been made, to date from June 24:

Croney, C. H., 1st Lt. in Eng. Res.

CAPTAINS IN ORD. RES.
Clark, F. M. | Morris, F.
Fisher, F. A.

Goho, R. E., 1st Lt. in Ord. Res.
Hance, G. W., Capt. in Sig. Res.
Miller, W. C., Maj. in Med. Res.

CAPTAINS IN MED. RES.
Harsha, J. V. | McDede, F. F.
Hill, G. H. | Mellies, G. A.
Stover, M. E. | Meredith, J. J.
Wanner, A. K. | Morris, R. T.
Adams, B. D. | Newton, A. M.
Alford, J. M. | Ninestedt, W. F.
Baker, A. T. | Pampel, B. L.
Barrow, J. W. | Perkins, C. F.
Barton, B. S. | Pfeffer, Sol. L.
Bossert, C. L. | Ramsdell, L. S.
Cecil, G. E. | Rhodes, C. C.
Daney, W. R. | Rudolf, A. J.
Day, C. R. | Sayres, C. C.
Denson, E. G. | Shurtz, R. E.
Forman, H. S. | Stoops, R. P.
Franklin, A. G. | Wales, J. L.
Gresham, W. A. | Watterson, R. R.
Harris, E. | Westerhoff, J. G. W.
Mann, L. L. | Wheeler, J. T.
Marshall, B. E. | Wilson, E. H. G.
Maxwell, H. S.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN MED. RES.
Allen, E. P. | McTague, W. F.
Bassen, J. M. | Mead, D. O.
Bennett, H. W. | Meier, J.
Fisher, R. W. | Melton, O. O.
Maurer, H. C. | Melvin, G. McM.
McGuffie, C. R. | Miller, H. D.
Minahan, J. J. | Miller, L. B.
Munn, W. A. | Miller, R. M.
Wallis, C. | Montgomery, R. L.
Weber, A. J. | Moore, W. R.
Abernethy, A. B. | Moran, M. A.
Alexander, J. C. | Morin, J. J.
Arluck, S. S. | Morrison, E.
Armstrong, E. McC. | Morse, F. Le F.
Armstrong, L. W. | Mulach, A. A.
Ashley, J. | Murphy, R. S.
Atkins, L. J. | Newson, H. G.
Auwers, F. J. | Padgett, H. L.
Axtell, E. C. | Pierson, F. C.
Baker, W. H. | Pugh, W. N.
Battle, G. C. | Putnam, F. L.
Bauer, A. J. | Ransom, H. E.
Brannin, E. B. | Ratliff, L. H.
Brauchli, H. C. | Reichley, E. J.
Brayton, A. H. | Roskilly, G. C. P.
Browning, H. W. | Sampsell, J. B.
Cromwell, J. H. | Sawyer, O. W.
Davies, J. B. | Schaible, E. L.
Dresbach, H. V. | Schipfer, L. A.
Druley, G. N. | Shaw, J. W.
Fein, M. J. | Short, L. B.
Fitzgerald, J. O., Jr. | Slippen, A. C.
Fletcher, J. W. | Smith, D. S.
Foutz, R. M. | Smith, D. C.
Fox, F. H. | Sproule, E. W.
Froelich, E. J. | Thomas, W. J. G.
Graham, G. S. | Trefz, A. C.
Grove, G. H. | Tyrrell, J. B.
Gullixson, A. | Van Reed, E.
Hall, W. L. | Warlick, H. C.
Holloway, L. W. | Wehr, C. H.
Holsted, J. B. | Welch, W. H.
Jones, J. G. | White, W. M.
Kappel, A. C. | Williams, H. D.
Karpeles, S. R. | Williams, N. G.
Keith, I. W. | Wilson, C. E.
Kerr, A. R. | Weinberg, M.
Kidder, C. W. | Williamson, H. L.
MacCanie, W. L. | Wise, S. P.
Mann, J. S. | Yingling, E. C.
Manning, G. F., Jr. | Yoder, R. B.
Martine, F. L.
Maurer, H. C.
May, H. F.
McGuire, C. J.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN DENT. RES.
Runde, L. G. | Wester, E. N.
Williams, R. P. | Johnson, T. O.
Ertle, R. W. | Lipman, B.
Lifschitz, S. J. | Reynolds, J. A.
McMinn, J. S. | Schefer, W. H.
Smullens, W. J.

Gilbert, M. H., 1st Lt. in N. A.

CAPTAINS IN QM. CORPS.
Angle, W. M. | Frost, W. A.
Cotten, H. J. | Wayman, E. P.
Crowell, F. S.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN QM. CORPS.
Ferguson, G. K. | Walsh, T. H.
Manchester, W. B. | Weaver, W. W.
Colby, C. B., Capt. in San. Corps.

CAPTAINS IN NATIONAL ARMY.
French, H. F. | Naylor, R. H.
Knox, J. H.

McRae, A. W., 1st Lts. in Eng. Corps.

FIRST LIEUTS. IN SAN. CORPS.
Frankenheimer, W. M. | Fenton, W. J.
Cattell, McK.

Wood, G. H., Colonel in National Guard.
Walker, J. F., Jr., Capt. in National Guard.
Durrant, R., 1st Lt. in National Guard.

The Civil Service.

City.

The following promotion list is announced: To Inspector of Tenements, Grade 2, Old Buildings Bureau, Manhattan, Frank Gilmore, 83.90; Charles Kogut, 81.62; William O'Donnell, 81.62; Harry Donnelly, 77.40; Joseph Cassidy, 74.62; J. Mahoney, 74.40.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for stockman, (clothing and small stores,) for men. Vacancies in the Provisions and Clothing Depot, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., at $3.84 to $5.76 a day, will be filled from this examination. The duties are such that appointees must have a thorough knowledge of all kinds of navy clothing and small stores, such as uniforms, underwear, knit goods, blankets, footwear, findings, &c. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on physical ability, 10; training and experience, 90. Competitors will be rated upon the sworn statements in their applications and upon corroborative evidence adduced by the commission. Applicants must have a good common school education and have had at least three years' experience as stockman with a wholesale firm dealing in clothing, knit goods, and allied merchandise. They must have reached their twenty-first birthday on the date of making oath to the application. On account of the urgent needs of the service applications will be received until further notice. Papers will be rated promptly and certification made as the needs of the service require.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Appointments and Transfers in the Various Public Schools.

The following high school teachers were appointed yesterday:

DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL.
Dyer, Cecil B., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Works, Austin M., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Perrine, Fred J., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Steigman, Annette W., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Goldberger, Elias, D1, Asst Tchr French.
Bechtolt, Walter J., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.
Cherrington, Frank B., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Montross, Charles G., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.
Hartung, Ernest W., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

JULIA RICHMAN.
Waxer, Madeline M., D1, Asst Tchr Accounting and Business Practice.
Borkland, C. Arthur, D1, Asst Tchr English.
Greenwald, Gertrude V., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Allan, Evelyn W., D1, Asst Tchr Merchandising and Salesmanship.
Carman, Anna B., D1, Asst Tchr Sten and Type.

STUYVESANT.
Dooley, Raphael C., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Schneider, A. Arthur, D1, Asst Tchr English.
Goodman, David, D1, Asst Tchr English.
Patterson, George W., D1, Asst Tchr Mathematics.
Jaret, Abraham, D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.
Dick, Abraham H., D3, Lab Asst Physics and Chem.

WADLEIGH.
Lenz, George J., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

MORRIS.
Schatteles, Arthur, D1, Asst Tchr Accounting and Business Practice.
Schottland, Max, D1, Asst Tchr Accounting and Business Practice.

GIRLS'.
Meyer, Florence, D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

MANUAL TRAINING.
Carleton, Bessie G., D1, Asst Tchr French.
Giovanni, Edocardo San, D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.
McReynolds, Alice, D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

ERASMUS HALL.
Zuckerman, William, D3, Lab Asst Phys and Chem.
Winchell, Homer B., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.
Howe, Alice C., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

COMMERCIAL.
Noonan, Raymond L., D1, Asst Tchr English.
Epstein, Morris Louis, D1, Asst Tchr French.
Hagens, Fritz, D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.
Engel, Emanuel R., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

BUSHWICK.
Horowitz, Cydonia, D3, Clerical Assistant.

BAY RIDGE.
Grossman, Lena M., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

NEW UTRECHT.
Machlowitz, Joseph, D1, Asst Tchr Accounting and Trans Business Practice.

NEWTOWN.
Wolfe, Carmie, D1, Asst Tchr English.
Adams, Margarite, D3, Lab Asst Biology.
Harris, Florence B., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

FLUSHING.
Lang, Beatrice, D3, Clerical Assistant.

CURTIS.
Berquist, Helen F., D3, Lab Asst Biology.
Leonard, Howard C., Asst Tchr Spanish.
Cameron, Margaret V., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.
French, Linda M., D1, Asst Tchr Spanish.

The following high school teachers were transferred:
Morrison, Grace L., Asst Tchr Biology, Girls, Jamaica.
Irving.
Schaumloffel, Asst Tchr Biology, Girls, Jamaica.
Rooth, Natalie S., Asst Tchr Biology, Man. Training, Bryant.
Schmidt, Clara H., Asst Tchr Chemistry, Wadleigh, De Witt Clinton.
Himmelmann, Marie, Cler Asst., Bushwick, Morris.
Gilbert, Max, Asst Tchr, Acct and Bus Pr, Utrecht, Morris.
Sheehan, William, Asst Tchr, Acct and Bus Pr, Commercial, Richmond Hill.
Menoch, S. Stella, Drawing, Girls, Morris.
Buskin, Nathan E., Asst Tchr Eng, Commercial, H. S. Com.
Brady, Helen E., Asst Tchr Eng, Bushwick, Bay Ridge.
Nahon, Zarita, Asst Tchr French, Julia Rich., De Witt Clinton.
Hall, Mary E., Asst Tchr French, Eastern District, Erasmus Hall.
Herrmann, Hattie, Asst Tchr Math, Wadleigh, De Witt Clinton.
Cohen, Morris, Asst Tchr Math, Bushwick, Man. Training.
Hart, Edith L., Asst Tchr Music, Girls, Wash. Irving.
Norden, Lindsay N., Asst Tchr Music, H. S. Com., Commercial.
Barry, Bertha B., Asst Tchr Physics Tr, Bushwick, Evander Ch.
Partridge, Marie N., Asst Tchr Physics

THRIFT DRIVE BEGINS ON SECOND MILLION

Liberty Loan Workers Enlisted in Campaign for Signatures to Pledge Card.

3,000 PUSHCARTS IN PARADE

Insurance Men Begin an Office to Office Canvass—General March Sends Message of Praise.

Though New York City last night went nearly two hundred thousand over the million mark in the number of individual pledges to buy War Savings Stamps, Frederick W. Allen, War Savings Stamp Director for the city, said that a general speeding up would be necessary if the city were to reach the two-million goal by tomorrow night. Mr. Allen, however, reported an increased sale of stamps, and said that by enlisting the aid of Liberty Loan workers to obtain the signatures of buyers he thought the campaign would go over the top in good style.

"If a man or a woman is paying $1 weekly on a Liberty Loan coupon book," said Mr. Allen, "the addition of a quarter will provide a W. S. S. fund. This suggestion is made to the person who has bought bonds on the installment plan in the hope that he or she may find it as convenient to lay aside $1.25 every week for the use of the Government in war time as to save $1. For those who bought their bonds outright, this appeal will come with even greater force. In all, we hope to reach the 1,393,945 persons who bought Liberty Bonds during this last and important phase of the campaign."

A great parade of pushcart peddlers was held last night on the lower east side, more than 3,000 peddlers trundling their carts, with war stamps as the only line of merchandise. The parade was organized in front of Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, and after a tour wound up in front of the East Side War Savings Stamps Headquarters at 77 Delancey Street, where a number of speakers addressed the crowd. Red Cross nurses canvassed the audience, securing a large number of pledges.

Insurance Agents Make Canvass.

Between two and three thousand agents of leading insurance companies began an office-to-office canvass of the five boroughs yesterday. The canvass will be under the supervision of R. W. Morse, loaned to the War Savings Stamp Committee by Barrs, Forbes & Co. In order that there may be no duplication of effort, the office buildings have been divided into districts, one or more districts being assigned to each of the companies co-operating in the drive. The companies have pledged themselves to continue the canvass until every office in the city has been reached, but every effort will be made to complete the tabulation before tomorrow night, National War Savings Day.

Evidences of the intensified campaign being carried on by the 150 trade, industrial and professional committees comprising the Pioneer Division of the drive were disclosed yesterday in the many pledges sent in by employers and workers. One of the largest pledges was that of the fur manufacturers. More than $60,000 was pledged at the regular business meeting of the Fur Manufacturers' Association, held at the Hotel McAlpin. Forty of the members announced that they would join the Limit Club by taking $1,000 of the stamps.

Plans for a speeding up of the campaign among railroad men were announced by Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central, who is in charge of that phase of stamp selling. Twenty societies have been organized, and it is expected that by tomorrow night all of the 25,000 railroad men in this district will have signed up.

Six meetings were held yesterday at the National City Bank during the luncheon period, and the scheme of War Savings Stamps was outlined. More than 2,000 of the bank's staff have signed the pledges. Having established societies on the cars they operate, employes of the Queens and Manhattan Traction Company yesterday began their task of getting pledges from the more than 20,000 suburbanites who daily use the cars. Up to last night the men had got 5,000 signatures.

Fred Sterry, Managing Director of the Hotel Plaza, in charge of the Hotel Division of the drive, said that he had established a competitive campaign among his employes. He is offering six prizes of $25 in stamps, one prize to each employe in the hotel's six departments who saves the most from June 19 to 28. The second committee to report that it has passed its quota was the Costumes, Waists, and Dresses Committee, of which John A. King is Chairman. Mr. King said the committee was confident of doubling its total of $250,000. Reporting on the work accomplished in the city's schools, Dr. William J. O'Shea, Associate Superintendent, said that by tonight more than 1,000,000 pledges will have been turned in. He estimated that the total in money would probably be close to $6,000,000.

General March Sends Praise.

Following the announcement that the main committee had been successful in lining up 900,000 pledged savers in this city, the following telegram was received from Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of the General Staff:

"Your telegram announcing that the New York War Savings Committee has pledged 900,000 in New York City to buy War Savings Stamps, one for each soldier now in France, is the real thing. Success to you and them."

Another agency enlisted for the last two days of Thrift Week was the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, of which Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, is the head. The boys will be stationed on street corners, beginning today, and any one without a war savings button will be "torpedoed without warning." As an evidence that the scouts already were on the job, Sergeant Richard B. Gilbert, 2d, was on hand yesterday morning at headquarters, 51 Chambers Street, with a check for $1,000 made out by Mrs. Jessie S. Foot of 550 Park Avenue.

Under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the committee a booth, controlled exclusively by actors and actresses, was opened at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. A number of actors addressed passersby, and the sale of stamps far exceeded the quota of the booth. Another booth, operated by stagefolk, was opened in the rotunda of the Grand Central Terminal, the Stage Women's War Relief being in charge.

Beginning today, a booth will be operated on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The booth will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock, and will be in charge of Charles McDonald, Chairman of the W. S. S. Committee of the Exchange. It is expected that a large number of $1,000 buyers will be admitted to the Limit Club. Mr. McDonald announced that purchasers would be limited to one bid.

More Individuals Buy.

According to Director Allen, the sale of stamps to individuals has jumped more than $20,000 a day since Thrift Week was inaugurated. He said this increase had been a surprise to the officials in charge. He gave $503,592 as the total for the first four days. One of those responsible for the boost of individual sales is 7-year-old Norman Francis Lane, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lane of 22 Brown Place, Jamaica, L. I. Dressed as an officer of the army, Norman has been on the job in all of the hotels and railroad stations and has become well known to subway patrons. With $2,200 worth of stamps already sold, he is out to sell $5,000 and thus win a prize offered by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with which his father is connected. All of his work is done after Public School 40 closes each afternoon.

It was announced yesterday that Far Rockaway was the first place in the State to pass its quota for members in the Limit Club. More than 150 residents have subscribed to $1,000 worth of the stamps. Far Rockaway also had the honor of winning the first star on its honor flag in the recent Liberty Loan campaign.

DISCLAIMS BARGE CANAL MONOPOLY

Government Not Opposing Private Operation of Boats, Tomlinson Tells Conference.

WILL NOT DICTATE RATES

But Recommends Government Schedule — Committee Reports Government Control is Strangling Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 26.—The New York State Barge Canal Conference, in session here today, decided to form a permanent organization. The conference appointed a committee to report what rates should be charged for freight on the canal. This committee is to report July 6 to the Executive Committee at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation in New York City. The committee consists of Edward F. Murray of Troy, Captain M. A. Tracy, and Edward S. Walsh of New York, J. G. Duffy of Utica, and F. E. Williamson of Buffalo.

It was made plain that for the present at least the Government did not purpose to interfere with private operations on the canal. The query whether new boats built would be commandeered went without answer.

The Committee on Resolutions, headed by Judge Charles F. McLean of New York, reported in favor of lowering freight rates on the canal, and urging the Federal Government to route freight to the canal to its capacity. The Resolutions Committee was continued as the Executive Committee.

G. A. Tomlinson, General Manager, New York Canal Section, United States Railroad Administration, made this statement before the conference:

"Last Winter, when it was announced that the new barge canal of the State of New York would be open for service May 15, 1918, there was little to indicate that the people of the State were interested in its operation. It had been apparent for something more than a year that the canal would be ready in 1918, but no new ships were built in anticipation of the use of this enlarged waterway, and on the date of the opening only six vessels were in process of construction, three of them for an ore company engaged in transportation from Lake Champlain to New York Harbor.

"This was the situation when, on April 17, 1918, the Director General of Railroads, after consulting with the New York State officials, undertook transportation on the New York Barge Canal. There are about 600 vessels of the old type in the New York Barge Canal and adjacent waters. Of these the Railroad Administration has leased 175. Of the remainder an equal number are engaged in the trade between Lake Champlain and New York. A number are being employed by the Navy Department in New York Harbor. One fleet of five steamers and several barges are operating between Utica and Albany. There is another large fleet engaged in the general trade. There appears to be very few idle barges, notwithstanding that many of them are unfit for service.

"The Railroad Administration is not opposed to private or individual operation. It has sublet some of its barges to corporations to assist an independent company to move contract freight and has furnished motive power for navigating barges owned by private individuals. The United States Railroad Administration believes that individual operators should maintain the same rates as the Government has applied or may apply to its own vessels, but has not insisted upon this point. As a matter of fact, not a single carrying rate of all the independent ships at present in operation on the canal has been disclosed to the Administration, and in no instance has the Administration directed an individual or corporation not to use the canal.

"As regards rates to be charged by the Administration, it is proposed to establish rates between New York State points via the canal on approximately the all-rail basis in effect prior to the recent advance, which will make canal rates 20 per cent. under present all-rail rates. It is also proposed to establish class rates to Western points below the all-rail basis, which will be from 10 to 3 cents per hundred pounds under the all-rail rate. On certain commodities which move in large volume special commodity rates will be established on differentials below the all-rail rates, according to the class to which such commodities belong."

A report by the Canal Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation said the Commissioner appointed by the Director General of Railroads would operate all boats carrying freight on the canal, no independent barges or barge lines being permitted to carry freight for the public, and rates had been made the same as the advanced rail rates, making no allowance for the ability of the canal to carry cheaper than railroads. The report goes on to say that boatmen and others engaged in transportation work on the canal had been driven out of business and their boats commandeered, and all those who were contemplating the organization and operation of canal lines had been compelled to abandon their purpose. The report proceeds:

"The business of the canals has disappeared; the canals have been confiscated, and a policy adopted which has put them entirely out of use, whereas the alleged purpose of the taking over of the canals by the Government was to make them more effective in relieving railroad congestion and in carrying the vast amounts of freight needing transportation for the Government and our allies.

"The State of New York is confronting a calamity unequaled in its history, for, if the canal should be permanently eliminated from use our boasted supremacy will soon disappear and our business be transferred to other places more favored by rail transportation facilities."

The report is signed by M. H. Tracy, Chairman, Frank Brainard, Frederick Coykendall, Edward S. Walsh, and Frederick R. Gillespie.

BECK WARNS AGAINST COMPROMISE PEACE

Believes Germany Will Appeal to Pacifists Here When She Knows She Is Beaten.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 26.—At the commencement exercises of the University of Michigan today James M. Beck, upon whom was conferred the degree of LL. D., made a speech in which he said that the crisis of the war would be reached when Germany realized that it was impossible for her armies to make further progress on the western front.

"That crisis may be nearer than we now anticipate," he said. "There is some ground for believing that despite present fluctuations in the far-flung line of battle the Hohenzollern is cornered. It remains to cage him. When the German military machine realizes that it can make no further progress it will not await its final defeat on the field of battle or the invasion of its soil, but to save its prestige as a military power it will justify its defeat by the claim that, while its military strength remains unimpaired, its civilian population has been defeated by economic strangulation.

"With such confession of defeat Germany will invite a peace conference. It may not be easy to disregard her request, for while we protest against a peace by negotiation we do not mean what we literally say. No war can be ended between civilized nations except through some form of negotiation, but those who very properly protest against a 'peace by negotiation' mean that no peace shall be negotiated with the Central Powers on the basis of a peace without victory. In other words, a preliminary to any peace negotiations must be a clear recognition of what is the master of civilization—the group whose ideal is the exaltation of brute force, or the group whose ideal is the supremacy of reason. Only on the basis of an undoubted victory can the Allies safely discuss peace.

"But what then? There are relative degrees of victory. A complete victory would enable the victors to impose whatever terms they deem just and proper; a partial victory would only permit the imposition of such terms as the degree of preponderance in power might justify.

"In the possibility of this situation lies a great peril, against which the American people should be warned. Unquestionably, America will assume a position of immense and determining importance at the peace conference. At that time Germany will probably make a distinct bid for America's good offices in securing a moderate peace. She will undoubtedly recall our President's suggestion that the issue of the war should be 'peace without victory,' a position which his subsequent utterances clearly disavow. She will appeal to the spirit of pacifism which kept us out of the war for nearly three years, and which still remains an ideal with great portions of our people.

"When this issue is made there may be two bodies of public opinion in this country, one that will prefer a compromise to a renewal of hostilities and the other will favor a war to the very end, until the demands of justice are measurably satisfied.

"If the great cause of justice—which, in the last analysis, is the issue of this titanic war—is compromised, then the dead have died in vain. What is of more practical importance, a peace by compromise will probably be only a temporary truce. The evil precedents of German military practices thus condoned will become the precedents of civilization. If I read history aright, there is no truth more clear than that those who condone a felony suffer punishment only less than those who commit it."

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Excepting Dixie Weaves, Palm Beaches, Mohairs, Silks, Blue and Black Suits

It goes without saying that it isn't right to buy more clothes than you actually need in wartime.

But if you need a Suit, you surely do need one at the savings we offer now. Particularly when these substantial savings have to do with (and only with) Hart Schaffner & Marx extra-good, all-wool Clothes.

$25.00 and $28.00 Suits	$22.50
$30.00 and $32.50 Suits	$27.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Suits	$32.50
$40.00 and $45.00 Suits	$37.50
$50.00 and $55.00 Suits	$43.50
$60.00 and $65.00 Suits	$49.50

No Charge for Alterations

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The High-Class Exclusive Fifth Avenue Tailors

can make a suit for you just as good as we can make it. But you'd have to pay them $90. to $115.

We Make the Suit to Your Order, $60

And when it comes to choice fabrics, we have the first pick from the mills and importers on account of our large purchases.

So here you will see a larger variety of patterns than any Fifth Avenue Tailor can possibly display.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*"Horse-sense is better than a mule's obstinacy."*
Arnheim's Axioms.

Retail Prices for Clothes Less Than Wholesale.

Official—The Government says there will be wool for civilian use. There are ample stocks of clothes in the shops. Strange, too, the retail prices where profiteering is absent are less than the present wholesale prices—they are here. My suits at $22, $25, $28 to $35 are all pure wool and will be carefully fitted. Of course, prices in reputable retail shops will be higher later—but now there are mighty good deliveries if you find the place. G. N. VINCENT, 524-526 6th Ave., near 31st St.

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EACH PACKAGE COLORS
WOOL, SILK, COTTON & MIXED GOODS AT ONE BOILING
Guaranteed fast to light and not to fade in washing.
All Colors, including Army Olive Drab
10c—At Your Druggist—10c

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
WHISKEY
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
STRENGTH AND QUALITY AS ALWAYS
BEWARE OF RE-FILLED BOTTLES
SOLD BY ALL FIRST CLASS DEALERS
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